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Tower Views

by Clearway

One Hundred League Talks Another Tale of San Juan A Bid for 'Unity of Faith'

¶ **Whither the League?** — Silk hatted statesmen make their way up the heights overlooking Lac Leman to the League of Nations Palace. The eyes of the world turn toward Geneva. Over the dignified group of buildings which house the hopes of the cooperative peoples of the world a nebulous interrogation mark seems hovering. At a time when international problems are demanding unequivocal decisions for or against the ideal of "collective action for mutual welfare", the League Council meets for its hundredth session, and meets to face a serious challenge. Will it be able to continue in its present form? Will the one hundredth session evolve a formula in which justice and wisdom shall merge with mutual strength for the welfare of men? Or will the League sink into the innocuous role of a merely "doctrinal confederation"? • Yes, over Geneva hovers one question mark—for the hundred questions of its hundredth session resolve themselves into this: "Will the nations recognize that 'sacrifices' for collective security are practical investments in the bank of 'self-interest'?"

¶ **Echoes From San Juan**—He marched away to the tune of "Goodby Dolly Grey," and "A Little Boy Called Taps." Remember? He didn't know much about soldiering. He was just a militia man. But the Maine was sunk, and public resentment flamed, and presently he was on a transport, and presently he was with Gen. Joe Wheeler, waiting at the base of San Juan hill, with an unfamiliar trumpet in his hands. Word came that Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders were being cut to pieces while awaiting the command to advance. "Shall I sound the charge, sir?" he asked. "Not yet," said the General. "I'll let you know." After a time the General's head nodded—unconsciously, but the bugler didn't know that. He sounded the charge. Other company buglers took it up. Up and down the line it went. White leggings flashing, broad-brimmed hats pulled down, the Rough Riders stormed the hill, and while they were doing their efficient and historic job, General Wheeler was relieving a trembling young trumpeter of his trumpet for sounding a charge without an order! Anyway, that's the gist of the story told by former Private Ralph E. Baker to the historian of the Parsons (Kan.) United Spanish War Veterans' Camp. It makes good telling.

¶ **United Protestant Churches**—Out of a conference of British churchmen, both Free Church and Anglican, come three pamphlets and a great deal of favorable sentiment for a gradual merging of Protestant denominations. The ideal is to form a single united church more concerned with presenting the Christly way of living than in upholding sectarian disputes. The initial investigations have produced concrete plans for a new organization capable of embracing all the Protestant groups interested. But even this may not be so essential to the possible success of the movement as is the common recognition that, in seeking to exemplify the Christian character, faith is more essential than form, works more impressive than ritual. As one of the pamphlets puts it: "Disunion debars us from giving our torn and distracted world effective witness to the truth that the Gospel of Christ is the one basis of enduring fellowship among men and nations." • All Christians, whether united in a great organization or not, should be able to find agreement in such a precept.

¶ **Aurora Borealis**—It was a grand display, seen from all over northern Europe and America. To natural scientists it meant that electrical disturbances on the sun's surface were making their mark on the outer core of the earth's atmosphere. To superstitious villagers in northern lands it was an omen, a warning of red warfare, a world's destruction. But to most of us it was an occasion for airing mental picture galleries. Do you remember when? The display came because of a sun spot some 3,500,000,000 miles in area; it was caused by the explosion of atmospheric particles touched off by electric sparks. Natural science explains it most satisfactorily. But persistently a quotation reoccurs: "Ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

¶ **How Much Will It Cost?**—President Roosevelt's insistence that industry cut prices rather than wages, made at one of his press conferences, again reveals the Chief Executive in the role of a supporter of organized labor—but this time the position he takes is defensible on the grounds of theoretical economics, since he admits that in certain trades the hourly wage rates might be reduced and that the expenses of low costs should be borne by those who profit most in boom times. • President Roosevelt's appeal against wage cuts can hardly be consistently attacked on party lines. It is too reminiscent of the appeals made by former President Hoover in the similar emergency of a business recession.

In the Boston Section:

Fruit dealers threaten to leave Faneuil Hall Market.

Schoolteachers protest Tobin appointment of Dorgan.

Legislature splits on investigation of Bickford charges.

Defense committees form to aid Labor Leader Fred Beal.

and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

United Church Of Protestants Goal in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 26—A long and earnestly considered project for merging the Free Churches with the Anglicans in one great united Protestant organization has been brought into the foreground here by joint investigations, the first stage of which has now been completed.

Regarding the governing bodies of the proposed new united church at least three organs are envisaged. These are a general assembly, diocesan synods and congregational councils. The church, also, it is suggested might "find it convenient to divide England into provinces for certain administrative purposes, in which division the archepiscopal sees of Canterbury and York would retain their status."

The general assembly would be the supreme central governing and legislative body of the new united church. The Archbishop of Canterbury would preside over it, and it would have a general secretary and treasurer. All diocesan bishops would be ex-officio members of it and every diocese would be represented in it by not fewer than two presbyters and two laymen.

Diocesan Elections

Diocesan elections for this purpose would be held periodically. Diocesan synods would be directing bodies in each diocese. At first the Episcopal authority in each diocese might be exercised by more than one. "In the initial stage," the report says, "it is probable that each of the uniting churches would be represented in each diocese in a college of bishops. Perhaps one ex-Anglican and one ex-Free Church bishop would be sufficient in some dioceses."

Congregational councils would direct subdivisions of each diocese. Each of these councils would include a Presbyter in charge, with representatives of communicants. One of the conditions of such a union would be a general pledge on the part of all members of the proposed church. This pledge would declare that the church "will not in any of its administrative acts knowingly transgress the long established traditions of any of the churches from which it had been formed. Neither forms of worship nor ritual nor a ministry to which they had not been accustomed or to which they conscientiously object will be imposed upon any congregation and no arrangements with regard to these matters will knowingly be made either generally or in particular cases which would either offend the conscientious convictions of the persons directly concerned or hinder the development of complete unity within the church or imperil its progress towards union with other churches."

A further safeguard for Free Churchmen is contained in a provision whereby bishops would be

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'Neon Lights' in the Sky: Display of Aurora Borealis Viewed on Two Continents

Curtain of Red and Green Flashes Are Attributed to Magnetic Disturbance in Earth's Electrical Field Caused by Sun-Spot Cycle

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Aurora Borealis, lighting expert extraordinary and the sky's most dramatic artist, played a symphony in color across the heavens last night with a brilliance lay spectators may never see again.

Throughout Europe and America millions took advantage of housetops, hills or open fields to witness the sight, and the display seen by researchists on expeditions to the Far North can only be surmised.

Curtains of green and rose, illumined as though by neon flares, opened in New England at about 6:30 p. m., E. S. T., and lasted well over an hour. Observers as far south as San Diego, Calif., reported Northern Lights that appeared like the canopy of a vast outdoor orchestra shell.

The reference to "neon lighting" is not so far-fetched as might at first be imagined, for as in the partly evacuated tube in which atoms of neon gas are excited when a current of electricity is passed through, so with earth's ionosphere—the region above the stratosphere out to 100 miles above the earth's surface, which acts like a giant tube.

Flash in Ionosphere

The Aurora is a prolonged flash of light in the ionosphere from a discharge of high voltage stored up from magnetic storms caused by sunspot activity. Such electrical energy is attracted to the earth's magnetic poles in the main, but there is sufficient voltage spread through the non-polar atmosphere to cause excitation of ionized atoms for a considerable distance south, a phenomenon which appears to human eyes in the form of light.

The Aurorae, both borealis and australis, perform remarkably during a sunspot maximum. All three types, the arch, curtains and streamers have been spectacular over Canada and northern United States at periodic intervals since last spring. The color is commonly a greenish white or yellow, sometimes with a certain mixture of red such as appeared last night, occasionally violet.

The initial appearance of the Aurora was a bright quiescent arch which began almost simultaneously in the west and east reaching a peak directly overhead in New England. This was followed by a host of streamers like searchlights, changing position, shifting, flickering and dancing constantly. Draperies appeared west of north and shifted until both east and west closed in.

With the sunspot sycle approaching its maximum this year, Northern Lights are a nightly performance within and near the Arctic Circle. Norwegian researchists have established an observatory at Tromsoe, Norway, to make photographic studies of the phenomena in the eastern portion of the northern hemisphere, while Dr. Thomas H. Johnson, of the Bartol Research Foundation, heads an expedition for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, filming the lights in color in northern Manitoba.

Storm in Michigan

All the activity was by no means in the ionosphere. Upper Michigan received full taste of a stratosphere prepared, atmosphere delivered blizzard, the worst snowstorm in years. Though it had only a remote connection with the magnetic storm flurries that have been brewing for months, some will no doubt blame the Aurora.

But the Midwest blizzard which is today continuing its eastward travels, was predicted several days ago when weathermen in Canada's far

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Noisy Noise Is Nosed Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—How much noise does a noise make was a question puzzling electrical engineers here today as they reviewed progress in the development of a practical "noise meter," the adoption of which is expected to aid in reducing the din of modern sounds in street and home.

What the linear foot is to the surveyor, the decibel is to the sound engineer; but while feet are feet wherever one finds them, decibels are proving far more elusive, it was said.

Noise measuring instruments have been in use for some time, but various types differ as much as one to seven decibels in their measurement of sounds, according to V. L. Chrisler, of the National Bureau of Standards, who suggested to the winter session of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers yesterday that possibly a microphone calibration service could be provided by the Bureau to eliminate many of the differences.

Standardization of noises, according to speakers at the meeting, might enable manufacturers to rate the sounds produced by machinery—such as washing machines or vacuum cleaners—so that purchasers would consider the noise factor as carefully as other elements of efficiency, economy and price.

The Detroit Edison Company has been inserting a noise clause in purchase specifications of power transformers for more than a year, according to A. P. Fugill, its representative at the Institute gathering.

"There is a growing desire among users of electrical equipment for the adoption of some definite method of noise measurement, so that they may know how much noise to expect from the apparatus they buy," he said.

"As soon as codes for the measurement of noises are available, so that noise measurements can be made on a common basis, it will be comparatively easy for both manufacturer and purchaser to determine accurately the noise characteristics of present equipment and the probable requirements of future equipment."

Complaints registered with the Detroit Edison Company regarding noisy transformers led the utility to make an investigation of methods to reduce the din, he added.

Measurement of noise for industry is not as simple as the layman might suppose, according to M. S. Mead, of the General Electric Company, who said the use of a whistle had been found unsatisfactory, as it had only one frequency.

In addition to the microphone calibration service which the National Bureau of Standards is understood to be preparing, sound engineers might consider the adoption of a device producing "constant sound frequency composition" for comparison of meters, said J. W. Barstow of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

The latter instrument, developed recently in the Bell Laboratories, was referred to as an acoustical calibrator. If it is found to be dependable and stable, Mr. Barstow hopes to send it to manufacturers for production and use in industry.

FAA Seeks To Curb Ads For Liquors

Drive Especially Aimed at Radio and Sunday Paper Propaganda

Beer Also Target

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Stating flatly that there is no reason for distinguishing beer from other alcoholic beverages, the Federal Alcohol Administration is seeking from Congress authority to extend to malt beverages the curbs and restrictions it now applies to hard liquor. In a further effort to protect the home, the FAA wishes to take beer and other liquor advertising off the air.

The annual report of W. S. Alexander, Federal Alcohol Administrator, outlines the work his agency is doing in attempting to curb liquor evils. But one of its greatest loopholes, it finds, is that its authority does not extend to beer, in behalf of which the brewers are pressing a ramified and costly publicity campaign.

"It is the conclusion of the Administration," says Mr. Alexander, "after more than two years' experience with the problems, that the brewers of malt beverages should be placed under permits and regulated in the same manner as the distillers of distilled spirits. The Administration is cognizant of the effort by certain brewers to distinguish malt beverages from alcoholic beverages, but feels that there is no just reason whatever for any such classification.

"It is a scientific fact that malt beverages as generally understood in the United States are alcoholic beverages, and are sold and consumed with that understanding. It is further true in the opinion of the Administration that the social aspects of the beer and ale industry demand as much regulation as do distilled spirits or wines."

Problem of Radio

The FAA has found that radio advertising is one of its most difficult problems. It urges definite amendments in its basic statute, and says:

"The Administration feels that certain amendments in respect to advertising would be desirable to more effectively regulate this phase of its activities, and that radio advertising of distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages should be prohibited, and advertising in Sunday magazines or newspapers carrying Sunday date lines should also be prohibited."

Here the objective is to prohibit advertising which goes particularly to the hearth and fireside, as does radio advertising and advertising in Sunday papers. This first step taken—and it is still a long way from enactment—the FAA would be in a position to try to limit liquor advertising in daily newspapers and magazines. Many supporters of temperance had hoped to obtain prohibition of all liquor advertising, as an ultimate goal. The FAA however, is proceeding on lines of control and limitation.

One of the new recommendations of the FAA strikes directly at the campaign recently conducted by the United Brewers' Industrial Founda-

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Call Rumanian Election

© International

King Carol — **Premier Goga**

The New Cabinet Was Backed by Only 9 Per Cent of the Deputies in the Parliament Just Dissolved. The Premier Hopes to Win 40 Per Cent in the March Polls

Rumania Bans Vote Drives By 'Private Armies'

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 26 (AP)—Premier Octavian Goga's midnight decree banning semi-military political organizations from campaigning in the elections March 2 lessened Jewish fears of terrorism today.

The question still remained, however, whether the parties would obey the Government edict barring them from the campaign over Mr. Goga's anti-Semitic program.

The attitude of Cornelius Codreanu, whose Iron Guard met to map an election program, was uncertain. Mr. Codreanu views the guards as an essential part of his political strength.

Juliu Maniu, National Peasant Party leader who had just revived the Peasant Guards, expressed satisfaction with the order if it is enforced impartially. His reorganization orders, however, still stood.

"If the Government holds its lancers in check and forbids others to march and maneuver," Mr. Maniu said, "the Peasant Guards will obey the law."

Jewish leaders expected few Jews would go to the polls because necessary proof of their citizenship is such a complicated procedure that few hoped to complete it in time.

The Bucharest Central Association of Attorneys recommended to Rumanian Bar Associations that Jewish lawyers be suspended from practice until they could establish their citizenship.

Jewish attorneys in Iasi telegraphed King Carol asking protection against such measures. They reminded the King that many were war veterans.

Trade Board Bars Brokerage Rebates For Chain Stores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The Federal Trade Commission today took an important step under the Robinson-Patman Act to reduce the competitive price advantages enjoyed by chain stores over individual stores when it forbade the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company from accepting allowances and discounts in lieu of brokerage on purchase of goods.

The decision emphasizes once more the apparent contradictions on current governmental policy. Only last night, President Roosevelt was urging the advantages of mass production to lower prices to the consumer.

"A mass production industry in its own interest should ask for its products what the people can afford to pay," said the President.

He was, therefore, taking up a position in advocacy of price reductions through utilizing methods of mass production and—by implication—distribution and sale.

Not a New Deal Law

But the Robinson-Patman Act, which was not an Administration-sponsored law, although enacted by the heavily Democratic Congress and signed by the President, aims in last analysis to raise the prices which chain stores are able to ask to the level asked by individual stores which cannot use the assets of mass production and distribution.

Operating under the act, the FTC ordered the A. & P. chain, which owns and operates more than 14,800 retail grocery stores in 38 states and the District of Columbia, to cease and desist from a practice which in the past has made a material contribution to its lower prices.

Under that practice, firms from which the A. & P. made purchases would pay the chain the brokerage fee they would have paid their own salesmen. With the passage of the Robinson-Patman Act, the payment of the brokerage fee was stopped, but the A. & P. asked for so-called quantity discounts instead. These discounts, the commission asserted,

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President Sees No Fair Reason For Wage Cuts

Lines Up With Labor—Says Those Who Got Profits Should Take Loss

Issues Statement

Declares It Will Restrict Buying and Warns Government Will Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—As a result of President Roosevelt's strong and unusual written condemnation of wage cutting in American industry, given to his press conference late yesterday, the Administration stands today once more shoulder-to-shoulder with organized labor.

But it also stands in an economic position which few critics challenge in its general theoretical lines. For the President admitted that some hourly wage rates, particularly in the building trades, can be reduced. He also declared that some prices can come down, but insisted that the reductions should come at the expense of those who get the profits when business is good. Further, he pledged that if wages are cut after all, thus "deliberately encouraging the withholding of buying," it will be necessary for government "to consider other means of creating purchasing power."

Today the President turned to consider two different aspects of current economic problems. He conferred with Senator Joseph T. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming—whom he has seen but rarely since their breach during last year's Supreme Court fight—on the federal incorporation bill introduced by Senator O'Mahoney and Senator William E. Borah.

Not Easy of Passage

The federal incorporation bill is not given many chances of passage in informed opinion here. The Administration experts are mostly against it, finding legal difficulties in its application. Some new relationship with corporations not very different from federal incorporation, and involving Government supervision through official representation on directorates and governing boards, has been proposed to the President by some of his inside advisers. So if any approach is made to the problem, it is not likely to be through the Borah-O'Mahoney bill.

Later today, the President also talked with Walter M. W. Splawn, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is about to complete its hearings on the petition of the railroads for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates.

The ICC expects to hasten its decision on the petition, after refusing in December to allow an interim elevation in rates. The prospective ICC decision is regarded as one of the most important pending events, since recovery of the railroads to something approaching an economically sound position is anticipated to help along all heavy industry, particularly steel.

The President's statement—in the form of an answer to anticipated question—came a few hours after John L. Lewis had condemned wage reductions to the convention of the United Mine Workers of America. It was couched in simple and hard-hitting language. The text follows:

Answers Own Questions

Question—Do you agree with Mr. Fairless that steel prices can't be reduced without cutting wages?

Answer—I'm afraid it won't help for me to answer that question again.

I have said so frequently—and I do not know how to say more clearly and unequivocably then I have already said—that I am opposed to wage reductions.

I am opposed to wage reductions because the markets of American industry depend on the purchasing power of our working population. And if we want to restore prosperity we must increase, not decrease, that purchcasing power.

There may be a special hourly wage situation in some building trades in some localities which so far as the total yearly earnings are concerned may call for different treatment, but even there our primary purpose is to increase and not decrease the total of the annual pay of the workers.

Now as to prices.

A mass-production industry depends on volume for profits. No mass-production industry can expect to make a profit when volume is small. The steel industry can not make a profit at 30 per cent capacity but it can at 50 per cent or 55 per cent of capacity. The only way to get volume up is to produce goods for a price the public will pay. A mass-production industry in its own interest should ask for its products what the people can afford to pay.

Bitter With the Sweet

But that does not mean that such price reductions can come out of wages. Those who believe in the profit system must recognize that those who get the profits when business is good must bear the losses when business temporarily is slack. Those who get the profits when industry gets the volume are the ones to bear the risk of such price reductions as

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The fact that the President gave out his wage-cutting story in written form is a direct result of the conditions described in Tuesday's Intimate Message from Washington.

Economics in the News

Mexico's Tariffs—America Makes Big Silver Purchases: Mexico Shuts Out American Goods—Is There Any Connection?

—By H. B. E.—

Mexico's decision to set up new tariffs against foreign, particularly American, goods at her frontiers reminds me of a story. It happened in the old days of the Dual Monarchy. Imperial Russia had lent a sum of money to Austria-Hungary in order to suppress a Hungarian revolt. In Vienna, several ministers protested that the loan would put Austria-Hungary under an intolerable obligation to the Court of the Czars. The Emperor Francis Joseph replied, "We shall astonish the world by our ingratitude." He knew that the suppression of that particular revolt was in the lender's interest as well as the borrower's.

A month ago Secretary Morgenthau announced an agreement with Mexico whereby the United States Treasury agreed directly to purchase Mexican-mined silver. Are the Mexicans grateful? Not in the slightest. They respond by encircling their country with a Chinese wall of higher tariff rates which hit American goods particularly.

America's silver gesture a month ago insured a market for Mexican silver without even putting the Mexicans to the bother of routing it through ordinary market channels. Purchase is set at 5,000,000 ounces a month, or close to the current output of Mexico, the world's greatest producer. As a sweetener, the Treasury also bought 35,000,000 ounces of Mexican "undigested" silver. The cost? About $2,500,000 a month for current output, and $17,500,000 for the "inventory." The price, around 45 cents an ounce, is higher than the open market price would be if the market were allowed to find its own level.

Thus the Mexicans obtain a sure market for one of their chief products, a higher than market price, $2,500,000 a month good money, with a considerable down payment.

The arrangement at the time seemed to please Finance Minister Eduardo Suares. Indeed, he announced his satisfaction with it, saying that the purchases insured "the stability of the dollar-peso exchange" and promoted "an increase in United States trade with Mexico."

Yet it is because of the fear of exchange instability that the boosts in the tariff are alleged to have been made. And these boosts make the promise of more American trade look more than a trifle silly. No wonder that Ambassador Josephus Daniels expresses the United States Government's "great surprise and regret." The surprise no doubt is Secretary Morgenthau's—at this quick riposte to his huge buying order; the regret is Secretary Hull's, since the tariff boosts undermine the support of his lower tariff program which he obtained from all America at the Buenos Aires Conference a year ago.

This is no reflection on Mexico or the Mexicans. It is a reflection on both the subsidy and the silver buying system. Yesterday's bounty always becomes today's right, as domestic affairs have repeatedly demonstrated; and probably the Mexicans are as Oliver Twist-like as most people.

No doubt, however, Mexicans do not view the matter that way. Uncle Sam by his drastic buying and price-lifting policy several years ago became sovereign of the silver market. No other buyer could compete. China, hitherto the main stalwart of silver, was squeezed out, and abandoned silver—China to whom the Mexicans used to sell their silver output. Consequently the Mexicans would have reason to be disgruntled if the United States in its turn now abandoned silver, and left the metal to its own devices. That is probably why they feel justified in dissociating American silver buying from their own tariff policy.

They know, too, that the existence of America's huge hoard is a direct spur to the Treasury to support the price. To such a pass has the silver purchase scheme landed the United States!

Of All Things . . !

Thumbs Ride to Jail

KINGSVILLE, Ontario (CP)—Marshal Imeson, Leamington, Ontario, made the mistake of thumbing a ride with the police officer who was searching for him and was confined to jail facing charges of passing worthless checks.

Police Chief J. C. Babcock started looking for Mr. Imeson after the man allegedly cashed a check, then tried to cash another in Kingsville stores. The man he sought stepped out on the road a mile east of here and held up his hand for a lift.

"Are you going far?" Mr. Imeson asked.

"All the way," the Chief replied.

Not a Yelp of Applause

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Cleo's a well manered dog—so Director Eugene Ormandy gave her permission to attend a radiocast by the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Cleo was educated at the "Seeing Eye" in Morristown, N. J. More than a year ago Miss Annette Dinsmore, member of the Philadelphia Orchestra Club, obtained Cleo to guide her about the city. But before Cleo could obtain permission to attend radiocasts, she had to pass an examination in music appreciation. Mr. Ormandy had Cleo attend a rehearsal before the radiocast.

Cleo yelped at the first booming crash of the cymbals. Then she settled down as though she'd been listening to symphonies all her life.

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Leviathan's Last Voyage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Out beyond the narrows, where the bell buoys sound their warning to mariners, the Steamship Leviathan, one-time pride of the German merchant marine and around which cling the memories of thousands of American mothers and doughboys, is today steaming on its last voyage to the scrap yard in Scotland.

Instead of the thousands who once crowded the vessel's decks, it now has a single passenger—Geoffrey Russell-Hay, representative of Hampton & Sons, who have purchased the Leviathan's furnishings. All else in the vessel now belongs to Metal Industries, Ltd., of London, who paid about $800,000 for the steamship. They will break it up for scrap metal, which is in demand by armament manufacturers abroad.

Kipling's line, "The Liner She's a Lady," once applied strikingly to this great steamship, whose transition from what it once was to what it is today is so striking that only a Kipling could record it as it should be set down. No vessel afloat has had a more glamorous or more tragic career.

Built in 1914 by Bloom and Voss of Hamburg at a cost of $10,000,000, and originally christened the Vaterland, the vessel made three round-trip trans-Atlantic crossings before the World War, at the outbreak of which it was interned in Hoboken. When the United States entered the conflict, the Vaterland was seized and, after being converted into a transport, was renamed the Leviathan. More than 200,000 American troops were transported from New York to France aboard it.

The first crossing as a troop transport caused officials in Washington some of the most anxious moments they knew during the World War, for it was feared that it would be attacked by German underseas craft. Newton D. Baker, then Secretary of War, and Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, then chief of staff, watched every minute of this voyage, passing many hours together in General Scott's office. It was on one of these occasions, as they discussed the conflict, that General Scott remarked the war would last 30 years, in the economic warfare and depression he predicted would follow on the fighting in France.

After the war, the Leviathan was reconverted into a passenger-carrying vessel and served in this capacity until newer and faster ships and other conditions made profitable operation impossible. It was then that it was tied up at a Hoboken pier.

It was a drab taking off the Leviathan had yesterday. Not even a resemblance of its once beautiful self, rusted and in need of paint from bow to stern, it seemed the great vessel knew what lay in store for it across the ocean, and clung stubbornly to its pier while two mammoth tugs tried to take it to Hudson's mid-stream. It required half an hour to do this, while a few hundred persons on the waterfront looked on.

Writer Advises Subsidies To Support American Poetry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The economists define the nation's wealth as goods and services. Edgar Lee Masters says that definition does not go far enough, but should include the thinking and productiveness of creative artists. "Thinkers and writers mean certainly as much, and to my way of thinking, more, to a country than the firemen, men in county clerks' offices, Mayors, even Governors and Presidents," is the way he puts it, adding: "Yet firemen, workers in county clerks' offices, Mayors, Governors, Presidents, receive pensions. Whereas, the thinkers and writers? They are not only not pensioned; they scarcely find a way to earn postage to cover submitting their splendid work to magazines and newspapers."

Legality

Mr. Masters' books have been best sellers. That is one thing which gives especial point to his crusade in behalf of fellow poets who, in shoals, have been very far from as fortunate as he. At the moment, Mr. Masters is working in a studio in the Hotel Chelsea in New York, and he will do anything he can think of to infiltrate the idea of instituting in the United States some system of subsidies for American poets comparable to the Order of Merit which exists in England.

Mr. Masters, although he feels very strongly on the subject, is not at all bereft of his sense of humor, and thinks it not at all unlikely that the idea of subsidies of pensions for creative writers might arouse the cry, "Unconstitutional!" It would be Mr. Masters' idea that "If such a plan as I propose is unconstitutional, then the federal writer and theater projects must be, too; and the vast expenditures for relief." Not that he would wish to see his plan carried out by the Federal Government. He would want individual states to look after their own, as a matter of state self respect. He cites illustrations of the need for devising some proper plan. "A pension or subsidy should have been provided for Oliver Herford, poet, dramatist and cartoonist, who passed away two years ago in actual need. Vachel Lindsay's wonderful poems did not earn Vachel Lindsay a cent. Herman Melville had to get a job in the Custom House to maintain himself—though he gave us 'Moby Dick.' And what shall be said of Poe, and Whitman and the others, confronted with evidence that the world thought so little of the work they did?"

Oh, there are things poets can do, to earn money, with their work. The popular magazines are a market—but they will pay a man $20 for a beautiful sonnet, and $30 for a poem of three stanzas which it may have taken him three or even six months to shape so that it was the beautiful and gracious thing he wished it to be.

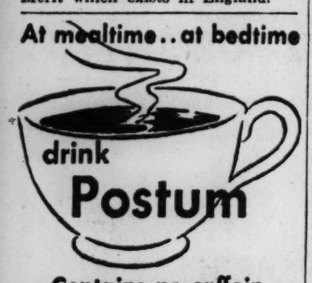
Earnings

The average American poet who can produce one book a year—what of him? Well, if the book sells from 500 to 750 copies, he receives between $150 and $200. A novelist who keeps faith with himself, refusing to stoop to write the trash which will be "popular," may possibly earn $750 after he has spent a year writing a fine novel—that is, he may, if his novel sells 2000 copies, and his publisher can afford to allow him 15 per cent commission. If he happens to need more than that possible—only possible—$750, then he must find a college teaching job, or a job on a newspaper.

What is Mr. Masters' concrete suggestion for the development of public sentiment in favor of his idea?

Well, he has written to Senator Robert La Follette, who has been known on occasion to take cordial action in such directions. But more than that, he would like to see people who agree with him, that poetry should not be the most trod-upon art in the United States, write to their congressman, suggesting that a bill be introduced into Congress on behalf of American poets—and possibly of musicians, sculptors and painters—asking them to adopt the view that a nation's poets are a part of its wealth, and to act on that view, if, as and when such a bill comes up for consideration.

At mealtime . . at bedtime



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Off to the South? Take these in hand for bright days on sunny ways! We know (and so do you) that southbound bags must be gay, new, and individual! We also know that if you find all these fine qualities at a price that's held down to earth, you'll rejoice. So: top, a printed silk that takes its gold, red, and blue stripes very smartly; next, a chubby barrel-shaped Visca with a dash of Regimental stripes to increase its charm; last, a double bag of white alligator calf, lined with brilliant solid colored silk! And they're all 2.95

John Wanamaker PHILADELPHIA

mail orders filled—use order blank for convenience

JOHN WANAMAKER, Philadelphia

Please send me bags checked A____ B____ C____

Name____

Address____

City____ State____

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Charge ☐ C. O. D.

MAIN FLOOR—CHESTNUT

Rails See Folly of Bad Competition

They compete now as they always did but they also co-operate, especially where the market will stand it as the Pennsylvania and New York Central find it between New York and Chicago—passengers get benefit as well as the roads themselves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—We may like to think of those two aristocrats of the rails, the Pennsylvania's Broadway Limited, and the New York Central's Twentieth Century, steaming along in a constant dramatic race with each other for supremacy—and customers. There's adventure and romance in the hearty competition which these crack trains of two rival railroads supposedly represent.

As a matter of fact, though, these two trains are the best of friends. They have been since the day on which they were both launched and set out on their runs, always on precisely identical schedules, and on almost parallel tracks, between New York and Chicago.

There's no cutthroat competition. It even goes so far as joint publicity. One road takes care of the news releases for both at this end, the other takes care of things for both at the other end. And now they've even put their heads together to produce new trains. Soon after the first of the year new equipment for each, identical except perhaps for color and certain individualistic designs, will be pushed out onto the tracks.

The Santa Fe and the Union Pacific have just issued a joint announcement indicating co-operation in a little different way. The Santa Fe operates a streamlined, Diesel-motored train, or trains, the Super Chief, between Chicago and Los Angeles, by way of its route through New Mexico. The Union Pacific, in conjunction with the North Western, operates the City of Los Angeles between the same cities over its route which goes straight west from Chicago. These two roads have announced inauguration of new Diesel, streamlined trains of similar types, but have arranged it now so that instead of each operating competing trains the same day, they will stagger their schedules.

⁂

Meanwhile the North Western and Union Pacific, in conjunction with the Southern Pacific, are building a new City of San Francisco, a sister to the City of Los Angeles, for service between Chicago and San Francisco.

The reason for all this joint ownership and operation is that the Union Pacific has no tracks into Chicago and uses the North Western's from Omaha, Neb., in, while on the other end the Southern Pacific tracks are the only way to get into San Francisco from Salt Lake City.

⁂

This co-operation doesn't go quite so far as the consolidation that's urged and needed to help bring the roads out of the red, but it goes far to save money and gives the public a service which wouldn't be possible otherwise.

⁂

The North Western and the Union Pacific, independently, are building new powerful streamlined steam engines for passenger service. The Union Pacific in fact is building three different types. One of them, called unromantically No. 2906, has been especially designed for high speed service. It will use special roller bearings to smooth its operation, while the main and side rods are made of a special high strength steel.

⁂

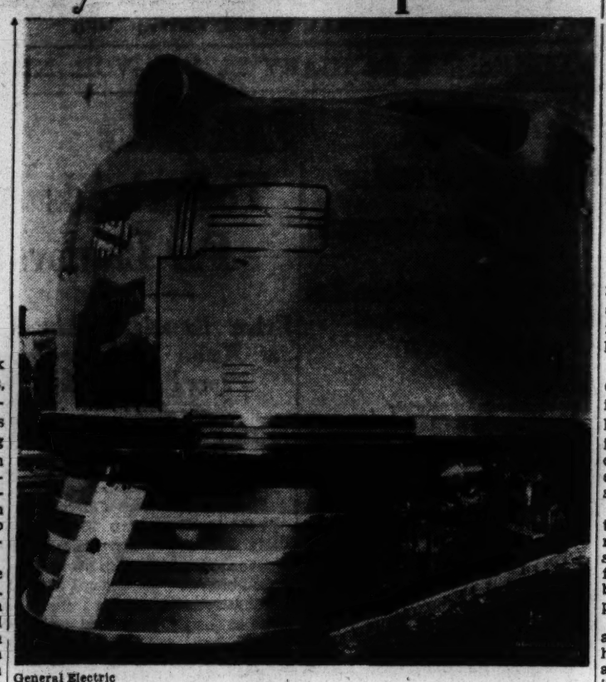
The Baltimore and Ohio, which recently broke the ice on the Chicago-New York run with a Diesel-propelled train—the Capitol Limited—is building a 16-cylindered streamlined locomotive which will turn up 5000 horsepower. It is rather a radical departure from the conventional in its construction, but technical engineering matters are involved, and for the layman it need only be said that it will provide not only a lot of power, but power in a continuous flow, direct to each axle of the driving wheels.

⁂

The Reading's new steam-powered streamlined, five-passenger train just put into operation between Philadelphia and New York will compare favorably with that of the fast ones running between Chicago and Milwaukee.

⁂

Incidentally, one of the Santa Fe's giant steam locomotives just pulled a passenger train on a regular schedule from Los Angeles to Chicago, 2,227 miles. It usually requires four locomotives for this trip.



General Electric

The New Diesel-Motored "City of Los Angeles" of the Union Pacific

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

Thursday, September 22nd.

The significant moments in American Revolutionary times and during the formative days of the Republic are recorded in the "Diary" of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character, whose entries are based upon authentic information of the period. This is the eleventh installment. The Diary appears three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Sam Adams here betimes this morning, very abject. One can hold no grudge with him, and his shabby coat and empty pockets do ever plead his complete sincerity of purpose. Though he protested he had breakfasted already, he sat down with us, and his mind on things political, did eat so hearty, I am persuaded not too much good new bread, or porridge, had gone into his mouth that morning. Mrs. Adams does manage to a marvel and spreads out his thin earnings as she may.

I wot we may do the like e'er long if matters come not to a head, and we go gack to peaceful ways.

I made shift to come down at once when I did hear Sam's voice, for I did fear Henry was still very wrathy, so I did tuck Baby, still in his little nightcap and rail, under my arm and down we came.

A King's Message

Sure enough Sam and Henry were in the middle of words. I had the wit to say naught but only thrust Baby in his father's arms, where he did crow so loud and look so antic and adorable Henry needs must smile and we sat down to breakfast, Sam safely in our midst.

It seems that the officer who disembarked so unfortunately yesterday was a messenger from His Excellency General Gage, sent express from New York with written orders that one regiment be stationed here in Boston. Our Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Hutchinson, had gone in courtesy to meet him, having just left Henry, who had been with him, striving to find some accommodation by which a legal assembly could be called.

Henry has said no word of chiding to me for being out of doors, nor for my rash conduct.

He did spread out my camlet cloak with its bullet hole for Sam to see and Sam did answer thus:

"Henry, we have means of knowing what goes on betwixt our rascally Governor and Mr. Hutchinson, as you do know. James Bowdoin, John Adams and I have taken council, and we did represent to Mr. Bernard last evening that General Gage has no right to order a regiment quartered in this town.

"No officer may go against an act of Parliament and our ample space for this soldiery in Castle William outside the town meets the parliamentary requirements for quartering troops in this province. And moreover we are committing no treason in calling a convention together. We have committed no overt act against the Crown," and here he most surprisingly did chuckle, "but I am sure we have come within a hair's breadth of it! We have e'en permitted His Excellency to see the call to the convention with our names signed to it."

Sam Protects Henry

We all cried out at this, at which Sam did put his hand on Henry's shoulder and go on.

"We did know, my boy, of your fine conduct with Thomas Hutchinson, therefore we took you not into our council because we knew you could not urge us toward that which was right for us to do without seeming to seek to clear yourself. Now 'tis done, and though His Excellency shrieks at us that 'tis treason and that he will write to Hillsborough to move heaven and earth to revoke our Charter, you note that I am not in gaol where His Excellency would so gladly have me could he read his title clear."

Friday, September 23rd

Henry and my dear Father delighted with the sobre conduct of the convention, though yesterday the town did seem two hostile2camps with 70 delegates from 66 of our towns assembled in Faneuil Hall while the Governor and all his supporters did meet at a most elegant assembly to celebrate the anniversary of His Majesty's accession to the throne.

They do say that his gracious Majesty, who is yet but 30 years old, is still much attached to his mother's apron strings and that she, most foreign in her feeling about kingship, does ever urge him to rule with an iron hand. William had this from his friends the Lees, who have much intercourse in London with those close to the court.

Adelaide Stedman

Sybil Speaks

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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PHILADELPHIA

Hosiery Workers Warn of Boycott

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26—To boycott silk hosiery and garments is to "help China once and kick her twice," Emil Rieve, President of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, declared at a recent meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Federation in Philadelphia.

"Proponents of the Japanese boycott," Mr. Rieve asserted, "have concentrated particular energy in a boycott against silk hosiery, undergarments, and clothing, in which the stake in wages received by American workers is far in excess of the value of the raw silk imported from Japan. Such a boycott will offset seriously the production of raw silk in China, the country they are trying to assist."

With their industry faced by various economic difficulties in addition to the potential effects of the boycott, Philadelphia's more than 15,000 hosiery workers recently again refused to consider any proposal for voluntary wage cuts.

However, it has been agreed under a clause of the national contract that a wage tribunal of three men will be set up to consider the question. The decision of this tribunal will be binding.

City Planner Receives Fairmount Honor Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26—Robert Moses, Commissioner of Parks of New York City, has been given the Medal of Honor of the Fairmount Park Association, an award established in 1936 to recognize outstanding services in the arts.

Mr. Moses has been associated with city planning and betterment programs since 1924 when he was appointed by Alfred E. Smith, then Governor of New York, as president of the Long Island Park Commission and as chairman of the State Council of Parks. The first recipient of the award was Frederick Adrian Delano, uncle of President Roosevelt, and a city planner of wide reputation.

Liquor Ad Curb Sought by FAA; Beer Also Target

(Continued from Page 1)

tion, in which it was sought to present beer as a food, and to spread propaganda in church organizations and to the home.

Curbs Proposed

The FAA urges:

"That all advertising referring directly or indirectly to the value of alcoholic beverages, either as a medicine, tonic or food, should be prohibited.

"That any advertising matter concerning the sale of alcoholic liquors in newspapers, periodicals, or circulars disseminated by mail, containing pictures, drawings or caricatures of women or children or religious objects or insignia, or barroom scenes, should be prohibited."

These recommendations would add to the present authority of the FAA materially, and enable it to exert some control over the expansive efforts of the brewers, which have been carried on unchecked except by public opinion.

But even under it existing authority, the FAA has had its hands full in coping with objectionable advertising, and has succeeded in correcting no less than 2,150 cases of alleged violations of regulations in advertising submitted or published by distillers.

Insisting that hard liquor, wines and beer must be kept in the same category, the FAA says:

"During the past year the Administration has gone so far as to call conferences of advertising agencies and definitely explained the reason why a new concept must be developed in this industry in respect to advertising of its products. Over 900 informal conferences have been held with industry members and their attorneys regarding proposed advertising campaigns.

Many Reviewed

"Approximately 3,000 advertisements were reviewed prior to their publication. Approximately 210,000 newspaper and magazine advertisements were viewed; 2,800 advertisements by radio or in the form of booklets, leaflets, posters, placards, novelties, etc., were reviewed."

Great difficulty was experienced in controlling the shipment of alcoholic beverages into states in violation of the laws of such states, as was forecast when repeal advocates urged that state protection was possible. The FAA urges an amendment "more specifically protecting states against shipments of liquor for sale therein contrary to the laws of such states."

Many wholesale establishments have grown up just across the line from dry states "to afford a filling station, so to speak, for those who purchase liquor to be transported to adjoining dry states, in violation of their laws. . ." And bootleg liquor is still a problem.

Practices within the liquor industry have given the FAA endless difficulties. "Tied houses," where the distiller or brewer controls the retailer in defiance of law, are beginning to reappear. They were among the greatest evils of the old wet days.

"Free Deals"

Means of controlling retailers consist of "free deals," a gift of merchandise contingent upon the purchase of a specified promise of goods; payment of cash to retailers based on their purchases; and distribution of free goods to furnish retail establishments.

These bounties are distributed by agents known to the trade as "missionary men," and in the New York City area alone, "missionary men" of one nationally known distiller withdrew as much as $10,000 a month in merchandise for free distribution to dealers, the FAA reports. In other cases, "wholesalers have been required to carry out the policies of distillers with respect to deals, occasionally under the actual threat of losing franchise rights."

All these devices are to cement together the liquor trade into what in this and many other countries is called the "liquor trust." They indicate that under repeal the vast economic and political power of the distillers and brewers is beginning to be re-created, by precisely the familiar old methods.

Outdoor Signs

One particularly obnoxious detail has come in for the FAA's fire, and that is the outdoor signs donated by distillers to retailers (and by brewers, too, but that the FAA cannot yet touch). In one state, 2,900 signs were removed in a period of four months; in another state 2,200 signs were removed during the same period through co-operation of the industry members.

"The Administration feels definitely," says the report, "that promiscuous liquor advertising by outdoor signs is not desirable in the industry. It should be eliminated by co-operation of the various states and municipalities."

The FAA, therefore, is going ahead along a wide front to try and minimize the evils of repeal. Its appropriations, it states, are insufficient, and the difficulties of getting more money from Congress are patent. Moreover, powerful lobby representatives of distillers and brewers are expected to oppose its plea for wider authority. So far, the FAA has depended in large part on the realization by liquor interests that if they went too far they would meet the rebuke of public opinion, and in the awakening of public opinion, it is recognized, lies the hope for stricter regulation.

Chesapeake Fire Costs Two Officers Licenses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Commerce Department announced yesterday the conviction of the Master and Second Engineer of the steamer City of Baltimore on noncriminal charges of negligence. Capt. Charles O. Brooks lost his license for a month, and Second Engineer Albert Neill his for 15 days.

The City of Baltimore was destroyed by fire in Chesapeake Bay near Baltimore last July 29, with three fatalities. Charles W. Simmons, Chief Engineer, who passed on Jan. 23, was tried with Mr. Brooks and Mr. Neill by a board of marine inspection officials, but no announcement was made in his case.

Soil Conservation Pioneers: Drive Opens in Seven States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Efforts to get soil conservation out of the demonstration stage and into the hands of local farm groups are getting results. Here and there in seven States, the farmer-initiated soil conservation districts have been set up and are pioneering in a new method of controlling erosion, which each year eats away some $400,000,000 worth of the nation's soil resources, according to Government estimates.

That it takes time to get a job done by appeal to local initiative is indicated in the slow progress of the movement. A model State soil conservation act was written by the Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in 1936, printed, and sent to Governors of all States with an appeal from President Roosevelt last February. Twenty-two State Legislatures responded to the plea of the Administration and adopted it.

This did not, however, in itself assure formation of local soil conservation districts. The act is enabling legislation which permits groups of farmers to petition for formation of a local district, but which makes establishment of such districts contingent upon securing a majority vote of land occupiers, or in some States, land owners. Further, before any plan for land use is adopted, it must be approved by a majority of the farm occupiers or farm owners affected.

Rights Safeguarded

While this process may seem unwieldy, it was held necessary to safeguard rights of individual farmers. After a land use plan is adopted, a farmer can be compelled by law to withdraw certain eroding land from cultivation or make other drastic changes in his farm lay-out. He should not be required to do this without an opportunity to vote upon the plan at every important stage, it is held.

So far—that is, in December when a survey was made— only about 140 petitions for formation of local soil conservation districts had been reported by committees in the 22 States adopting enabling legislation. States in this group included those most severely affected by wind erosion, such as Arkansas and the Dakotas.

Filing of petitions is only the first stage. It takes, as a rule, 25 land occupiers to introduce a petition for a district. Hearings are then held and a decision is reached as to whether a soil conservation district is needed in the neighborhood of the petitioners. After that comes the referendum, and finally a determination as to whether operation of the plan is practical.

Out of all this sifting process, seven States have emerged with districts certified by State committees. Fourteen such districts, capable of imposing control over 8,619,102 acres of farm land if their plans are approved by a majority of those affected, appear on State books as of Dec. 1. Of these Arkansas claims four; Georgia, two; South Carolina two; North Carolina, one; North Dakota, three; South Dakota, one; and Utah, one.

Most of these districts ignore county lines, and include parts of several counties which normally form a single topographical unit. The East Central Arkansas District, for example, includes 470,000 acres in five counties. The Coosa River District in Georgia embraces five entire counties and parts of two others, consisting of 1,457,843 acres in all. Broad River District in the same State, slightly larger in acrage, includes eight counties. On the other hand, in North Dakota where counties are larger and soil conservation districts smaller, one finds units like the Arengard-Alexander District, consisting of 230,400 acres which include only a part of a single county.

Impetus for Movement

It is too early to report work accomplished by the new districts. About one-third of them had not completed their organization by holding elections for supervisors, when they reported in December. Drawing up of a plan which will control erosion and still not work undue hardship on any farmer coming under its regulations requires time. Moreover, plans must be so reasonable they will be supported by a majority of farmers concerned, for they cannot become effective without approval of more than half of the farmers whose land comes under regulation.

If the districts succeed in this unexplored field, they can be expected to attract attention and, by their example, give an impetus to the whole movement, observers say. The Federal Soil Conservation Service has conducted no campaign to promote formation of districts. Soil conservation receives no organized opposition, but, so far, has had little organized support. Farm organizations have been more concerned about lifting farm prices to parity than about saving the soil for future generations. They have, in the main, been content with the Soil Conservation Act of 1936 which has an ulterior if unstated purpose,—crop surplus control. Surplus control, at least one farm organization argues, is actually, a form of soil conservation, since it removes the temptation to "mine" the soil in order to get big cash crops when prices fall, due to over-supply.

It is to compel the backward minority to act in accord with the welfare of the district as a whole that conservation districts are being set up. The question is, will the rate at which they are being formed be accelerated this year so they can be counted on as a force for conservation?

As President Roosevelt stated in his letter to Governors urging adoption of the State Conservation District plan, "the problem is complicated by the fact failure to control erosion on some lands, particularly if such lands are situated strategically at the heads of valleys or watersheds, can cause a washing and blowing of soil onto other lands, and make control of erosion anywhere in the valley or watershed all the more difficult."

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HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Two Electric Trains Ordered by Santa Fe

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—The Santa Fe Railroad has ordered two electric streamlined trains to be completed in April, the General Electric Company announced yesterday, bringing to 44 the number of trains of that type.

The trains will consist of seven steel cars, each of 300-passenger capacity, to be built by the Budd Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, Pa., and drawn by Diesel engines, for which the Electromotive Corporation, a General Motors subsidiary at La Grange, Ill., will build the motors.

Electric equipment will be installed in the new trains by General Electric, which claims to have installed its equipment in approximately 75 per cent of the streamline trains now in use. The amount involved in the order was not announced.

American Citizenship Renounced by Heiress

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Lorraine Manville Dresselhuys, heiress to some $10,000,000 of the Manville asbestos fortune and wife of the Dutch industrialist, Cornelius Dresselhuys, has become the second heiress of late to renounce American citizenship. Her brother, Tommy Manville, criticized her action, remarking,

"I don't think it's right. After all, our father made his money in this country. Why take it out?"

Mrs. Dresselhuys changed her allegiance even as the Countess Haugwitz-Reventlow, the former Barbara Hutton, adopted the native country of her Danish husband some time ago.

Anti-Lynch Bill Appears Doomed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—One more effort to apply Federal police power to prevent lynching in the South appears to have failed, with possibly far-reaching but indeterminate effects on the negro vote in America's big cities. And it is another illustration of the unusual quality of Senate rules.

There is unquestionably today a large majority in the United States Senate for an anti-lynching bill, despite the fact that lynchings declined last year to nine, and that the evil seems in fair way of being extirpated by the awakened conscience of the southern public. But the will of the majority of the Senate today is for the Wagner-Van Nuys Bill, and it is thwarted by a vigorous minority who are resolved against any invasion of the South by the Federal Government.

A petition to invoke cloture was begun yesterday by advocates of the anti-lynching bill, signed by 17 Senators, or two more than necessary. But Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Republican leader, announced today that virtually every Republican Senator would refuse to sign the petition, and this decision, plus the opposition of the ardent southern group, practically assures that the necessary two-thirds will not be obtained. That to all effects eliminates the anti-lynching bill after tying up other legislation in the Senate for weeks.

Only Four Times

The Senate indeed has invoked cloture only four times in the existence of the rule, which came into effect in 1917. It remains the only legislative body in the world where a sufficiently aroused one-third still exercises veto power. Advocates of such a condition argue that this is a necessary safeguard for a minority in a nation so broad and diverse as the United States. But whatever the reason, the minority filibuster power exists, and the latest of many efforts to force an anti-lynching bill through Congress (a kindred bill has already passed the House) appears doomed, for no one expects a last-minute upheaval to save the measure.

The Republicans adopted their position not with any prejudice to the lynching bill but because they fear a vigorous cloture rule would endanger their minority power of obstruction. Thus it has almost always been in American history, under the Federal system, the minority party objecting to changing the rules which give a partial veto to a coalition of states; the majority party crying aloud for "reform of archaic procedure." Bills springing from sectional cleavages dating back to the Civil War probably have had as much to do with preventing a strict cloture as any other circumstance.

What will be the political consequence of failure of the bill?

The Negro Vote

Primarily it will affect the Negro vote. Negroes have traditionally supported the Republican Party, the party of Lincoln. In the South, the Negro is by one means or other generally disfranchised, and the rules are strict enough to put a substantial number of "poor whites" in the same position, though poll taxes as a requirement for ballot rights are gradually being eliminated.

But in recent years there has been a rather broad movement of Negroes into northern areas, congregating principally in the big cities. It is here, very largely, where the Democratic Party strength lies. The fight for the anti-lynching bill is certainly not all political, but it has strong political by-products in certain sections. It is possibly a coincidence that Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana and Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, the two authors of the bill, are both up for re-election in 1940. The Negro population of Indianapolis was 12 per cent in 1930, and in the Borough of Manhattan 12 per cent.

The northern States with the biggest Negro ratio are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, and these States have 187 votes in the Electoral College. For purposes of comparison, it might be noted that the 13 States of the Solid South have only 146 electoral votes together.

Deserting G. O. P.

The considerable northern negro vote seems to have shaken loose from its old Republican moorings in recent years. This tendency is subject to debate, and as recently as 1932 certain negro sections gave Mr. Hoover higher percentages than he got elsewhere. In 1934 and 1936, however, the negro movement to the northern Democrats is generally admitted. It has been one of the frequently noted ironies of the national politics. Harlem seems to be voting Democratic today; while the First Chicago District, which is the only one to send a Negro to Congress, sent a Republican in 1928, 1930 and 1932; but in 1934 and 1936, a Democrat.

The anti-lynching bill could probably be brought to a vote, and passed, if the Republican minority would consent to cloture, which Mr. McNary insists it will not. But the responsibility for managing the Legislature still rests on the dominant Democratic Party and its militant southern group. Just how negro voters will allocate the responsibility is uncertain, and it may be affected by other circumstances, but past experience indicates that it will fall on the dominant party rather than upon the GOP.

Power of the Filibuster

A more immediate result will be the new illustration of the power of the filibuster. Though genuine filibusters like the present one are rare, they are always in the background of Senate thoughts. The threat of one plays a definite part in shaping legislation. Whatever arguments may be made for a specific filibuster, the net effect of the system is to block majority processes. In order to preserve this potential veto, Senate rules have been kept cumbersome and archaic.

On lynching itself, the protracted debate is likely to be salutary. Each demand for Federal intervention has been accompanied by a decline in lynchings in the past.

Camp Fire Girls Honor Explorer

Wide World

Capt. "Bob" Bartlett Receiving Medal From Mrs. Elbert Williams

NEW YORK—Capt. "Bob" Bartlett, explorer who went to the North Pole with Admiral Peary, received the National Service Award from Mrs. Elbert Williams, new national president of the Camp Fire Girls, at the Biennial National Conference of Camp Fire Executives here Jan. 18. He was given the award for teaching Camp Fire Girls how to tell of their achievements when they met to describe their activities in life-saving, exploring, and other subjects at the conference.

Patriotic Women Open Program On National Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—National defense has assumed a new significance for 1000 women, members of 40 national patriotic organizations, who meet here for a three-day conference each year at this time.

Heretofore the women have called their meeting the patriotic conference for national defense and have put emphasis on big armies and navies.

This year, under the leadership of Mrs. Gladys Mooney, of Detroit, Past National President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the conference has been renamed the "Women's Conference on National Defense for an Enduring America" and defenses that are social, economic and political as well as merely physical have been given a place on the program.

The keynote for the conference was sounded in a letter of greeting from President Roosevelt defining the nation's defense policies.

He declared:

I send cordial greetings and hearty good wishes to the members of the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense, assembling for their thirteenth meeting, and trust that their deliberations will be fruitful of wise counsels in the vital problems before them.

No Imperial Designs

As a nation we have no imperial designs. Nor do we seek any territorial expansion. We are happily at peace with all nations and the policy of good neighbor remains the cornerstone of our foreign relations. We have striven with unvarying consistency to approve steps to remove the causes of war.

Our policy of national defense is directed solely to the maintenance and perpetuation of our democratic institutions and ideals, and the guarantee of our national boundaries.

In making this policy known, and in support of the ideals upon which it rests, I bespeak the active support and co-operation of all the members of your conference.

Religious freedom, obedience to law, elimination of crime, service to youth, education for citizenship and freedom of expression were held by speakers at the conference to be as important as armed forces in the preservation of American democracy.

"It is a hopeful sign and one, even, that may mark the beginning of a new epoch, a new turn of the tide, that you ladies should be assembled here to deliberate during these three days, not only on how to defend our borders against physical enemies, but on how to maintain and preserve these institutions which are a part of America, from attack by ideas in conflict with American ideals," James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, told the conference.

Ideals as Potent as Armies

"Because of the increasingly widespread web of communications, ideals have become as potent as great invading armies," he declared.

Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, director of "The Religious News Service" held that "a free religion within a free state is not only the cherished principle of the American Republic, it is the hope of the world."

Declaring that Americans are at heart a rather violent people, Prof. Kimball Young, of the University of Wisconsin, said that "because of this we ought to stimulate and encourage the calmer and more rational processes of free discussion of public issues.

"The process of free talk is part of our whole social structure and is not confined alone to the sphere of politics in the narrow sense," he said. "The broadening of the base of democracy to include the economic as well as the political arena is essential."

"This assemblage can strike a mighty blow against crime by striking at its roots in juvenile delinquency," Austin H. McCormick, Commissioner of Correction for New York City, told the women.

Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, discussed the defense work of the CCC in building up a better citizenry; Brien McMahon, Assistant Attorney General, pled for obedience to the "new law of the new social order," and John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, pointed to the part education plays in safeguarding democracy.

'Visual Education Farms' Set Up for Iowa Research

AMES, Iowa, Jan. 26 (AP)—Iowa farmers, already well versed in up-to-date agricultural methods, looked ahead today to benefits expected to accrue from establishment of nine "visual education farms," marking a new approach to solving agricultural problems.

The farms, a part of the new Iowa State College Agricultural Foundation, were given to the college by "friends of the institution." The Foundation is empowered to develop practical, economical, and profitable methods of cultivation and management of ordinary or family-size farms.

The nine farms, ranging from 122 to 320 acres each, total 1,750 acres and were picked to represent various Iowa farming sections. George W. Godfrey, Director of Agricultural Relations at the College, said they were considered typical of farms in those sections.

Operation by Tenants

Plans provide for operation of the farms by tenants, starting probably March 1, 1939, under the supervision and management of local county committees appointed by trustees of the Foundation.

The Foundation has as its objective the "study of the agricultural problem from the standpoint of the individual farmer on his farm," where the problem is reduced to its simple and fundamental aspects. The project, the Foundation added, would offer an opportunity of "bringing together the best thinking, knowledge and effort of all individuals interested in agriculture." It continued:

"In selecting farms, an attempt has been made to secure those which are fairly typical of the farms in the locality. If results can be obtained on these farms, an opportunity exists for visual education for the benefit of farmers with similar problems."

Not Experiment Stations

The trustees said no attempt would be made to use the farms as experiment station research plots, except as new practices may be considered by local committees, as adapted to the various communities.

Operating programs for the farms provide for determining the crops best adapted and most profitable to be grown in the various sections, and the types, breeds and classes of livestock most profitable and their care, breeding and feeding. Attention also will be directed at conserving and building up the soil and natural resources, and developing the social, educational and religious environment of the localities.

Roosevelt Shifts on Defense From Naval to a Broad Tack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—President Roosevelt has made a strategic shift in his rearmament plans during the past 24 hours, changing from "naval expansion" to "national defense." The more inclusive label means that the Army is to have a slice of the forthcoming emergency arms budget, with some further expansion of aircraft building.

Gathering opposition in Congress to a strictly naval expansion program is responsible for the change which has meant a superficial recasting of the entire program, although the emphasis will continue to be on the Navy. Inclusion of the Army and Air Forces will win votes in Congress for the rearmament program which it would not otherwise have had. More important still, the shift is intended to keep rearmament from becoming too involved in a Senate debate over American foreign policy.

Within the past few days, Administration leaders have discovered that strictly naval expansion was being interpreted in Congress, particularly in the Senate, as a diplomatic gesture aimed at Japan, not as national defense in its own right.

Searching Inquiry Shunted

It became clear that a naval expansion proposal would inevitably precipitate a searching Senate examination of foreign policy, with results which could not be foreseen accurately. While presumably the bigger Navy argument would have won out in the end, it was held undesirable to invite a sharp debate if it could be avoided.

By a recasting of the proposal in terms of increases for all brances of the armed services, the national defense argument can be made paramount.

The shift was disclosed yesterday afternoon when the President conferred at the White House with a congressional group which for the first time included chairman of the interested Army committees as well as of the Navy committees. On the day previous he had talked with the Secretary of War, Harry H. Woodring, and the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Malin Craig. Previously, conferences on the emergency arms program had been limited to naval groups.

The President personally confirmed the obvious meaning of the mixed congressional group at his press conference when he announced that his long-delayed special message would cover the whole field of national defense.

What the Army will get will presumably be emergency appropriations to speed up its program for procurement of such modern weapons as the Gerand semi-automatic rifles, anti-aircraft artillery, and several categories of mechanical equipment which mark the transition from a horse-drawn to a motor-drawn army.

Concession on Technical Aid

This will not mean a great deal of money. It does represent a concession to qualified technical opinion within the Army which feels that for minimum defense it must have a larger supply of modern equipment on hand. By this is meant enough to put the Regular Army, plus the National Guard, into the field in an emergency with complete modern equipment.

Any increases in aircraft will be a concession to congressional pressure rather than to technical opinion in the services. The Naval Air Service is almost universally recognized as the most powerful of its type in the world today. The Army Air Corps has been improved phenominally since the days of the air mail a few years ago, and its strength is being increased about as rapidly as technical opinion considers desirable.

The important factor in military aviation is not the number of planes in commission before trouble starts, it is the production capacity of the aircraft industry. Airplanes can be built in a relatively short time if the industry is equipped. On the other hand, important types of naval vessels cannot be built after trouble starts. They must be prepared in advance. Therefore, technical opinion here is much more concerned with naval construction than aircraft procurement at this time.

But influential groups in Congress have accepted the theory that large fleets of airplanes are adequate protection against any foreign danger. Hence some concessions to this group are expected in order to avert possible opposition from them to the naval program. But in the last analysis, the explanation for the shift is that "national defense" sounds somehow less belligerent than "naval expansion."

Films Studied as World Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Effect of the cinema on international relations is being studied by the American Institute of Cinematography here to encourage better films and to discourage those the influence of which it finds harmful.

Affiliated with the University of Southern California, the Institute has assigned to this work a committee consisting of J. Eugene Harley, U. S. C. Professor of Political Science, as Chairman; U. S. C.'s President, Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, as Institute Director; and Boris Morkovin, Assistant Director.

"The Committee will not be satisfied with merely catching up with the cinematographic status quo," Chairman Harley promises. "It desires to encourage the production and circulation of more and better films showing fairly the life and culture of the respective nations, to the end that the remarkable educational possibilities of the cinema may be utilized to promote good will, understanding, and peace among the nations of the world.

"By the same token," he added, "the influence of this Committee will be turned against those films which tend to arouse international hatred and distrust, and to foment discord among peoples. The world moves on. Educators must move on with science and with technical advancement."

The Committee is giving attention to bibliographical materials, including books, articles, and available films bearing on the life and culture of the various nations.

Films are being segregated as to width (16 mm or 35 mm) and as to whether they are silent, have sound, or contain the new color technique.

It is considering questions of quotas, tariffs, and the status of the international treaty providing for duty-free circulation of international films.

"National censorship and prohibition of films from other countries now constitute a real problem," the Chairman disclosed, "and some governmental rules of censorship are being furnished to the Committee for its study. In general, films have been barred by the national censor because of offense on racial, religious, political, moral, or ethical grounds."

Glassware Grows Popular in Crystal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The American dinner table is going to be graced with crystal glassware instead of the heretofore popular ruby, amber, and blue, it was learned at the china and glass market held in connection with the winter home-furnishings market at the Merchandise Mart here.

Moreover the past year showed a decided improvement in business over the previous one both in the amount of glassware sold and in the quality of the merchandise, manufacturers reported. Stemware increased in sales from 10 to 40 per cent, according to a recent survey. Monograms are not so popular as they used to be, it was reported. Glass flatware showed an increase in sales last year, too, and much machine pressed glassware was produced in volume.

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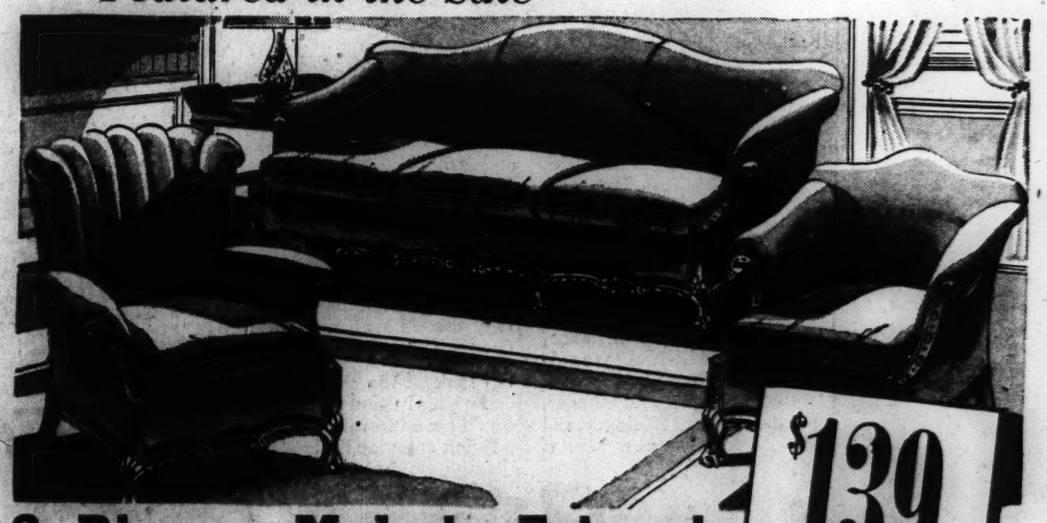

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Fusion Routs a Bewildered Tiger

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—A bedraggled and battered Tammany Tiger is today back on the steps of the Wigwam's strategists, looking for relief from the mounting harassments with which Fusion rule of City affairs is belaboring it. That aid was needed was the opinion even in highest Democratic quarters following a drubbing on three fronts yesterday. These were:

1. In the City Council, where the Fusion bloc has turned to its own uses the ruling by Supreme Court Justice John E. McGeehan setting the precedent that control of this new body required only a majority of the votes cast, instead of a majority of all the Councilmen elected.

2. In the City budget field, where the $12,000,000 water-rate reduction written into the 1938 budget by the Tammany Aldermen, before they gave way to the new City Council, has been voided by Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook.

3. In United States District Court, where Albert Marinelli, Tammany boss of Manhattan's Lower East Side and latest of the Wigwam's chief-makers, is under indictment on charges of harboring a fugitive from justice, Charles Falci, and awaits trial March 2.

Clouded Issue

Instead of clarifying in Democratic terms the issue of City Council control, Justice McGeehan's ruling declaring that Councilman John V. Cashmore had been duly elected Vice-Chairman served to bring the Democrats no nearer this objective.

Once again, as in all the meetings since the Council first met to get down to business on Jan. 3, yesterday's seventh session went wholly to battle over which side had the majority strength and therefore the power to organize the body. The alignment of two Independent Democrats continues to divide the 26-member body between a Tammany bloc of 13 members and an anti-Tammany coalition of 13, giving the Fusion President of the Council, Newbold Morris, the deciding vote in a tie.

The McGeehan decision upholding Councilman Cashmore's instatement was based on the fact that during the first week of the Council's existence, with one Fusion Councilman absent, the Democrats were able to command 13 of the 25 votes cast.

Fusionists Balk

The Fusionists refused to recognize this majority, contending that, under the charter, control of councilmanic procedure required the support of a majority of all the members, or 14 votes.

Yesterday, however, armed with the McGeehan opinion in the Cashmore case, the Fusion forces fought their way past the court ruling on the basis that the Vice Chairman has no fixed tenure of office and, therefore, could be "unhorsed" any time. This had been remarked upon by the Justice himself, and, taking this cue, Mr. Morris proceeded to lead the body through a curious maze of action—first on declaring the vice chairmanship vacant, and, second, on electing a successor.

When the vote was taken on the first resolution, the coalition voted solidly to unseat Mr. Cashmore, while the Democrats were recorded as six not voting and seven voting "present."

"The chair construes the action of the six not voting and the seven voting 'present' as being negative votes," Mr. Morris announced. "The chair rules that on this matter there is a tie vote. He will cast a vote in the affirmative, and declares that the office is now vacant."

Democratic recriminations were heaped upon the chair at this, and Mr. Morris was accused of setting himself up as a "mind-reader" in this definition of the opposition vote.

The Fusion bloc then presented the name of Councilman James A. Burke, independent Democrat, for the vice chairmanship. The Democrats, while still contending that Mr. Cashmore was the vice-chairman, split their votes, seven, four, and two, to prevent the tie of 13 to 13 that otherwise would have ensued. Thus stopped from casting the deciding vote, Mr. Morris ruled that Mr. Burke was elected because he had received 13 votes, "a majority of the votes cast."

Up to Democrats

Impassioned argument and appeals from the rulings of the chair embroidered hours of debate, bringing in Mr. Morris' ancestor, Gouverneur Morris; the issue of communism; the validity of one Councilman's election; threats of further court action; and all else conceivable to the eloquence of an embattled political bloc. The fact remained with adjournment at evening until next Tuesday afternoon, however, that the Fusionists, already in possession of the majority leadership under Councilman B. Charney Vladeck, had now written down the vice-chairmanship on their side of the ledger.

The next procedure patently rests with the Democrats, but no one in that camp today appeared to know what this would be.

The water-rate ruling is the outcome of a test taxpayer's action brought by the Citizens' Budget Commission. It was hailed by Corporation Counsel William C. Chanler as a complete vindication of the position taken by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in refusing to countenance the reduction, which was made by the out-going Aldermen without provision for compensating revenue.

The Marinelli case comes as an aftermath to disclosures late last year, when Special Rackets Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, now District Attorney of New York County, charged the powerful Tammany district chief with being unfit to hold public office on the ground that his political associates and allies were underworld characters. By December the Dewey attack had taken on the status of formal charges, at the request of the Governor, and Mr. Marinelli resigned his office as New York County Clerk without submitting to a hearing. Falci was on the list of Marinelli political aides.

Mr. Marinelli was arraigned today. He pleaded not guilty and was held in $2,500 bail for trial.

Samuel Seabury, who helped to free New York City from the grip of the Tammany Tiger in 1932, is optimistic about the opportunities American cities have to free themselves from political bossism: Magazine Section.

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'Young Engineer' '37 Award Won By Schenectady Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 26—Dr. Chauncey G. Suits, research physicist of the General Electric Research Laboratory, has been selected as America's outstanding young electrical engineer for 1937, it is announced by Eta Kappa Nu, honorary electrical engineering fraternity.

Selection of Dr. Suits was made from a group of 60 candidates less than 35 years of age, submitted by leading industrialists and educators. Presentation of the award was made during the program of the mid-winter convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in New York City.

Dr. Suits, who was born in Oshkosh, Wis., was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1927. He obtained his Sc. D. from Zurich in 1929, and then joined General Electric here.

He has been principally engaged at Schenectady in the investigation of non-linear circuits and high pressure arcs. In the former field numerous practical applications have been made to problems in industrial control, involving current and voltage sensitive relays, control of temperature, voltage regulation, and control of electric signs.

In addition to obtaining nearly 40 patents on such work, Dr. Suits holds a patent, dedicated to public use, on an electrical means for measuring the moisture content in wood, under which several firms are now manufacturing and selling the device.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks At Kentucky Convention

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 26 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, arrived this morning from Washington. Both will be guests of honor at the annual Kentucky Farm and Home Convention, in session here. Mrs. Roosevelt will speak to convention delegates during the day.

Chain Stores Are Forbidden To Take Brokerage Rebates

(Continued from Page 1)

equaled the brokerage payments under the older system.

Counsel for the A. & P. announced they would appeal the decision to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The FTC has no power to penalize the A. & P. for violation of the act, but it can appeal to the Circuit Court for enforcement of its cease and desist orders.

Companies selling to the A. & P. naturally have their own agents in the field. But instead of using them, the A. & P. send out their own buying agents, and required of the companies the fees that otherwise would go to the brokerage agents. When this system was invalidated by the Robinson-Patman Act, quantity discounts were required.

On the premise that brokerage itself cannot be passed on under the law, the Commission bases its whole decision, saying:

"If that may not be done, it cannot successfully be contended that there is any difference between a price reflecting an allowance in lieu of brokerage and a price reflecting brokerage savings—in each instance the price is mathematically the same, and the lower price is lower, by an amount wholly or partly equivalent to brokerage."

The decision found that A. & P. receipts by the discount system caused "substantial injury to competition between those sellers who have granted and paid such allowances and discounts to the A. & P. and those sellers who have refused to do so, in that there has been, and will continue to be, a diversion of the respondent company's business from the latter to the former."

The Commission pointed out that the acceptance of the discounts and allowances enabled the company to sell the commodities at prices substantially lower than competitors. Since the purpose of the Robinson-Patman Act was to prevent price discrimination and place small business men on an equal price and competitive basis with larger firms, the Commission found its violation in this case.

Interest Roused In Graphic Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26—Graphic arts at the Franklin Institute increasingly engage the attention of those in the paper-making and printing trades, according to Henry Butler Allen, Secretary and Director of the Institute, speaking before the Philadelphia Club of Printing House Craftsmen.

Benjamin Franklin, Mr. Allen said, would doubtless have delighted in the opportunities for study, research and experimentation offered by the Institute bearing his name.

Craftsmen were urged to spread news of the Franklin Memorial dedication on May 19, 20 and 21, to be climaxed when President Roosevelt unveils a new Franklin statue in the Institute rotunda.

Stating that paper-making and printing trades will be adequately represented, Mr. Allen said one entire morning is to be devoted to a symposium on science in business and industry, at which outstanding research scientists, prominent industrial leaders and representatives of allied societies will express the appreciation of the modern business world to Franklin.

Poll Shows Hawaii Cool to Statehood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Opposition to immediate statehood for Hawaii was expressed by 1,375 of 2,332 persons interviewed by social science students of the Kamehameha School for Girls in Honolulu.

Taking the poll by telephone and personal interview among residents of Honolulu, the students found that opinions apparently were not influenced by political affiliation, occupation or racial extraction, for opinions varied in the same groups.

Of the number interviewed, only 438 favored statehood; 519 expressed no opinion. Chief objections to statehood involved the Japanese question; the belief that in the event of statehood the Japanese, who represent about 38 per cent of the population of Hawaii, would dominate in legislative matters.

Miss Ula Baker, social science teacher who supervised the poll, expressed the opinion that it reflected the influence of war propaganda, but pointed out that it was a fair indication of what a territory-wide plebiscite might reveal if conducted at this time, as advocated by some statehood proponents.

Fifty-Two Marine Planes Off for Cuba on Maneuvers

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Fifty-two Marine Corps airplanes left here today for maneuvers in the West Indies. The planes, which arrived Monday from Quantico, Va., headed first for Camaguey, Cuba.

Ice Jam Perils Niagara Bridge

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 26 (AP)—Niagara's famous "Falls View Bridge," a high-flung steel structure known to millions of honeymooners, wavered dangerously today under the onslaught of the hugest Niagara Falls ice jam in 30 years.

Engineers prepared to attack the ice with dynamite as a heavy wall, estimated in some places to be 100 feet high, rose in the gorge below the falls. The bridge, rumbling under tremendous ice pressure, was closed to all traffic. Soon afterward a "wave" appeared in its middle and several steel beams were twisted.

Squeezed between the rocky Canadian and American shores, the ice reached up on dry land and tossed the famous "Maid of the Mist" tourist steamers off their winter drydock. Whether the steamers could survive the ice pressure was not at once determined.

The Falls View Bridge is a 39-year-old lacy steel network connecting the United States and Canada. Approximately 1000 feet long and 180 feet high, it arches high above the ice-covered lower gorge, but its abutments were subject to the ice attack.

Roy Crogan, a photographer who made his way to the base of one of the abutments, said that the bridge appeared to have been shoved "as much as seven inches" off its foundations.

Steel Company Closes Plant, Blaming Union

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Allegheny Steel Company today closed its plant in near-by Brackenridge. Vice-President James O. Carr said the mill, employing 5,000, was shut down because SWOC pickets at the gates "prevented men from coming to work whether union or non-union unless the men had a receipt for dues, a dues card, or a pass from the Union."

Philip Clowes, sub-regional Director of the Union, denied the pickets were interfering with men entering the plant. He said men who were in arrears on dues could obtain passes from Union headquarters. Approximately 100 were told yesterday to get passes, he added.

Snowflakes in Florida! Temperature 44 at Ocala

OCALA, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Snow flakes fell here in North Central Florida today but didn't stay on the ground.

H. E. Thomas telephoned the Ocala Star to report that there had been a steady fall for 30 minutes near the city limits. Looking out the window while answering the telephone, a reporter saw a few scattered flakes. The temperature was 44.

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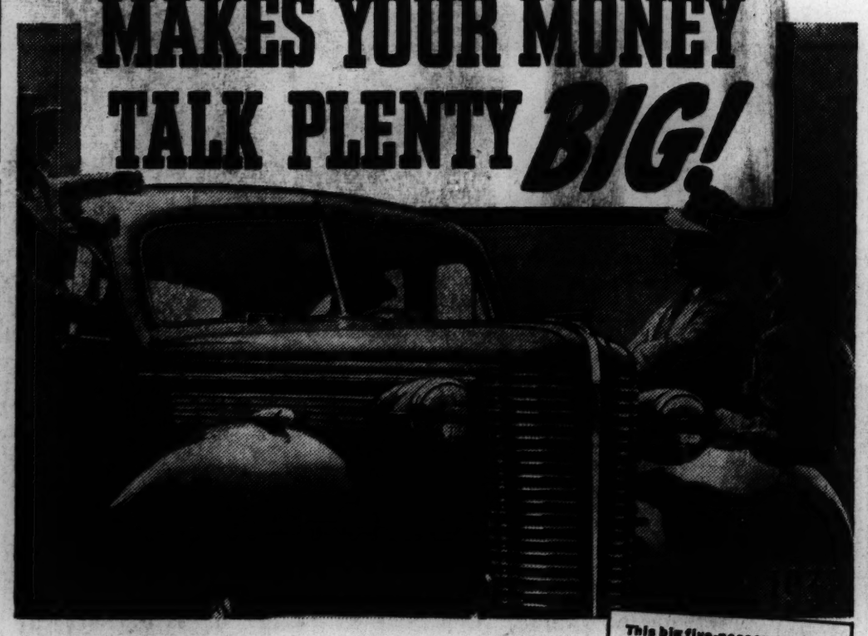

MONEY talks—so take a turn up and down Automobile Row and see what it says about Buick.

First off you discover that this sparkling stepper is the lowest-priced of all the straight-eights of its size.

Next—it lists at lower figures, even, than some sixes do, and it's within a dollar or two a week of several others.

But the story isn't told in the bare prices—it's told in the astonishing amount those modest figures cover!

In the SPECIAL, for instance, you get 122-inch wheelbase, 107 horsepower with straight-eight smoothness, valve-in-head efficiency, and the exclusive new DYNA-FLASH brilliance and thrift.

You get comfort of a new kind, with Knee-Action on the front and the scoop of the year—BuiCoil TORQUE-FREE SPRINGING—on the rear.

On top of that, you get elbow-room, leg-room, head-room; smartness inside and out; and probably the lightest, sweetest, pleasantest handling wheel you ever laid hands on!

All in all, this great Buick is the car that makes little money do a lot of big talking—that's why there's such a mighty fine feeling to owning it.

Go look at the price tags, and what's behind them, and you'll spend from now on in a Buick enjoying life!

This big five-passenger four-door Buick SPECIAL sedan, complete with standard equipment
$1022
Delivered at Flint, Mich.

OTHER MODELS: Complete with DYNAFLASH ENGINE, TORQUE-FREE SPRINGING and standard equipment, delivered at Flint, Mich. . . . SPECIAL business coupe, $945 . . . CENTURY 4-door touring sedan, $1297 . . . ROADMASTER 4-door touring sedan, $1645 . . . LIMITED 8-passenger sedan, $2350. Special accessories, transportation and local taxes, if any, extra.

BETTER BUY BUICK ON EASY GENERAL MOTORS TERMS

Easy Way to Own a Big Car
Why be content with a small car when the same money buys more in a slightly used Buick?
Reconditioned 1936 and 1937 Buicks are now being offered by Buick dealers at prices of cars in the lowest price class.
Valve-in-head straight-eight engines—Bodies by Fisher—hydraulic brakes—torque-tube drive—safety glass. See your Buick dealer today!

"Better buy Buick!"

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

SEE YOUR NEAREST BUICK DEALER

Here's One Motor Cycle That's Innocent of Stickers

Author! Author!

This is an interview with a motor cycle. As difficult to get at as a shy author, the motor cycle is concealed by piles of junk in a Manhattan truck repair shop. Some automobiles cannot go from Indianapolis to Des Moines without being plastered with stickers. But this machine has covered 40,000 geographical miles, some of the roads so rough that the distance might be considered to be 100,000 miles, and it has never had an adornment other than its license plates with the number prefaced by a simple G (Great Britain).

The motor cycle is British in origin but its rider and owner is Robert Edison Fulton, Jr., who started out from London, crossed Europe, drove through the Syrian desert to Baghdad, over the Himalayas into forbidden Razmak, to Afganhistan, Bombay, Calcutta, Sumatra, Java, Malaya, Siam, and China.

"Old Faithful" still has its original tires and some day the motor cycle and Mr. Fulton hope to complete the journey to London. In the meantime both rather like to regard the trip as not finished but as still beckoning with adventures.

Mr. Fulton has told the story of the trip in "One Man Caravan" (Harcourt Brace) illustrated with 132 photographs and 62 sketches and maps by the author. They encountered all kinds of people, including a man walking around the world backward. But mostly they met people who advised that this place is all right but the next is dangerous; we are safe, but the inhabitants there are treacherous. Yet the next place and the next people were as honest and considerate as the last. That is the knowledge which Mr. Fulton thinks made the trip worth while and not just a jaunt "with nothing at the end of it."

Mr. Fulton was a prospective architect just out of the University of Vienna when he started, but unwinding 40,000 feet of motion picture film on the trip caused him to change his vocation. Now he pictures airway development.

A King's Manuscript

The place was London; the time the 1930 naval conference. The announcer said "Hello America." The words must have touched many people in remote places for the first time participating even vicariously in an event of world importance. But to no one who heard them could they have meant more than to Caesar Saerchinger, correspondent for a United States newspaper who had practically been everywhere and seen everyone.

Mr. Saerchinger was in the studio and at the end of the broadcast he said offhandedly to the speaker, "if there is ever anything that I can do for you—"

The incident was closed. At least Mr. Saerchinger thought so. But a few days later he found himself London representative of Columbia Broadcasting Company. Surrounded by proofs of the book which he is writing for Houghton Mifflin ("Hello America"), Mr. Saerchinger sat in a hotel room in New York City the other afternoon and related some of the experiences of his last seven years. He told of persuading George Bernard Shaw to radiocast, something which took many visits, some of them to Mr. Shaw's famous cabin in the country which revolves with the sun. He described his news setup in which he beat the world by 20 minutes in announcing former King Edward's abdication. And he told how King Edward sat pencilling the copy of his abdication speech up to the moment of going on the air. Alone in the studio the king crumpled each page as he finished reading it and dropped it to the floor.

The engineer marked that manuscript for his own, thinking of the thousands of pounds it might be worth. But just as King Edward was leaving the studio he remembered the speech, stooped and gathered it in his hands and put it in his pocket.

"At that," said the engineer, "if I had asked him for the speech I believe that he might have given it to me; he was such a nice fellow."

In his book and in speeches in the United States Mr. Saerchinger is urging that radio can properly serve the democracies of the world only when it projects completely their civilizations at their best, when comedy and triviality give away to the expression of the thought and development of a people.

Keeping Track of an Author

Houghton, Mifflin is having a time keeping track of its 21-year-old author, Clelie Benton Huggins, who has lived in a town near Shreveport, La. (she has forgotten its name); Merida, Yucatan; Augusta, Kan.; Yuma, Ariz.; Provo, Utah; El Centro, Calif.; Visalia, Calif.; Tulsa, Okla.; Camden, Ariz.; La Ceiba, Honduras; Arnaudville, La.; Boston, New York City, Brooklyn, and Bananera, Guatemala. Miss Huggins explains that she has listed only the places where she has lived at least one year and she thinks she may have forgotten one or two. Being something of a philosopher, she always prefers the place where she is living at the moment to any other.

Marjorie Shuler

Pedestrian Rules Urged to Reduce High Traffic Toll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Declaring that the problem of pedestrian fatalities is outstanding in the traffic picture, W. P. Swift, Director of Safety and Traffic Engineering for the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, A. A. A., recently urged adoption of pedestrian protection and control measures in line with nationally approved standards.

"Pedestrian accidents account for 67 per cent of all urban traffic fatalities," Mr. Swift pointed out. "The sooner it is generally realized that all types of traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian, must conform to reasonable regulation, the better it will be for everyone concerned.

"All motorists are, of course, pedestrians at one time or another. They will be just as willing to obey reasonable regulation while walking as they are while driving, and the pedestrians who are not drivers should realize the necessity of conforming with regulations for their own protection.

"Definite right-of-way rules governing the movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic have been set up in the uniform motor vehicle code prepared by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety. These rules should be adopted by all cities, and violation made a misdemeanor as is provided in the code.

"At least five clubs affiliated with the A. A. A. have conducted polls on the important question of pedestrian regulation, and by an overwhelming majority, running as high as 90 per cent, those questioned have favored pedestrian control measures.

"All too often, the authorities, when faced with the necessity of acting to curb accidents, have thought only in terms of new restrictions for motor vehicles. The fact of the matter is, however, that in urban districts, collisions between motor vehicles account for only about 16 per cent of the fatalities, while pedestrian accidents account for 67 per cent. These figures clearly show the direction that corrective action should take."

Faces Debt-Jailing Trial

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Jan. 26 (AP)—Joseph Shelley Decker, Tallahatchie County planter, faced trial in Federal Court today on charges he held two negro sharecroppers in involuntary servitude for payment of a debt. The planter was arrested last August after an investigation by Department of Justice agents. The complainants were a man and a woman.

New Nickel Coming, First in 25 Years

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—We're going to have a new nickel—the first in 25 years.

The Treasury announced yesterday that the familiar buffalo nickel will be succeeded by one honoring Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States.

The law says a new nickel design can be issued only every 25 years. That period will be up on Feb. 21.

Secretary Morgenthau decreed the new nickel must show Jefferson's face on one side and his famous home, Monticello, on the other.

The exact design will be decided in a $1,000 prize contest, to be judged by Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the mint, and three sculptors, Sidney Waugh, Albert Stewart and Heinz Warneke.

This doesn't mean your old buffalo nickel will not remain worth five cents. In time, it may be worth more as a museum piece.

There are no accurate figures on the number of nickels in circulation, because all small coins are lumped together in statistics. But to give an idea of how important the nickel is, the mints turned out 164,832,570 new ones last year.

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ATTENTION IF YOU ARE GOING TO NEW YORK!

ALL the requirements of a fine hotel. Mid-city location, excellent reputation, luxurious accommodations, moderate rates. 21 stories. *Every* room with private bath. From $2.50 single—from $4.00 double.

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CHARLES L. OBNSTEIN, Manager

Radio Waves as Weather Prophets

News in Radio

Weather forecasting by means of the behavior of radio waves goes up a notch in progress, as signals leap between laboratories established atop Mt. Washington in New Hampshire and Whiteface Mountain in the Adirondacks in New York.

Two young natural scientists sheltered on Whiteface Mountain daily listen to signals placed on the air from Mount Washington, where a group of five young men operate a combined radio-meteorological laboratory. Interested in the experiment are the Yankee Network of New England, the American Radio Relay League, the official organization of the radio amateurs, in cooperation with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York University, and Harvard University.

This advanced investigation of weather phenomena as related to the propagation of radio waves originated in studies made by Ross Hull, technical editor of QST, radio amateur magazine.

Already the observers working under the direction of Prof. Wynant J. Williams, of Rensselaer, have discovered that when the weather is steady, the automatic recording pens on Whiteface Mountain record a fairly straight line. If, on the contrary, changes are in progress, the inky line gets wavy and wanders all over the chart.

The observers hope to show that consistent patterns will be recorded in advance of weather changes by which they may be able to forecast the changes. The recording pen is worked, of course, by a receiver on Whiteface, which picks up a regular transmission from Mount Washington. The 130-mile path between these two peaks is unobstructed by natural or artificial formations.

In addition to the radio propagation studies, daily temperatures, wind velocities, humidity and barometric pressures are taken and correlated with the radio data.

FCC Overhaul at Hand

"Backdoor" traffic into the Federal Communications Commission's offices is reported at a practical standstill, as the result of Chairman Frank McNinch's determination a few weeks ago to place the Commission's affairs in a "glass house."

Mr. McNinch said recently that pressure groups are now much less in evidence around the Commission since general orders were issued making public all demands upon the Commission other than routine inquiries. Furthermore the McNinch regime is being left alone for the present to work out its own problems, and Senators Wheeler and White have made it clear that they do not intend to press for an investigation until internal difficulties are cleared up.

That another cleaning out is in the offing is whispered freely in radio circles in Washington. Chairman McNinch succeeded in abolishing the FCC's three divisions each carrying a head receiving $7500 annually. He is now supposed to start in soon in cleaning up the legal department of the FCC, where it is understood much of the "back door" trading occurs.

Of all the Commission's departments, only the technical division under Commander T. A. M. Craven has escaped criticism, due to the efficiency of the personnel, which has kept itself clear from political relationships. Commander Craven's return from the Inter-American Radio Conference at Havana is expected to herald the promulgation of new procedures, to tighten up the Commission's methods of doing business. He was recently elevated to a Commission membership by President Roosevelt.

One phase of the cleaning up process of the FCC will demand the naming of all principals involved in applications filed with the Commission for new facilities, license renewals, station changes and other related businesses. Elaborate application blanks requiring full information are being printed. Possibly as an example of the way it intends to conduct its affairs in the future, the FCC ordered one lawyer suspended for a period of 60 days from doing business before the FCC, because he failed to disclose the principals behind several applications.

Business Men College Heads Advocate Christian Teaching

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two experienced men of the business world, each a college president, told the National Conference of Church-Related Colleges at its meeting here that colleges should give more attention to teaching "unselfish living" if they are to train people to solve current world problems.

One of these, B. E. Geer, president of Furman University, Greenville, S. C., said he had been an employer in the textile industry for more than 20 years. Making textiles taught him, he said, the importance of keeping up with changing times, of adapting a product to new markets, and of improving quality.

Educators, he thinks, should have an equal concern about meeting the needs of the day. Schools make too much of the slogan, "Knowledge is power," he declared. "Knowledge is power, but power may be a blessing or a curse," he said.

"Mere knowledge is not enough," continued this business man college president. "Social insight is not enough. To these must be added a social consciousness and a will to serve on a higher level of moral and intellectual integrity."

An appeal to church-related colleges, numbering more than 300 in the conference, to devote more attention to Christian teachings was made by Arnaud C. Marts, acting president of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Penna. Mr. Marts called himself a New York business man, who spoke as a layman to a group composed largely of church people.

"The need of our day," said Mr. Marts, "is not for more brains; it is for more character, more unselfishness. If there is one way to teach this it is through religion." If education is to do more than add to confusion, he maintained, it must teach "the art of unselfish living."

"Our generation knows well enough what it takes to bring serenity and peace to mankind," continued Mr. Marts. "We lack the character and grace and unselfishness to follow the light we have.

"It is the duty of those in our colleges to teach morality and unselfishness. . . . And if we don't know how to teach these things, the least we can do—and the most—is to live them with all our minds, and hearts, and strength."

Young people should be taught in colleges that they owe their heritage of freedom to think and speak to the Christian religion, declared Harold McAfee Robinson, general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education. He told of a conversation he had had the night before with Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel Prize winner in physics, who said to him, "I am convinced that freedom of scientific investigation continues to exist in our society largely because of the Christian religion."

"So far as history shows us," concluded Dr. Robinson, "democracy cannot exist without the Christian religion. We should bring this fact before our students.

"We are in the midst of a great sociological revolution today, which no one understands. Christians, even though they are in a minority, can if they will, make the outcome desirable instead of disastrous."

Agrarians Seek To End Political Ties in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Avowing that they wish now to be entirely dissociated from politics and left alone to work out their own future as independent landholders, the 1200 agrarian delegates to a convention here made definite a stand they have been holding as individuals for some months.

The agrarians, representing some 200,000 hectares of land given out under Mexico's land law, gave the city a picturesque appearance during their week of meetings, for industrial Monterrey seldom sees the countryman in his big straw hat, sandals and cotton trousers.

Humble folk all of them, they affirmed in resolutions at the convention that they did not wish to be thought of as a political entity or considered bound to any political group. Even conservative thinkers here, however, feel that they do constitute a political group, as do any persons knit together by a common interest. In the organization of the country people lies hope for their education along lines of better farming and higher living standards, it is believed.

Drink-Drug Drive On in California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Renewing its fight against alcohol and narcotics, the Board of Managers of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers met here recently to draw up a plan of action because they feel that "liquor and marijuana offer a far greater menace to youth than at any time in history."

The managers, who also appointed committees for the coming state convention in San Francisco in May, found "the greatest inducement for youth to use alcohol and narcotics in:

"The widespread legalized use of liquor in restaurants, drug stores, and other establishments.

"The social pressure and so-called smartness of drinking.

"Lack of scientific education on the effects of alcohol and drugs."

Committees are to consider ways and means to eradicate these sources.

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As carefully finished as a man's formal afternoon coat . . . but completely feminized with the little touches one expects from a Jonasson Suit. Grosgrain braid, skilfully hand detailed on Twill, the coming fabric favorite—finished with a silk ascot.

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Navy, black, strawberry, string, Flight blue or tan. Misses' sizes.

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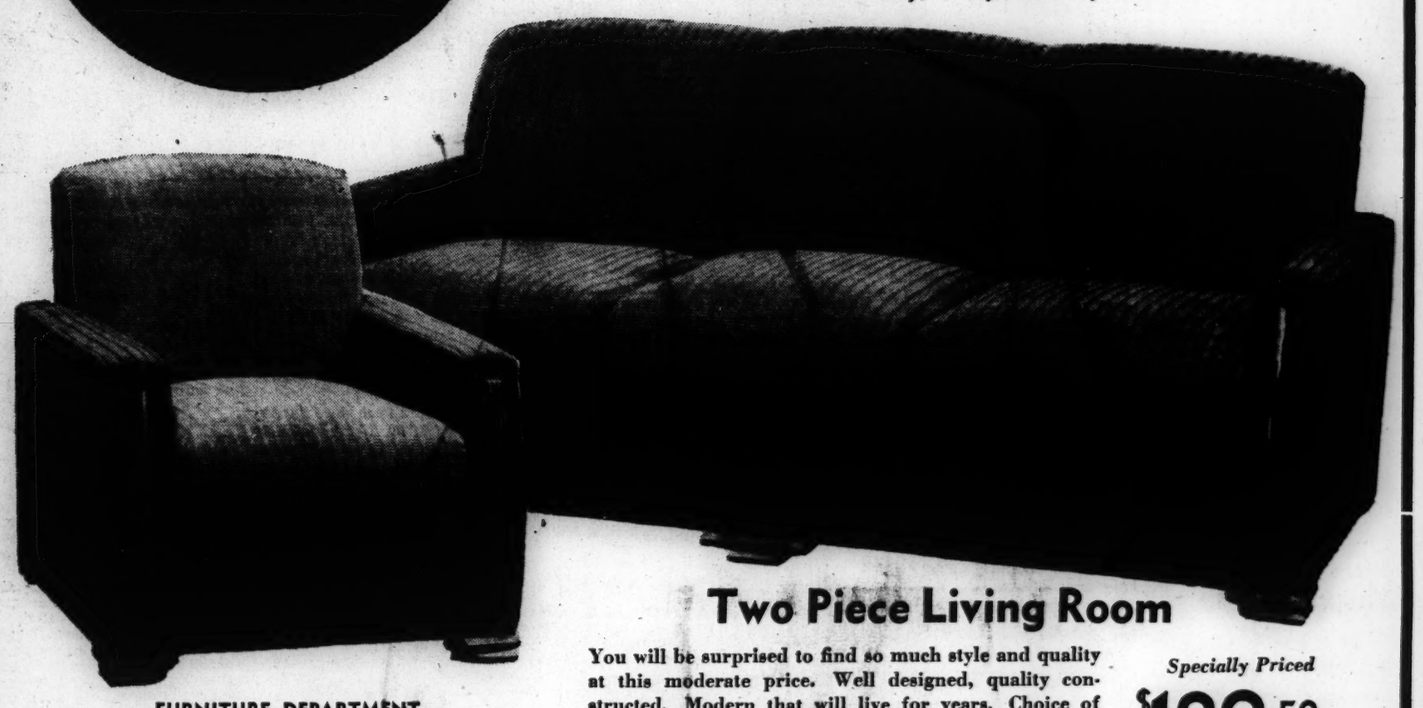
Starts Saturday, Jan. 29

PRACTICALLY ENTIRE STOCK AT 10% to 50% SAVINGS

For us, this event is more than a sale! It is a demonstration of the power that lies in months of planning—of being alert to every savings opportunity—of the constant combing of the market — and whole-hearted cooperation from all! Resulting in a tremendous assortment of fine furniture, mostly all brand new, offered at low prices available only during our February Furniture Sale! Furniture as GOOD as your money can buy, whether you have much or little to spend. In selecting our stocks, we have been as zealous for refinement of design and fine craftsmanship as we were for the quality traditional of Boggs & Buhl. It's action time for home lovers—shop B & B's February Furniture Sale for unusual savings!

Two of the Many, Many February Values:



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You will be surprised to find so much style and quality at this moderate price. Well designed, quality constructed. Modern that will live for years. Choice of beautiful new fabrics in the color you want. Special February Sale Price, $129.50.

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Special Attraction!
Williamsburg Galleries Furniture at 10% Savings

Only twice a year are we permitted to reduce these fine reproductions. Take advantage of this February Sale offer to save 10% on any piece of furniture in our Williamsburg Galleries!

10 New Model Rooms

Designed so that *you* will have to spend less—designed to offer you ideas, inexpensive ways of furnishing your home, or supplementing what you now have. Our Interior Decorating Staff will gladly serve you without charge.

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Smaller Nations Want Pledge Against Compulsory Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 26—The Council of the League of Nations met here today for its 100th session under the presidency of Mustapha Adly, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Iran.

It will have the task of reassuring at least 15 smaller countries that the League has no intention of becoming the instrument of a single European bloc—that is of the democratic powers.

In view of the withdrawal of the fascist powers, several smaller governments demand assurances from Britain and France in regard to the possible employment of sanctions.

It is understood that Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, intends to make it plain that Britain will not budge an inch on the question of recognition of Ethiopia. Whether he might be tempted to weaken on this point in the eventuality of equivalent Italian concessions, is a matter of speculation. Thus, although he will probably admit that other countries are free to recognize Italy's conquest, if they so desire, he is expected to indicate, nevertheless, that he would rather they did not.

Freedom on Sanctions

The British Treasury last week banned a short-term loan of £1,700,000 to Italy.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, it is believed, will make a public declaration in general terms reaffirming Britain's loyalty to the League ideal. Moreover the opinion of the British Government on sanctions remains unaltered. It is that no country should be obliged to impose them and that economic sanctions have been proved useless by the Ethiopian episode. Hence, any proposal of the Chinese or the Russians to apply them against Japan would be opposed, but so will any attempt to drop the sanctions article from the Covenant.

Britain is interested in the proposals for a new economic league associated with the Belgium economic plan, but the complete divorce of such a league from the present League is not considered practicable.

Russia Opposed to Changes

Generally speaking, Russia is uncompromisingly opposed to any alterations in League Covenant, while Britain and France would like to defer definite action believing the time unpropitious for inaugurating revisions.

But the pressure from the smaller countries is more urgent than had been anticipated and they undoubtedly will receive the assurances they ask either openly or unofficially during the present session. The League's machinery for revising the Covenant already has been set in motion through the special committee which reconvenes at Geneva Jan. 31.

Meanwhile the League's tendency to find its greatest usefulness in technical and expert rather than political activities is apparent in the agenda for the present Council meeting. Of the 24 items on the agenda all except five are concerned with administrative or technical work.

"Unfinished Business"

Of these five items, one concerns the annual report of the Permanent Mandates Commission, and may be classed as more technical than political. Three others deal with what might be described as "unfinished business," unpleasant reminders of the League's impotence to deal with certain political questions in the past. One concerns the Treaty of Locarno, violated by Germany; another the appeal of the Chinese Government for action against Japanese aggression; and a third the question whether or when the Disarmament Conference should be reconvened.

Merely to list these questions shows how little the Council can do to dispose of them successfully. The Council might decide to reconvene the Disarmament Conference, but would such a gesture not be more than futile in view of mounting armaments expenditures even by those nations most anxious for peace?

Possible Revision of Charter

The Assembly already has condemned Japan's action in China; the Council can hardly do more, in view of the outcome of the Brussels conference. The Locarno question clings to the provisional agenda as an unhappy reminder of one past failure.

But the fifth political item on the present agenda recalls a cautious and tentative movement now under way to determine the future course of the League. A special committee is at work examining possible changes in application of the principles of the League Covenant; in other words, possible revision of the charter.

The Council is to consider a request from the Assembly to examine conditions in which non-members and former members of the League may be invited to offer suggestions to this special committee.

Political action, even in the economic sphere, has shifted somewhat outside the League, as in the case of Dr. Paul van Zeeland's proposals. German and Italian participation is required to forward these proposals; since Germany and Italy will not work through the League, then League members must work outside.

Paris and London Reaffirm Faith In Collective Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 26—France and Britain have agreed upon a joint plan of action at Geneva to defend Article XVI of the League Covenant which covers the action to be taken by League members in the event of any member resorting to war, and the general scheme of collective security.

As a result of the consultations here yesterday the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, and the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, are to make parallel statements before the League Council reaffirming the fidelity of France and Britain to the Geneva ideal of collective security.

Several of the smaller states have been wondering recently whether return to neutrality might not be a safer policy in view of the present low ebb of the League's prestige. The French and British statements are calculated to revive the waning faith of such nations.

The second purpose of the declarations is to meet the problem raised by the new attitude of Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia since the departure from the League of Italy.

In other words, Warsaw, Bucharest and Belgrade, if not aligning with totalitarian and anti-League states, are at least determined to avoid the appearance of being aligned against them in a League dominated by "anti-Fascist" powers.

To meet this objection the French and British have discussed the issue through diplomatic channels and have now reached a complete agreement on their attitude which while reaffirming the universality of the League ideal, emphasizes that it is neither limited to democratic governments nor directed against Fascist regimes. They are also agreed that the League although open to reforms should be strengthened and not weakened by the reforms.

Apples Go Along To Finance Winter In Southern Sun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COSTA MESA, Calif.—When it is winter in Wenatchee, Wash., and the snow drifts deep in the apple orchards not far below the Canadian border, one Wenatchee family is basking in Southern California sunshine for a three-month vacation that links profit with pleasure.

And had it not been for low prices for apples at the orchards last fall, Mr. and Mrs. Lee R. Hiatt probably would not have worked out their little economic interlude.

The Hiatts have a 15-acre orchard at Wenatchee that last fall yielded some 3500 boxes of Jonathan apples, delicious, Rome Beauties and a few Winesaps.

In winter there is little work that can be done in the orchards, held fast in the grip of snow and freezing temperatures. Yet to go South for the cold months on the income from a small orchard was out of the question. There was one way out and the Wenatchee family took it. They brought their apples south with them!

The Hiatts leased a bit of land beside the road in Costa Mesa, thatched a shelter with palm leaves to keep the sun from their array of fruit, and settled down. The storage problem was solved by renting an unused barn.

A small hand press, operated daily, produces sweet cider that finds a ready market, even in an orange-juice country. And there is a steady sale of Washington apples to the passing stream of traffic.

Styled to Land of Sun

Unit in Capital Group, Sacramento, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A block-long, four-story office building facing Capitol Park, costing $1,000,000, is to be another unit of California's group of governmental buildings.

The building above houses the departments of Public Works and Motor Vehicles. The new unit for which contracts have been let is expected to house the department of Vocational and Professional Standards, and probably the Veterans' Board and the Equalization Board's tax collection and liquor control divisions.

League Watches Japan's Stand On Opium Traffic in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 26—From behind the matter-of-fact annual report of the Central Opium Board, submitted to the League Council now in session here, emerges a lively interest in what is happening and is likely to happen in future, regarding growth and manufacture of opium and its derivatives in those parts of China under Japanese control.

Reports received here since Japan extended its control over additional Chinese provinces have not been reassuring. The tentative efforts of Chinese authorities to suppress the drug traffic have been disrupted, and Japanese and Korean pedlars have become more active. The Japanese military apparently propose to extend southward the "Manchurian system" of authorized growth of opium and open sale of drugs.

Members of the League's Opium Advisory Committee have expressed concern for years over Japan's toleration of the extensive manufacture of opium derivatives in Korea, Manchuria and Jehol and the Japanese concession at Tientsin. Estimates presented to the committee in 1937 indicated that 500 kilograms of heroin was exported from Tientsin each week, and found its way to the United States, Canada and Egypt. The Japanese representative on this committee, replying to such charges, spoke only of the "special position" of Tientsin, which lay between two regions having entirely different principles for dealing with the drug problem, and expressed confidence that conditions would improve after restoration of order in North China.

Experience in Manchuria

The reply was reminiscent of one made by the Japanese General Honjo, commanding the Kwantung Army at Mukden in 1931. At that time the Japanese had just taken over Manchuria, where the old Chinese authorities had profited by the growth and sale of opium for years. General Honjo claimed that the Japanese would soon improve such conditions; he said they would not abolish drugs at once, but would reduce their use systematically.

More than six years have passed, and there has been no question of Japan's firm control of Manchuria during this period. Yet, according to documented evidence presented to the Geneva committee in 1937, poppy cultivation has been systematically increased every year in Manchuria under Japanese control, and the sale of opium and its derivatives in 1937, according to Japanese official estimates, was 25 per cent higher than in 1936. The United States representative on the Geneva committee added the charge that about 40 tons of Iranian opium have been imported into Manchuria each year for manufacture into morphine and heroin, and that these drugs find their way to the United States and other countries.

Private inquiries in Teheran in 1935 showed that opium exports to the Far East from Iran are substantial, and that much of the opium is shipped by rail to Manchuria through Soviet Russia. The 1937 report of the Permanent Opium Board, now being considered by the League Council, points out that the Iranian Government has not submitted reports on its opium exports for 1935 and 1936.

Chinese Sought Control

Several years ago many qualified observers in the Far East felt that the League's experts were inclined to give a distorted picture of the drug traffic there by too much dependence upon the reliability of Chinese official figures. At that time, Chinese figures were not taken seriously among those who knew actual conditions at first-hand. But the evidence all indicates that the Chinese have made a vigorous attempt to suppress or reduce traffic in opium and its derivaties in the years since 1931.

The important question therefore arises: What will the Japanese do? Will they continue and strengthen the measure for control effectually begun by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his associates in recent years? Or will they extend to Chinese provinces south of the Great Wall the so-called "Manchurian system" which has signally failed to accomplish its avowed purpose after six years? The answer to these questions are anxiously awaited by those who have worked through the League for 20 years to achieve international co-operation in controlling traffic in drugs.

Eire's Finances Found Strong By Statistical Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Details showing the strong financial position now occupied by Eire, until recently the Irish Free State, are published in its current monthly Review by Lloyds Bank Ltd., one of Britain's "Big Five" banking institutions.

These particulars have been compiled by Mr. John P. Colbert, Managing Director of the Industrial Credit Co. Ltd., Dublin, and ex-editor of the London "Statist."

Mr. Colbert examined all the chief financial problems of the Free State in turn. His main conclusion is that the debt burden is relatively low and that its credit stands as high as that of any country in the world.

Public Debt Small

A number of factors contribute to this situation.

The public debt—both national and municipal—is small. This is a creditor nation with some of the largest per capita investments in the world. Upon the whole a sound budgetary policy has been pursued.

"It is not suggested," Mr. Colbert adds, "that there has not been a certain extravagance, dictated rather by political considerations than by an ordered policy of state planning, or that certain items placed to capital account have not been questionable, but it can be said that there has been no inflationary financing of budgetary requirements."

The effective linking of the currency to the pound sterling has proved to be another source of strength as it has resulted in there being no exchange problem.

On balance Mr. Colbert finds that the dispute with Britain over the withholding by the Free State of land annuities agreed to under the Irish Treaty of 1921, had left neither side materially affected. The outcome, he holds, "has not adversely affected the farming community on balance except in its indirect repercussions by creating a drag on trade between the two countries, and by making for the imposition of more stringent quotas than might have been negotiated under normal trade relations."

Industrial Development

Regarding industrial development, Mr. Colbert sees no reason why in most cases, when the workers become fully trained, Irish plants should not be able to produce at least as cheaply as industrial countries abroad excluding those with abnormally low labor costs. He points out, however, that at present the standards of output are not generally up to the British level.

He quotes, for example, figures published by the Dublin Master Bankers showing that "while the Dublin wages are very substantially in excess of the corresponding figures for five cities in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at the same time the Dublin standard of output is very much the lowest."

Concerning the Free State's so called "adverse balance of trade," Mr. Colbert finds that this, so far from being a drawback, affords proof of large investments abroad. Taking the five most recent years for which reliable figures are available, he says, "The conclusion seems inescapable that not only has that country not been realizing capital assets in order to cover current consumption, but that during these years there has been a net accretion of capital."

Four Centuries of Road Laws Being Simplified in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Four centuries of English highway laws are to be simplified by a committee of 18 members appointed jointly by the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Health.

Most members of the committee are lawyers, and the official description of their task is: "To examine the existing laws relating to highways, streets, and bridges in England and Wales and to prepare one or more bills codifying the law with such amendments as may be desirable to secure simplicity, uniformity, and conciseness."

To bring simplicity and uniformity to England's highway law is expected to be a lengthy task, for it is estimated there are more than 2000 offenses which it is possible to commit on the roads. There may be more, for many Acts of Parliament which govern the highways were passed centuries ago and have since been largely forgotten.

Toll Roads Set Up

Probably the first major highways act was that which appointed parish surveyors in 1555. There are still toll roads set up by several of the 452 Turnpike Acts, passed between 1760 and 1774.

Should one obstruct the highways, light a bonfire within 55 feet of the center of the carriageway, drop oil or rubbish on the road or deface a milestone, one can be prosecuted—and probably will be prosecuted—under the Act of 1835.

The same act empowered the man-in-the-street to arrest anyone whom he saw proceeding along the highway to the danger of the public, provided, of course, he could catch the culprit. Today it is more difficult to catch a dangerous driver than it was in the days of horses and carriages. Nevertheless, the ordinary citizen still has a policeman's authority in a case of dangerous driving.

Fence Puller Fined

Not long ago a man was brought to court for pulling down a fense. It was his own fence. But even so, he had committed an offense against one of the nineteenth century highway acts, and he was fined.

Should a motorist drive through a puddle and splash a pedestrian he also can be fined, as one driver found to his cost, for "failing to drive with due care and attention."

Even recent acts have their anomalies. According to one reading of the act which set up pedestrian crossings, an island refuge in the street is part of the crossing and can therefore be driven over by motorists with impunity. Legal impunity, that is, provided there are no pedestrians on it.

Some Curiosities

Here are some other curiosities. Motorists are obliged by law to fit anti-dazzle devices. But they are not obliged to use them. A street with lights set less than 200 feet apart is a "built-up area," and is automatically a restricted road with a 30 miles an hour speed limit, whether or not there are actually any houses. There is nothing to prevent a learner-driver, who has failed a driving test, from driving about as often as he likes without a road license, provided he has a license-holding passenger with him. And even the license-holding passenger does not need to hold the right kind of license; he may be a motorcyclist and know nothing of automobiles.

Under the 1934 Act, two-wheeled trailers behind motor vehicles were restricted to a speed of 30 miles. All others were restricted to 20 miles. But the law-framers quite forgot the one-wheel, ultra-light trailer, and that, despite the fact it is safer than the two-wheeler at high speeds, is automatically restricted to 20 miles as well.

Mexico Moves to Complete Irrigation Project in North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Fifteen million pesos has been appropriated by the Federal Government for the completion of another major irrigation project in North Mexico, second only to the Don Martin Dam in importance . . . the dam at Azucar.

This dam will permit irrigation of a great stretch of territory until now unpredictable for crops, and destined, upon completion of the dam, for extensive dedication to cotton.

Italians Complete 3200-Mile Flight To Rio de Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 26 (AP)—Two Italian planes, with Bruno Mussolini at the control of one, landed here yesterday ending a non-stop 3,200-mile flight across the South Atlantic from Dakar, French West Africa.

The hop was the second leg of a 6,000-mile experimental and propaganda flight from Rome.

Premier Mussolini's 20-year-old son and flight commander Col. Attilio Biseo brought their tri-motored craft down at Campo Dos Affonso's airport at 4:59 p. m., E. S. T., 13 hours and 56 minutes after taking off from Dakar. Their total flying time from Rome was 24 hours, 46 minutes.

A third plane, piloted by Maj. Nino Moscatelli, was forced to put in at Natal, Brazil, with a disabled propeller while the other two continued past Natal to the capital. Major Moscatelli was expected to arrive here later.

Despite the short notice of the fliers' intention to continue down the coast without stopping at Natal, as originally planned, a crowd of more than a thousand was at the airdrome to welcome them.

Cheers rose from the throng when 12 Brazilian army planes, escorting the Italians on the last stretch of their journey, led Signor Mussolini and Colonel Biseo over the field.

United Church in England?

(Continued from Page 1)

freely elected so that each community might be fairly represented.

Investigations leading to the proposals for unification have been conducted at a joint conference at the Archbishop of Canterbury's palace at Lambeth, London, at which leading Baptist, Congregationalist, Methodist, Moravian and Presbyterian representatives have spoken for a Federal Council of Free Churches while a number of bishops and other prominent Anglicans have explained the views held in Church of England circles. This conference has been held on invitation of the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Alfred E. Garvie has acted as convener for the Free Churchmen and the Most Rev. William Temple, Archbishop of York, for the Anglicans.

The findings of the conference are contained in three pamphlets, which are now being circulated for discussion. The position, it is learned authoritatively in Free Church circles now, is that although neither side is committed, nevertheless a picture has been produced of how reunion might conceivably be worked on practical lines.

The Church of England viewpoint, as explained by the Archbishop of York, is that the proposal aims at dissipating mutual prejudices which have lingered long after the occasion for them has passed away. There was a time, for example, he said, when it was thought almost indecent that a clergyman of the Church of England should offer extemporary prayer and quite improper that a Free Church minister should use a book. But today, he continued, each freely used both methods.

One pamphlet, said the Archbishop is reserved for points agreed upon by the joint conference and suggests how it might be possible to combine these elements which are especially important in the traditions of the various denominations. The Archbishop also emphasized that pamphlets were for discussion and were not offered as a basis for negotiation as they stood.

"Divisions among Christian people everywhere," says one of the pamphlets, "disable them from serving God according to the will of Christ and obstruct his purpose to win and rule over men. This disunion debars us from giving our torn and distracted world effective witness to the truth that the Gospel of Christ is the one basis of enduring fellowship among men and nations. Similarly it confuses and weakens the presentation and imperils the acceptance of our Christian message, especially in the mission field. Continuance of this disunion involves a waste which is sinful inasmuch as it hinders the work of God. Our ideal of reunion is one of unity with variety. It does not mean absorption by any existing body nor would it involve a flat and meager uniformity; rather it would conserve and make more widely available the spiritual treasures at present cherished in separation."

Concerning membership of the proposed United Church this, it is suggested, should depend on baptism, whether in infancy or upon profession of faith, the latter in any case to precede attainment of the communicant status.

Reception of the scheme on the whole has been favorable. Great caution, however, is being observed especially among the Free Churchmen, where the feeling is prevalent that every step taken must be most carefully tested in advance.

Democracy Held School Task

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To Britain's educationists meeting in different parts of the country came at least one message of cheer, when B. L. Gimson of Bedales School, addressing the Mathematical Association at the Institute of Education here, said:

"I do not believe there is a complete duffer at mathematics."

The speaker admitted that there were strong candidates for that designation, but added that the epithet "complete" denotes an abysmal stupidity without any ray of hope of dispelling it. "I have never taught," he averred, "a complete duffer."

In contrast to this benignant attitude, however, is the criticism which was leveled against the public schools by R. D. Say (Cambridge) at the annual conference of the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations at Oxford.

The next few years, he said, would probably decide whether democracy would stand or fall, yet nobody could say that Britain's educational system was doing all it should to help democracy to survive. The responsibilities of democratic citizenship, he continued, must be driven home to the individual, as the tenets of Fascism and Communism were driven home to the young people of the dictatorship countries.

In the opinion of the conference, the political and social stability of the country will never be secured without "a radical reform of the whole educational system, including the public schools."

But if there is to be peace, there must be education for it, as well as political movements for making pacts and covenants, Olive Wheeler, professor of education in the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, told the twenty-sixth annual Conference of Educational Associations and University College, London. War, according to her, must be replaced by another adventure.

"The mere giving of information to children about the League of Nations," said she, "will not go deep enough to educate them for peace. I think it is possible for an individual to know the main facts of the history of the League and even the exact terms of the Covenant without having so much as started on the high road which leads to education for peace. Parents will need to help in this great work; for whatever the schools can do, there can be no doubt that the first lessons in love or hate, the first attempts at control of primitive impulses, come from the family circle.'

In sum, the atmosphere of the home must, in her view, be one of "sympathy, serenity and love, and not of anxiety, suspicion and hate."

The high cost of education is having adverse repercussions on the size of the family in Britain, according to Dr. Grace Leybourne, delegate at the Conference of Educational Associations. Hardly less than £200 a year is required on the average to keep a boy at boarding school from 13 to 18, and perhaps as much at a preparatory school from 8 to 13, she told the Conference. A professional man who can anticipate no more than £800 or £1000 a year when his children are ready for school, cannot afford to educate five or six in this way, and he makes certain that he does not have such a family; accordingly, the cost of education, she maintained, must take some share of responsi-

More than £6,500,000 had been approved by the Board of Education between April and November, 1937, for capital expenditure on education—mainly in connection with reorganization of schools, Kenneth Lindsay, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education, told the North of England Education Conference. This is an increase of £1,000,000 over the previous year. Plans for further work, estimated at £13,000,000, are also in an advanced stage of consideration. But the "real fruits" that an educated democracy reaped from its education expenditure—kindliness, tolerance, vitality, and an appreciation of beauty—do not yield to statistical measurement, Mr. Lindsay declared.

Use of Fruit Pits Urged by Chemist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Utilization of pits from processed fruits is forecast by Dr. Henry K. Benson, director of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Washington, as a source of new income from the fruit industry.

Pointing out that thousands of pounds of pits are annually extracted from the fruits grown in Washington, Dr. Benson said that "nothing is done with them except to use them as fuel."

Oils of apricots, peaches, cherries, and plums, Dr. Benson says, are now made only on a small scale and sell at a high price. After discussing various methods of extracting the oils, the chemist said that he was convinced from experiments that a "profitable business might be built up on what is now a gross waste."

"As for activated carbon made from the shells of the fruit kernels, that industry was abandoned soon after the World War, probably because of the lack of raw materials," he explained. "Here, however, is an enormous supply of the raw product, at present being utterly wasted."

American Apple Exports 25 P. C. Ahead of 1937

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported today that exports of American apples were running approximately 25 per cent ahead of last season. It attributed the increase to larger supplies, lower prices and a more favorable foreign demand for American varieties.

The Department also stated that total supplies of fresh fruit for the remainder of the current season were materially larger than those of a year ago and larger than the average of recent years. Cold storage holdings of apples on Jan. 1 were said to have been the largest on record.

Swarthmore Citizens Vote Ban on Movies

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Jan. 26 (AP)—This college town wants no movies within its limits. A mass meeting of townsmen so decided last night by a vote of 563 to 37. The Borough Council had indicated it might amend zoning laws to permit erection of a theater.

Australia Buys of U. S. On Lifting Plane Ban

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Since the lifting of the ban on imported planes from America in 1935, 37 American aircraft have been brought in. In the four months ended Oct. 31, 12 planes of American origin were added to the Civil Aviation Board's register, not including the Douglas DC3.

In the same four months, additions to the register of British origin were still well ahead. The De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., still sells more planes to Australia than any other maker, and its quota for the four months was 21 planes Many of them, however, were small types, used for training purposes.

George VI Makes Second Air Flight as Monarch

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP) — King George VI, making his second flight as Monarch, today flew to Cranwell Airdrome, where he served in the Royal Air Force during the latter part of the World War.

The plane was piloted by Commander E. Fielden and took 30 minutes for the trip from Bircham Newton, near Sandringham. The King, in R. A. F. uniform, was met at Cranwell by Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall and walked down lines of 60 bright yellow training planes to inspect cadets.

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Bruins Only Two Points Out Front Today—Baseball Writers to Present Plaque

Rangers Outplay Locals in Vital Game at Garden

National Hockey League Standing

American Section

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	18	2	8	78	56	38
Rangers	16	4	8	86	51	36
Chicago	8	6	14	51	74	22
Detroit	6	7	16	50	81	19
Canadian Section						
Toronto	13	7	7	91	77	33
Canadiens	10	7	10	76	73	27
Americans	10	6	11	52	54	26
Montreal	9	3	16	57	75	21

Result Jan. 25

Rangers 3, Boston 2.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are misgivings concerning our Bruins today, following afterthoughts of the New York Ranger 3-2 victory at the Boston Garden last night. Not only did the New Yorkers reduce the Bruin hold on first place to two points, but in so doing they looked to be the better team.

There are measures of proper solace for the local fans, however, because the return of Ray Getliffe, blond left winger, will restore the Bill Cowley line to normalcy, give Gordie Pettinger back to the third line, and permit Cooney Weiland to resume the valuable post of utility forward. This will bring back that old balance.

Patrick Takes Reins

Rangers were handled last night by Lester Patrick. Frank Boucher, coach and bench manager, is on a holiday and with all due respect to Boucher it boded no good to the local hopes to have that hockey genius, Lester, handling the team. He knew the Bruins were somewhat frayed from the week-end road trip to Toronto and Chicago and took proper advantage.

Right from the opening faceoff the Rangers swarmed in on the Bruins. And for two full periods, except when short handed, they kept the locals disorganized. So ragged were the Bruins in these two sessions that it is astounding the blue shirts did not run up more of a score. Rangers led only 1-0 at the end of the first and only 2-1 at the end of the second.

Even though we say Rangers should have piled up a score in the first two periods we must admit that both goals in these sessions were the result of Bruin misplays. Flash Hollett, local defenseman, had a particularly bad night. On the first goal he lost his stick and failed to cover Hextall who banged in Watson's pass. (The referees could have saved a goal here by penalizing Hollett before the score for entering the play without his stick and the Bruins now wish they had.)

Clear Break

In the second period all the Bruins were pressing in Ranger territory and Hollett passed weakly giving Art Coulter a clear break up the ice. Thompson contributed a misplay here too, leaving the net a split second too late. Then came the final crash on poor Hollett when he left the defense on a wild charge at Ott Heller, missed, and in no time a play developed in which Keeling, veteran of the Ranger team, scored the winning goal. Perhaps Hollett will win the next game.

While the Bruins looked ragged until the third period, there were comforting individual performances. Milt Schmidt returned to action on home ice after nearly a month and played a great game, Bill Cowley was a thorn in the side of Rangers all night and scored both Boston goals. When he gets Getliffe back and begins feeding a few more passes, he should become the outstanding center in the league. Dumart, Bauer, Sands and Goldsworthy also were good.

Hockey Dribbling

Frank Calder, league president, sat in on the pre-game dinner . . . He had no news but did confess that the referee always has been a problem, and he resigned himself to admit that it always would be . . . And then Mickey Ion and Johnny Mitchell turned in a rather messy night's work as officials in the game which followed.

It begins to look as if the Bruins need to develop a new system . . . Canadiens and Rangers check the locals before they start and these Bruins just can't get out of their own way . . . Sorry to mention it and wish I could offer a solution, but it is too true and has been for two years now.

Writers Name Jim Turner Boston's Leading Player

Jim Turner

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Jim Turner, the Nashville (Tenn.) milkman, will long remember 1937. Not far behind the official nomination of the veteran right-hander as the National League's most effective pitcher, and the signing of a new contract at an increased figure, comes the announcement that he has been named "Boston's outstanding baseball player of the year" by unanimous choice of the Boston chapter, Baseball Writers' Association of America.

When the local scribes gather at the Parker House one week from tonight for their second annual dinner, Turner will be the recipient of an attractive bronze plaque, suitably engraved. The award, of course, was prompted by Jim's sensational freshman year in a Bee uniform. Successfully taking a big league job at an age when many hurlers are on the down grade, the Nashville milk agent managed an earned run average of 2.38 while winning 20 games and losing 11. His earned run mark was 23 points below that of the next pitcher, New York's Cliff Melton.

The Boston chapter will make this award annually at its dinner. Bob Quinn, president of the Bees, has consented to bring Turner here next Wednesday to accept the honor in person.

With the departure of the Bees for spring training camp only four weeks away, Secretary John Quinn announces that 14 players are under contract and ready for the Bradenton adventure. Billy Weir, young left-handed pitcher from Melrose, became the fourteenth today. Milburn Shoffner, the only other "lefty" on the staff, fell into line yesterday afternoon. The remaining 12 are: Mitchell Balas, Tony Cuccinello, Dick Erickson, Lou Fette, Elbie Fletcher, Debs Garms, Ira Hutchinson, Al Lopez, Danny MacFayden, Joe Walsh, Max West and Turner. Incidentally, the Bees' roster should be ready next week.

The Red Sox list of satisfied players numbered 11 this morning. General Manager Eddie Collins talked with Jimmy Foxx in Philadelphia yesterday and notified Secretary Phil Troy that the big slugger has accepted terms. Also, Charley Wagner, the Minneapolis rookie, has joined the list. Ted Olson, Jack Wilson, John Peacock, Manager Joe Cronin, Bobby Doerr, Frank Higgins, Lindsey Deal, Joe Vosmik and Bob Daughters had signed previously.

The chief object of Eddie Collins' Philadelphia visit was to attend the annual get-together of the baseball writers there. Eddie, before coming to Boston, was on Connie Mack's board of strategy at Shibe Park.

Connie, incidentally, told the dinner gathering that he expects to be waving his score card from the dugout again during 1938—good news to everyone.

Exactly one month from Friday, stories with a Bradenton date line will begin describing the training maneuvers of the Bees, under Manager Casey Stengel. The name of Stengel has escaped the sports pages in recent weeks, but Casey's presence will soon be felt in the vicinity of the Manatee River.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Ellsworth Vines whips Fred Perry, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, to take lead for first time in pro tennis series.

Markle Continues To Hold Top Place

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP)—If there is a "stop Jack Markle" movement among the other goal-getters of the International-American Hockey League it's been getting nowhere fast.

Although the Syracuse Stars' sharpshooter confined his scoring efforts during the past week to two assists, he still rode high, wide and handsome with a season total of 33 points, 14 goals and 19 assists.

Markle's teammate, Eddie Convey, helped himself to a trio of goals during the past week end, and held second honors in the league with 31 points. Bud Cook's 27 points, racked up for the Cleveland Barons, was good enough for third honors.

Philadelphia Ramblers' scorers held a monopoly on Eastern Division laurels. Ed Wares (now with Detroit Red Wings) and Bill Carse each had 26 points, Mason 25 and Kilby McDonald 22.

New England teams, which had no representatives among the top flight scorers a week ago, came back into the picture today as Ted Saunders of Springfield and Ossie Asmundsen of New Haven each were credited with 17 points. The leading scorers:

	Gls	Asts	Pts
Markle, Syracuse	14	19	33
Convey, Syracuse	12	19	31
B. Cook, Cleveland	9	18	27
Wares, Philadelphia	12	14	26
Carse, Philadelphia	10	16	26
Mason, Philadelphia	12	13	25
Armstrong, Syracuse	5	19	24
Duguid, Cleveland	10	13	23
Hergesheimer, Cleveland	10	12	22
K. McDonald, Philadelphia	8	14	22
Shannon, Syracuse	7	15	22
Bennett, Syracuse	12	9	21
L. Cunningham, Cleveland	10	11	21
Bartholome, Cleveland	9	10	19
Locking, Syracuse	9	10	19
Roubell, Philadelphia	8	9	17
Barton, Philadelphia	7	10	17
Deacon, Pittsburgh	6	11	17
O'Neil, Cleveland	3	14	17
Asmundsen, New Haven	7	10	17

Around The Hub

In the Hollywood Ice Revue at the Boston Garden Feb. 2 through the sixth, charming Sonja Henie will skate seven different numbers. Against the setting of a brilliantly costumed and highly decorative ballet, the feminine star will present the Susie-Q, Norwegian Folk Dance, Strauss Waltz, Liebestraum of Franz Liszt, Russian number from Prince Igor, Song of Allegiance and the Doll Dance from Babes in Toyland.

Although the unprecedented demand for tickets for Sonja's only Boston appearance of the season continues, Manager Walter Brown of the Garden announces that there are plenty of seats available for the colorful program.

"While it might appear that there would be a quick sellout of tickets," said Walter Brown today, "it must be remembered that the Garden is a vast place and that for the type of show Sonja brings to Boston, there will be seats for more than 13 thousand at each performance. But I urge all who are interested to apply now for choice locations in the stadium."

Norman Bright, the flying school teacher from Sunnyvale, Calif., has entered the sensational field in the mile race at Saturday's Prout Memorial Games on the Garden boards. Although lost in the shadows of Glenn Cunningham, Archie San Romani and Gene Venzke, the California runner may surprise his more famous rivals.

Entries from 22 prep and high schools, and more than 200 individuals, are in for the Annual Interscholastic Swimming Meet conducted by Harvard on Saturday. This Crimson tank event has, in four years, become one of the East's leading college meets and has done much to increase interest in intercollegiate swimming.

All trial and semifinal heats in the Interscholastic Meet will be conducted starting at 2 o'clock, at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building, with all final events getting under way at eight in the evening.

When the field of midget racers roll out on the Boston Garden speedway again tomorrow night, one of the Hub's favorites, Bill Troutwine, will be behind the wheel of a new car—the very latest creation in midget automobiles. The racer is sponsored by a wealthy Bridgeport sportswoman, Mrs. Ruth Hilson, and is equipped with the newest mechanical features of a midget car.

Clubs or athletic organizations of any sort interested in showing the American League's 1938 baseball film, "Batter Up," should file requests by letter to William P. Long, 33 Beacon Street, Boston. From requests already filed, this year's picture will surpass the 1937 edition, which played to 202,173 persons.

Anne Page Moves Into Semifinals

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Anne Page of Philadelphia, women's national squash racquets champion, led the way into the semifinal round of the seventh annual women's New York State singles championship at the Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday.

Miss Page, favorite to capture the title vacated by Mrs. Ian McKechnie of England, won her quarterfinal match from Marjorie LeBoutillier after a long, hard match. The scores were 18—16, 17—16, 17—16.

Barbara Williams, who meets Miss Page tomorrow in one semifinal, scored an upset victory over Margaret Bostwick, fourth seeded player, 15—9, 15—8, 15—10. Miss Williams, competing for the home club, made few mistakes in eliminating the 1936 champion and runner-up for metropolitan laurels this year.

Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Jr., of Apawamis, present Metropolitan champion and seeded No. 2, had little trouble defeating Mrs. Elwood Beatty, Jr., of Philadelphia, 15—11, 15—7, 15—9. In the fourth quarterfinal match Elizabeth Pearson of Philadelphia downed Mrs. Alfred W. Paine of New York, 15—10, 15—12, 15—10.

In the national doubles championship tourney, which always is played concurrently with the New York singles, reached the semifinal stage without any upsets. Miss Page and Miss Pearson downed Mrs. Eugene Voit and Mrs. Otis Stanton of New York, 15—8, 15—7, 15—8, and Miss Bostwick and Freda Scharman topped the home club combination of Ann Weeks and Eloise Greene, 15—5, 15—8, 15—12.

Another home club team of Mrs. William Adams and Mrs. John Bierwith fared better. It defeated Miss Williams and Helen Stone of the Junior League, New York, 15—8, 15—12, 16—18, 14—17, 15—12. Mrs. Lamme and Mrs. Paine also reached the semifinals, eliminating Mrs. Beatty and Mrs. John Prizer, 15—17, 15—8, 12—15, 15—7, 15—12.

Tournament Golfers Break Par Despite the 14-Club Handicap

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—It looks as if the United States Golf Association would have to try some means other than the 14-club limit if it wants to keep par from looking foolish.

Tournament golfers have been laboring since Jan. 1 under the new rule which limits them to 14 clubs, the same ones, from start to finish of a tourney. So far the only beneficial results that have been seen are the lightening of the burden upon the caddies and the removal of some of the burden on the boys who occasionally had trouble deciding which club to use.

The scores do not show any great change. The professional sharpshooters who follow the winter circuit still manage to make the game look ridiculously easy and the star amateurs manage to keep their scores close to par.

Here are a few of the results compiled in about three weeks:

In three major open tournaments in southern California, the winning scores for 10 rounds have averaged 68.8 strokes with the low marks of 64 made by Jimmy Thomson and Byron Nelson at Pasadena last Sunday. By picking the best scores each day and perhaps tossing in Frank Moore's 67 to win the one-day Dizzy Dean tourney and Denny Shute's informal 64 to crack the Miami Biltmore course record, this figure could be lowered considerably.

The 68.8 average comes from rounds of 65-66-74-68 by Thomson to win the Los Angeles open, Sam Snead's 72-67 at Del Mar, Calif., and Henry Picard's 70-66-71-69 at Pasadena. All these rounds were played over courses where par was 71 or 72. More to the point, perhaps, is the fact the pros had to average 75 or better in the qualifying rounds at Los Angeles and Pasadena to be allowed to play the last two days.

In these two tournaments the low amateurs, Bruce McCormick and Jimmy McHale averaged 71.37 for eight rounds and McCormick alone compiled a 71.7 average.

In various Florida tournaments, where the greater part of the medal scores weren't recorded in the course of match play, the best figures come out to an even lower average. Ten rounds by four good amateurs, mostly over the Miami-Biltmore course, averaged just 70.4 strokes. Hank Kowal of Utica, N. Y., recorded successive rounds of 71-69-70 in the Miami Biltmore amateur championship and failed to get past the semi-finals, losing out when Bob Servis of Dayton, Ohio, fired a 65 at him.

Patty Berg of Minneapolis, leading feminine sharpshooter, has checked in so far with medal rounds of 78-79-77-79 and even the baseball players are threatening par. In their own private tournament and in free-for-all events the leading golfers in major league ranks have averaged 74.3 strokes.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League

	Strings	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Post No. 1	267	48	24	26,585
Record	270	47	25	26,898
Monitor No. 1	267	47	25	26,549
Globe No. 1	270	46	26	26,613
Post No. 2	270	36	36	26,046
American	267	36	36	25,565
Transcript	270	32	40	26,082
Monitor No. 2	270	30	42	25,898
Pilot	270	19	53	24,968
Globe No. 2	267	19	53	24,887

Results Jan. 25

Transcript 3, Pilot 1.
Post (No. 1) 4, American 0.
Record 4, Post (No. 2) 0.
Monitor (No. 1) 3, Globe (No. 1) 1.
Monitor (No. 2) 3, Globe (No. 2) 1.

Records

High Single—Johns, Post (No. 1) 158.
High Total—Swanson, Monitor (No. 1) 376.
High Team Single—Post (No. 1) 570.
High Team Total—Post (No. 1) 1606.

International-American Hockey

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	15	1	12	83	65	31
Providence	12	5	10	55	47	29
Springfield	6	5	15	59	73	17
New Haven	6	4	18	44	70	16
Western Division						
Cleveland	13	6	8	60	64	32
Pittsburgh	13	6	7	58	55	32
Syracuse	14	3	9	88	73	31

Result Jan. 25

Pittsburgh 2, Springfield 2, overtime.

Here at Garden Next Saturday

© International

Forrest G. (Spec) Towns

'Spec' Towns on His Final Track Tour

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 26 (AP)—Forrest (Spec) Towns, the University of Georgia's Olympic champion hurdler, left today for the East and his valedictory as a track athlete.

The gangling, freckled youth will participate in three eastern events before his retirement. Forced by the loss of his amateur standing when he becomes a coach at the university in the spring.

Towns will race in the Knights of Columbus games in Boston Saturday, in the Millrose meet at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 5, and finally at the Penn Athletic Club Games in Philadelphia the following week end.

All those races will be indoors on board tracks and will be at shorter distances than the 120-yard specialty in which he holds the world and Olympic records of 14.1s.

In two years of top-flight hurdling, Towns has lost only two races, one outdoors and one indoors. Sam Allen beat him by a nose in a short event two years ago. Allen Tolmich led him by a fraction in the National A. A. U at Milwaukee last summer. He has defeated both men since.

Rose Bowl Games Will Be Open To General Public

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 26 (AP)—Rose Bowl football games of the future are going to be open to the pubic. The Pacific Coast Conference intends to preclude, by legislative action at its June meeting, the possibility of a recurrence of the ticket distribution system that marked the 1938 contest between he Universities of California and Alabama.

Prof. Hugh Willett of the University of Southern California, secretary of the Conference, says the league "is and always has been anxious to protect the rights of the public" in distribution of tickets for the post-season game.

Tickets were not offered to the public for the 1938 game. The University of California management, after inviting Alabama, announced it would, under Conference rules, offer students and alumni blocks of six tickets each.

Because California has one of the largest alumni groups in the nation, 30,000, the general public was excluded from the game. Pasadena residents, although their city was host, officially, could not get seats. Some of the criticism of the ticket distribution was directed at Pasadena, and its officials had to point out that the University of California, not Pasadena, was in charge of the tickets.

Eventually, because of the storm of criticism, Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, wrote a Pasadena resident, "California stands ready to decline now any (Rose Bowl) invitations which it may be in a position to receive in the future," and that students and alumni "would rather have the friendly support of all citizens of California than to assume the burden of a post-season game, regardless of emolument, which will lead to even minor embarrassment."

Willet said today the Conference fully intends to correct the method of ticket distribuion.

United States in Tie

LONDON, Jan. 26 (AP)—The United States men's team, defenders of the Swaythling Cup, routed Ireland today, 5—0, and entered a three-way tie with England and Austria in the world table tennis championships. A play-off will decide which team will meet Hungary in the final round.

The American women's team, battling to retain the Corbillon Cup, won from Wales, 3—1, for its fourth victory in seven matches.

Tommy Henrich Unsigned

MASSILLON, Ohio, Jan. 26 (AP)—Tommy Henrich, young outfielder for the New York Yankees, said today that he had returned his 1938 contract unsigned. "I was not quite satisfied with the salary figure," Henrich added. "I returned the contract along with the figure I thought I should receive this year. I don't anticipate any trouble coming to a satisfactory agreement with the club."

College Track Stars Gather For Annual Games at Garden

The seventeenth annual Prout Memorial Games at the Boston Garden Saturday night are gathering a host of track stars from the various New England colleges. Harvard, Boston University, Northeastern, Tufts, Massachusetts State, M. I. T., Brown, Worcester Tech, and Boston College, to name a few, will have representatives, some of whom may rise to greatness by the time the final gun has sounded.

With scores of outstanding performers coming from leading colleges and athletic clubs all over the country, some of whom are champions of their special events, New England's entries are not looked upon to set the "boards" afire with new records or upset victories. Nevertheless, the coaches of these respective track teams expect their entries to make things interesting for their competitors.

Boston College has an outstanding entry in Dick Gill, star runner in the 600. This year Gill will concentrate on this event and really has a good chance to finish with the leaders, possibly being the first to break the ribbon.

Herbert to Compete

Jim Herbert, N. Y. U. sophomore, of course, will be back to defend his 600 title won last winter. He has been running well this year and has not been defeated to date. Coach Jaakko Mikkola of Harvard thinks that Gill is the man to beat in this race.

Harvard will enter a formidable array of athletes. Capt. Alex Northrop will run the Bishop Cheverus 1000, while Al Hanlon is slated to compete in the Prout 600. In the 45-yard high hurdles the Crimson will start Mason Fernald, Sherman Hoar, Al Donahue, and George Shafer. In the 50-yard dash Harvard will run Bob Gammons and Bob Sorlein. Francis King and Sorelin will represent the Cambridge boys in the 300, and Howard Barnet, Bill Aertsen and Irving Michelman will compete in the high jump.

Harvard's Fernald was freshman captain last year and competed on the Harvard-Yale team in the international meet against Oxford and Cambridge. He won the high hurdles in this meet. Donahue and Schafer, hurdling mates of Fernald, also are freshmen. Donahue starred in track at Andover.

Time Trial For Huskies

Northeastern will enter a varsity relay team with Capt. George Leck of Saugus and Frank Mascianica, sophomore speedster, certain of starting positions. Coach Jerry Tatton plans a time trial tomorrow in order to pick entries for the two open spots. Gardner Holmes of Gloucester, William McDonough, Charlie Grant, and Dan Moody will race it out for these positions. Charles Chipkin, the freshman from New Haven who won the Y. M. C. A. sprint last Saturday, will run the dash, while Dick Warren and George Shanker, former Dorchester High captain, are entered in the hurdles.

Danny Miles, the New England Intercollegiate high jump champion from Norwood, and Warren Kane, freshman from Framingham, will wear the Huskies' colors in the high jump. Miles has done 6 ft. 4½ in. in competition.

B. U. Enters Relay

Coach Win Marling of Boston University will enter his mile relay team. There is still some doubt as to the starting quartet, but time trials sometime this week will decide this problem. Among those eligible include Douglas Raymond, Robert Gibson, Joe Rector, Samuel Wilson, Herbert Blanchard, and Perry Jackson. The Terrier runners will be matched against Worcester Tech and Massachusetts State and Coach Marling looks for a close race.

Brown will be represented by three relay teams and six individuals in special events. The Bruins major threat is Kenneth Clapp of New York, sophomore 50-yard dash star. Last season he turned in some brilliant performances, winning among other events, the National Junior A. A. U. sprint title, and reaching the final for third place in the B. A. A. sprint.

Coaches of these New England colleges are putting the finishing touches on their entries this week. Out of this vast group it wouldn't be surprising if one or two of the "unknowns" spurted into the headlines.

Marion Miley Sees More Golf Interest

MELBOURNE, Fla., Jan. 26 (AP)—Marion Miley said today she believed the present crop of women golfers would "stay on top for the next few years."

"I know of no young player at present who shows unusual ability for tournament or championship play," said the black-haired Lexington (Ky.) veteran.

Miss Miley saw the Curtis Cup matches next September as a nip-and-tuck battle with Jessie Anderson and Mrs. Andrew Holm rated one-two among the English players. "There is very little choice between them, but these two are the superior players of the English team," she commented.

Holder at one time or another of most of the important titles with the exception of the national, and a member of the 1936 Curtis Cup team, Miss Miley attributed a great improvement in women's golf during recent years to the large number of tournaments.

"It is easy to get from one tournament to another now," she declared, "and the players get a wonderful opportunity to compete, with the result they gain fine experience."

Better equipment and the greatly improved condition of courses, she added, have helped stimulate interest in tournament play.

Olympic Champion Wins Women's Slalom Event

GARMISCH - PARTENKIRCHEN, Jan. 26 (AP)—Christel Cranz, German skiing star who placed first in the 1936 Olympic combined downhill and slalom races, today won the women's slalom event in the International Sports Week program.

The American contenders in the field of 24—Hannan Locke of Philadelphia, Marion McKean of Boston, Nancy Reynolds of Montclair, N. J., and Lilo Schwarzenbach, U. S.-born girl from Zurich, Switzerland—did not place among the first nine.

American Hockey Association

Wichita 4, Tulsa 1.

P. C. C. Basketball

Washington St. 41, Oregon St. 39.

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With New Colored X-Ray Motion Pictures on
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JOHN HANCOCK HALL
Stuart Street, near Berkeley
Tomorrow, 8:30 P. M. Tickets, $1.00, $1.50, $2.50
Auspices of Chestnut Hill Garden Club

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Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
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Deanna Durbin and Ray Milland in
THREE SMART GIRLS
Anna May Wong and Charles Bickford in
DAUGHTER OF SHANGHAI

The Home Forum

I Lead a Dog's Life

I USED to set the alarm at night and put it on the table across the room. When it rang, I'd have to get up and turn it off. But sometimes I'd talk myself into just *two* minutes more. Then I'd be late for work. All that was before I acquired a family. Now seven o'clock rolls around, and the day begins, sleepy or not, weekday or holiday, summer or winter. A precedent has been established, and my family does not break it. In some households, the wage earner has a little say; her whims stand a chance of being considered, and her feelings often make some difference. But not at my house. It is not because the members of the family are unsympathetic and inconsiderate—it is simply that we have a definite routine, and therefore we must carry it out. Sambo and Mose see that we do. Sambo and Mose are the family.

"Two dogs?" people ask, incredulously. "And how can you—living in a small apartment and going to business—*manage* two dogs!"

"Oh, they're no trouble," I reply quickly. "Really—they're no bother." I refrain from admitting that in fact I do not manage them at all. I would not let my best friend know that Sambo and Mose manage me.

When Sambo and Mose were pups, I gave them a good deal of my time—one has to, to raise children properly—and they were quite like children. So I made a point of getting up at seven every morning. That's how the routine was established. Now I can't convince them that any later hour will do.

The minute I'm up—before I've had a chance to wash my face or bring in the milk—the dogs must have their breakfast. This also is a hard and fast rule. They rush expectantly to the kitchen and wag their tails joyously. Sambo—alert and proud—sits up and begs. He holds himself so straight that he almost falls over backward. Sometimes he sits there a long time when the breakfast menu is complicated, and I wonder anxiously if he isn't awfully uncomfortable. I explain that it's all right for him to lie down, but it's no go. He just looks at me a little scornfully, and sits up straighter, straining noticeably. He has been taught to sit up for his meal, and he will not be caught doing anything else.

Mose, in the meantime, is pacing up and down and around, growling and moaning like a caged lion. Mose looks a little like a lion, anyhow—he is golden brown, and slim and slinky, and his neck is thick and strong. His head is long, and his face is very mournful. He is seldom still, and is a continual prowler. When he has to wait half a minute for his food, he complains bitterly—low rumbling moans and falsetto wails. He cannot whine properly when he is sitting down, so he rambles around, groaning and making little pathetic yelps. Sometimes I wish he would give in a little bit and try to learn to sit up—I think it would furnish him pleasure and satisfaction; but he has given me to understand that he does not care to try it.

Sambo is the smart one—the trickster—the show-off. He is quick to learn and takes great pride in his achievements. He never sneaks away and he doesn't steal. But if Mose, with all his crafty gifts, should discover a slab of meat or a piece of cake on a shelf that he can reach, Sambo will not hesitate to join him in the feast. His sense of honor prevents him from taking anything himself, but it does not keep him from assisting his companion in the enjoyment of spoils. I even suspect that sometimes Sambo discovers the treasure himself, points it out to Mose, and supervises the getting; and, when the deed has been discovered, retires in a gentlemanly manner to let his wicked partner shoulder the blame. Of course, this is all supposition—I may be doing Sambo a great wrong. All I know is that Sambo has been taught not to steal—but anything on the floor is common property.

The thievery is not confined to food: it takes in all manner of things—articles of clothing, kitchen utensils, pencils and paper, gas and electric bills which I have stuck away pending the arrival of some money, pieces of linoleum which have not been securely attached to the floor. In short, anything that has not been carefully put away, or anything that needs fixing, Sambo and Mose are sure to discover and bring to my attention.

I USED TO BE a careless person. I left books lying around when I stopped reading them. I draped my clothes over the back of a chair at night, and left shoes under my bed. Sometimes in the morning I didn't have time to wash the dishes, and I left them on the table. But all that belongs to my past. When I awoke one morning to find the last chapter of "Gone With the Wind" chewed up, and my shoes no longer under the bed, but in the middle of the floor minus the laces—I suddenly realized that I was faced with a problem. I asked Sambo and Mose both, on their honor, to confess who did it. I rebuked them verbally, but severely. They both looked amazed. I *demanded* to know which one had done it. Then they both pled guilty. They both grovelled—they sneaked closer and licked my hands. They were my devoted slaves; and yet, from that time on they held the whip hand. I meekly put my shoes in the closet that night.

When they ate the butter and jar of marmalade I'd left on the breakfast table, and broke a couple of dishes, I began to arrange my pre-office duties so that I always had time to clean up the evidences of my meal. One day they devoured an unread letter from my mother that I'd left lying on the table. Now I have a place in my desk for mail.

I DON'T WANT YOU to get the idea that I lead a difficult life with these two tyrants. On the contrary. Their needs are simple—a walk morning, noon and evening, and two meals a day. They are not fussy about food: they eat anything I give them—onions, raw carrots, oranges, celery. It is an unwritten rule that they always get the apple core, the ice cream carton, the last bit of breakfast toast, a little tidbit from the raw steak, the outside lettuce leaves—but that's part of the routine; they wouldn't for anything inconvenience me.

As long as I get up on the stroke of seven (don't ask me how a dog knows the exact time), all is well. But should I decide to stay in bed until the heat comes up, they'd soon change my mind. First Sambo comes and sticks his icy nose on my shoulder, and I yelp at him, and order him into his box. Then Mose ambles over and sniffs in my hair. I demand that he lie down. All is peaceful for a moment, and then, quietly, they both steal up close, sit down, and begin to look. Have you ever tried to doze comfortably under the fixed stare of two pairs of eyes—pleading eyes that eloquently beg you not to succumb to the lure of a warm bed; trusting eyes that implore you to recognize your duty and perform it?

They always are breakfasted and walked before I may have my own meal. They frown upon procrastination. If I start to prepare my breakfast before they eat, Sam will sit up and Mose will howl. If I try to get breakfast ready before the walk, they will both sit patiently at the door, backs to me, and occasionally Sambo will utter a shuddering sigh. So I have my breakfast after the walk—if there's still time after I've made sure that all my clothes are put away and that everything is in order.

FRIENDS THINK THE two boys are a great nuisance and a lot of responsibility. But in the same breath they remark how nice my apartment looks, now that I keep it so orderly. They marvel that they no longer catch me with a sinkful of used dishes. They are amazed to see me automatically put something away when I've finished with it. I receive compliments upon my spotless floors from people who don't realize how much easier it is to sweep a floor than to wash a white dog that doesn't care for bathing.

On the whole, I'm better off under the present regime. Sambo and Mose are relentless masters and sometimes the punishment seems a little severe; but, in the end, I know I am better off. I'm not even allowed to sit dreaming over a silly typewriter all evening. Sambo is beginning to sigh, and Mose keeps pushing my hand off the keys. So I can't tell you any more. My family won't let me.

I. S.

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A MARRIAGE PROCESSION IN MORA, 1855: *A Swedish Wall Painting*

THE very old custom in Sweden of decorating the walls of rooms for festivals and special occasions with painted wall hangings has furthered a characteristic and expressive form of Swedish peasant art. The older hangings, which date back to the seventeenth century, are mainly of Biblical subjects, handled with vigor and a naïve charm, and in delightful color. The figures are usually arranged in a procession of some sort and clothed in contemporary fashion: that is, modern in 1600. Fantastic plants and quaint architecture alternate with figures in a rhythmical distribution of pattern.

This hanging, which is a comparatively recent work painted in 1855, is part of the Swedish Tercentenary Art Exhibit sent to the United States from Sweden, to be shown at art museums throughout the country, as a feature of the celebration commemorating the Swedish settlement of Delaware three hundred years ago. It is in rich black and rather dull, faint colors on a parchment-colored ground, and is signed by the peasant master E. H.

Dominion over Handicaps

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OFTEN one hears or reads about certain notable instances of successful and well-known individuals who have made valuable contributions to the world in various fields of endeavor, in spite of some outstanding difficulty or affliction. Inspiring as are these accounts, they are apt to leave one with the impression that men are helpless to overcome certain physical handicaps, which must therefore be endured rather than cured.

Yet, ways and means of finding surcease from suffering and of overcoming handicaps are available to humanity—ways and means which are wholly spiritual, and in no way related to will power or suggestion. The ever-available remedy for all is the spiritual understanding of God, the one perfect creator, and of His perfect creation, including man, as exemplified in the life and healing ministry of Christ Jesus, and made practical in the present age through the revelation of Christian Science.

The study of Christian Science enables one to take a positive and victorious attitude towards suffering and handicaps, knowing that true righteousness lies not in bravely submitting to difficulties, but in overcoming them by proving their unreality. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has made this arousing statement (p. 227): "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The illusion of material sense, not divine law, has bound you, entangled your free limbs, crippled your capacities, enfeebled your body, and defaced the tablet of your being."

This Science reveals that progress and worthy attainment belong rightfully to everyone, and that instead of having to struggle upward with some distressing burden, each can, through the recognition and claiming of his true selfhood, realize freedom from conditions which would interfere with his activity and peace. This reasoning is based on the scientific fact of creation, set forth in the first chapter of Genesis (1:31), "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Christian Science maintains that this "very good" creation is the only reality, that it is present and provable here and now, that it is spiritual, harmonious, immutable, eternal, and that man, the perfect expression of God, is forever unimpaired, unfettered, complete.

Mrs. Eddy writes of man (Science and Health, p. 518), "His birthright is dominion, not subjection." She has also stated (Unity of Good, p. 39), "As many as receive the knowledge of God in Science must reflect, in some degree, the power of Him who gave and giveth man dominion over all the earth." The spiritual verities that constitute man's being, his wholeness, freedom, purity, strength, health, cannot be reversed; they cannot become temporarily inactive, or disappear, because they are omnipresent and inviolable.

Our Father-Mother God does not permit His perfect, spiritual child to be afflicted with inharmony or lack of any nature. His loving care and government are never withdrawn from that which reflects Him. Our God-given ability to demonstrate this truth of being cannot become ineffective or lost. It is only our ignorance of this fact and the belief in the power and presence of that which is unlike God, good, that make us suffer; the correct understanding of God and man awakens us to realize the perfection and freedom from which, in reality, we have never been separated.

The comprehension of the allness of God exposes error's claim that it has beginning and continuity. One of the first steps an individual should take in proving his freedom is to cease regarding the difficulty as belonging to him personally. He must lose all belief of ownership in it, and completely dissociate himself from it. What if the condition seems to be one that has been with him for many years, perhaps from birth? Right now he can begin joyously and confidently to affirm his real identity, not as a material person, subject to material discords, but as the spiritual idea of God, untouched by any phase of inharmony. He can hold to the truth that the real man, formed in the divine likeness, cannot become deformed, be deprived of any good, or be defaced by false material laws and beliefs.

The clear realization of God's omnipotence heals quickly and instantaneously, and one should be alert that he does not, perhaps unconsciously, defer his healing by believing that a period of material adjustment is necessary. Though the healing may be gradual, one's efforts should be unremitting, vigorous, and joyous, until the full awakening to freedom is realized.

That which should never be lost sight of as the underlying basis of one's thinking, is the fact that man reflects divine Principle in strength, perfection, harmony, and immortality, and that against this divine fact there is no valid or effective opposition. It is the glorious daily experience of growing multitudes to prove in their lives the healing and redemptive power of Christian Science, to prove that by the acceptance and understanding of its teachings, there is indeed to be found "balm in Gilead" (Jeremiah 8:22).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Herravälde över varje handikap

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

VI LÄSA eller höra ofta talas om vissa märkliga exempel på hur framgångsrika och välkända personer gjort värdefulla insatser i världen på olika verksamhetsområden och detta i trots av påfallande svårigheter eller lidanden. Hur inspirerande dessa skildringar än må vara, giva de oss lätt intrycket, att människorna äro oförmögna att övervinna vissa fysiska svårigheter, som därför måste uthärdas i stället för att botas.

Likväl finnes det för mänskligheten utvägar och medel att få slut på lidandet och att övervinna varje handikap—vägar och medel, som äro helt andliga och på intet vis besläktade med viljekraft eller suggestion. Det alltid tillgängliga botemedlet för allt är den andliga förståelsen av Gud, den ende fullkomlige skaparen, och av hans fullkomliga skapelse, innefattande människan, vilket Kristus Jesus åskådliggjorde genom sitt liv och sin helande verksamhet, och vilket gjorts praktiskt användbart i vår tid genom uppenbarandet av Kristen Vetenskap.

Studiet av Kristen Vetenskap sätter oss i stånd att intaga en positiv och segerrik ställning gentemot lidande och ogynnsamma förhållanden, emedan vi veta, att sann rättfärdighet icke består i att modigt underkasta sig svårigheter, utan i att övervinna dem genom att bevisa deras overklighet. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] har Mary Baker Eddy uttalat dessa väckande ord (sid. 227): "Världsmedborgare, mottagen 'den frihet, som tillhör Guds barns härlighet', och varen fria! Detta är eder gudomliga rätt. Den materiella förnimmelsens illusion, icke gudomlig lag, har bundit eder, snärjt edra fria lemmar, förlamat eder förmåga, försvagat eder kropp och givit eder tillvaro en vanställd prägel."

Denna Vetenskap uppenbarar, att utveckling och välförtjänt framgång rätteligen tillkommer alla, och att var och en av oss, i stället för att behöva sträva uppåt med en tyngande börda, kan genom att erkänna och göra anspråk på sitt sanna jag, få erfara frihet från förhållanden, som vilja störande inverka på hans verksamhet och frid. Detta sätt att tänka grundar sig på den vetenskapliga sanningen om skapelsen, som framställes i första Mosebokens första kapitel (1:31): "Och Gud såg på allt som han hade gjort, och se, det var mycket gott." Kristen Vetenskap vidhåller, att denna skapelse, där allt var "mycket gott", är den enda verkligheten, att den är närvarande och bevisbar här och nu, att den är andlig, harmonisk, oföränderlig och evig, samt att människan, det fullkomliga uttrycket för Gud, för evigt är ofördärvad, obunden—fulländad.

Mrs. Eddy skriver om människan (*Science and Health*, sid. 518): "Hennes bördsrätt är herravälde, icke underkastelse." Hon har även sagt (*Unity of Good*, sid. 39): "Alla som taga emot kunskapen om Gud i Vetenskapen måste i någon mån återspegla makten från Honom, som gav och som giver människan herravälde över hela jorden." De andliga sanningar, som utgöra människans vara, hennes helhet, frihet, renhet, styrka och hälsa, kunna icke omkastas; de kunna icke för en tid bliva overksamma eller försvinna, ty de äro allnärvarande och oryggliga.

Vår Fader-Moder Gud tillåter icke Sitt fullkomliga andliga barn att bliva hemsökt av disharmoni eller brist av något slag. Hans kärleksfulla omsorg och ledning undandrages aldrig från det som återspeglar Honom. Vår av Gud givna förmåga att bevisa denna varats sanning kan aldrig bliva utan verkan eller gå förlorad. Det är endast vår okunnighet om detta faktum och tron på makten och närvaron av det som är olikt Gud, det goda, som kommer oss att lida; den rätta förståelsen av Gud och människan väcker oss till att förverkliga den fullkomlighet och frihet, från vilken vi i själva verket aldrig varit skilda.

Förståelsen av Guds allhet avslöjar villfarelsens anspråk på att ha begynnelse och fortvaro. Ett av de första steg, som en människa har att taga för att bevisa sin frihet, är att upphöra med att betrakta svårigheten såsom tillhörande henne personligen. Hon måste frigöra sig från all tro på att den är hennes och fullständigt skilja sig från den. Vad betyder det väl, om hon tyckes ha haft att dragas med denna svårighet i många år, kanske från födelsen? Just nu kan hon börja att med glädje och tillförsikt betyga, att hennes verkliga identitet icke är en materiell person, underkastad materiella disharmonier, utan är en Guds andliga idé, oberörd av varje fas av disharmoni. Hon kan hålla fast vid sanningen, att den verkliga människan, skapad till att vara lik Gud, icke kan vara vanskapad eller bliva berövad något gott, ej heller bliva vanställd genom falska materiella lagar och föreställningar.

Den klara förståelsen av Guds allmakt helar snabbt och ögonblickligt, och vi böra vara vakna för att ej—kanske omedvetet—fördröja vårt helande genom att tro, att det kräves en viss tid av materiell anpassning. Om än helandet sker gradvis, böra vi vara outtröttliga, starka och fyllda av glädje i vår strävan, tills det fulla uppvaknandet till frihet blivit förverkligat.

Vad vi aldrig få förlora ur sikte såsom grunden för vårt tänkande är det faktum, att människan återspeglar den gudomliga Principen i styrka, fullkomlighet, harmoni och odödlighet, och att det icke finnes något giltigt eller effektivt motstånd mot detta gudomliga faktum. För ständigt växande skaror av människor har det blivit en härlig, daglig erfarenhet att i sitt liv kunna bevisa Kristen Vetenskaps helande och frälsande makt, bevisa, att de genom att taga emot och förstå dess lära förvisso hava funnit "balsam i Gilead" (Jeremia 8:22).

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Outward Bound

HE DIPPED along in his dory,
While spray spilled over the rail,
Into the early glory
Of a sun-streaked water trail.
He whistled his only tune that blent
With the seagull's plaintive mew,
And his steady eye, as he watched the sky,
Reflected the sea's deep blue.

EDITH MATTHEWS

Samuel Butler's "Invaluable Volume"

LIKE Mr. Wilkie Collins, I, too, have been asked to lay some of my literary experiences before the readers of the Universal Review. . . . I resolved to do as I was told, and went to the British Museum to see what books I had written. Having refreshed my memory by a glance at the catalogue, I was about to try and diminish the large and ever-increasing circle of my non-readers when I became aware of a calamity that brought me to a standstill, and indeed bids fair, so far as I can see at present, to put an end to my literary existence altogether.

I should explain that I cannot write unless I have a sloping desk, and the reading-room of the British Museum, where alone I can compose freely, is unprovided with sloping desks. Like every other organism, if I cannot get exactly what I want I make shift with the next thing to it; true, there are no desks in the reading-room, but, as I once heard a visitor from the country say, "it contains a large number of very interesting works." I know it was not right, and hope the Museum authorities will not be severe upon me if any of them reads this confession; but I wanted a desk, and set myself to consider which of the many very interesting works which a grateful nation places at the disposal of its would-be authors was best suited for my purpose.

For mere reading I suppose one book is pretty much as good as another; but the choice of a desk-book is a more serious matter. It must be neither too thick nor too thin; it must be large enough to make a substantial support; it must be strongly bound so as not to yield or give; it must not be too troublesome to carry backwards and forwards; and it must live on shelf C, D, or E so that there need be no stooping or reaching too high. These are the conditions which a really good book must fulfill; simple, however, as they are, it is surprising how few volumes comply with them satisfactorily; moreover, being perhaps too sensitively conscientious, I allowed another consideration to influence me, and was sincerely anxious not to take a book which would be in constant use for reference by readers, more especially as, if I did this, I might find myself disturbed by the officials.

For weeks I made experiments upon sundry poetical and philosophical works, whose names I have forgotten, but could not succeed in finding my ideal desk, until at length, more by luck than cunning, I happened to light upon Frost's Lives of Eminent Christians, which I had no sooner tried than I discovered it to be the very perfection and ne plus ultra of everything that a book should be. It lived in Case No. 2008, and I accordingly took at once to sitting in Row B, where for the last dozen years or so I have sat ever since.

The first thing I have done whenever I went to the Museum has been to take down Frost's Lives of Eminent Christians and carry it to my seat. It is not the custom of modern writers to refer to the works to which they are most deeply indebted, and I have never, that I remember, mentioned it by name before; but it is to this book alone that I have looked for support during many years of literary labour, and it is round this, to me, invaluable volume that all my own have page by page grown up. There is none in the Museum to which I have been under anything like such constant obligation, none which I can so ill spare, and none which I would choose so readily if I were allowed to select one single volume and keep it for my own.

On finding myself asked for a contribution to the Universal Review, I went, as I have explained, to the Museum and presently repaired to bookcase No. 2008 to get my favourite volume. Alas! it was in the room no longer. It was not in use, for its place was filled up already; besides, no one ever used it but myself. . . . All I know is that the book is gone, and I feel as Wordsworth is generally supposed to have felt when he became aware that Lucy was in her grave, and exclaimed so emphatically that this would make a considerable difference to him, or words to that effect.—SAMUEL BUTLER in "Essays."

In an Atmosphere of Fragrance and Friendliness

HONOLULU was a quiet place, despite the Japanese venders who called under windows in early morning: "Frow-er!" and the newsboys who shouted at morning and evening: "Pape!" By contrast with mainland cities it is still quiet—and clean. No coal smoke soils the air that is continually washed with wind and sun; amazingly little trash litters the streets. Houses, except at Waikiki and a few other congested districts, are set wide apart, so much so that the smiling Hawaiian mail carriers make their rounds on motorcycles. Even business buildings do not tower into the sky, but stop short at four or five floors, letting the clean air and light stream through. Honolulu wears the aspect of an overgrown village rather than a city—a village in a huge park.

One is scarcely prepared for Honolulu by the approach from the sea. The sharp mountains of Oahu lift steeply out of the Pacific. Tawny and arid they look at first sight from an incoming steamer: the windworn southern tip of the Koolau range, the rugged promontory of Makapuu, the fluted broken cones and dry craters of Koko and of Diamond Head—not like one's preconceived notion of a "tropical" island.

But as the ship rounds the two Heads, green valleys open between cloud-wreathed peaks; surf curls against a ribbon of sand under the feathery green of tall coconut palms; the city appears, its greater part all but hidden beneath trees and vines.

An atmosphere of fragrance and friendliness reaches out from that city, from the first time the launch noses against the ship's side to let wreath-bearing welcomers climb the "Jacob's ladder"—not, one hastens to say, a greeter or a wreath for every comer; there are too many now. The custom is now observed mainly for personal friends. But there is something in the very beholding of these things, in the sound of Hawaiian melodies played by the band as the ship docks, with the powerful voice of a native soprano soaring above it, that is immediately exciting, a beckoning to adventure, the signature of a friendly land. . . .

A sense of leisure and well-being flows about one in these streets. Here no one seems to be in a hurry; everybody has time to stop and chat. Business goes on—close to two hundred million dollars a year of it—but something of the old Hawaiian timelessness lingers—From "Hawaii," by CLIFFORD GESSLER. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1938 **

Tobin Limits Departmental Budget Totals

Mayor Proposes to Keep 1938 Expenses Within the 1937 Figures

Increases Denied

More Than $6,000,000 Rise Over Last Year Proposed by Bureau Heads

All city department heads were instructed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today—in what was virtually a dictatorial order—to keep their 1938 budgets within a limit set by the Mayor himself. By this order, for which there is no precedent in the city's history, the Mayor hopes to keep the 1938 budget at the same total as last year, perhaps slightly lower.

The Mayor took this drastic action last night when he revealed that the department heads have asked for budget increases for this year of more than $6,000,000, despite the well publicized fact that Boston's fiscal difficulties have reached a crisis. He characterized these departmental requests as "most discouraging in view of the financial problems facing the city."

Notices Sent Out

In his letter which was delivered before department heads reported for work this morning, Mayor Tobin said: "After a survey of the entire situation, you are hereby notified that because of the existing emergency $—— represents the maximum sum that can be allotted to your department in the 1938 budget."

The Mayor directed the department heads also to send to the budget commissioner, Francis X. Lang, a "detailed statement" indicating the manner in which they propose to operate within the maximum which he has decreed. Finally, Mr. Tobin warned that departmental budgets may be reduced by him below the maximum if that step is necessary to keep the total budget within last year's figure.

The city budget totaled $39,766,000, Mayor Tobin revealed. Department heads had outlined total increases of $6,086,052 for this year. And if these had been granted, he explained, the total budget would have been $45,834,000.

May Receive Less

While the total 1938 budget must be kept at last year's level, some departments may receive less than last year. The Mayor listed a number of "unavoidable increases" which this year's budget must include: a relief load of 4000 more than a year ago costing $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 additional; the opening of a new surgical building at the city hospital; heavy snow removal costs this year as contrasted to no appropriation for snow removal in last year's budget; and an increase of 510 in the number of city employees between June 1 of last year and Jan. 1 of this year.

Mayor Tobin's militaristic order was delivered at the end of his fourth consecutive day at work on a preliminary study of the budget. With Budget Commissioner Lang, appointed last week, Mayor Tobin has studied the budget in detail under the direction of City Auditor Charles J. Fox, who has had years of experience in these matters.

The last of this week the Mayor hopes to confer personally with each department head and then submit his total budget to the City Council early in February for confirmation.

Port of Boston Wins Victory on Ocean Rates

In Boston Today

Lower New York Rates Are Denied

A victory in the struggle to obtain ocean rates enabling Boston to compete with New York in handling through shipments from South American ports to mid-western points, was celebrated by port interests this morning.

A message received from the United States Maritime Commission ordered those steamship lines which have been charging $2 a ton more to bring green coffee from South American ports to Boston than to New York, to "cease and desist from this discriminatory practice" on or before March 25.

This order reversed the previous recommendation of one of the Commission's examiners who held exhaustive hearings on the subject in Boston. It means, according to members of the Boston Port Authority, which has been seeking such an order for three years, that Boston can now compete on an equal basis with New York on coffee shipments to the middle west.

A few days ago Boston port interests were heartened by refusal of permission, sought by New York coffee handling interests, for free storage on piers at that port for longer periods than the prescribed 10-day maximum, as an inducement to shippers to use New York facilities in preference to those of other Atlantic ports.

Fishermen Seek An Accounting

Down on the waterfront, among the fishing fleet, Pat McHugh is well-liked. So friendly and persuasive are his ways that 2000 sturdy fishermen joined his union in a few months.

But there are other angles to labor unions than good fellowship, broad sympathies and strong indignation. There is, for example, the matter of finances, of the dues and the spending of them.

Two of Pat's associates brought suit in Suffolk Superior Court today to have him restrained from further expenditure of funds belonging to the National Maritime Union. They said he had refused to submit weekly financial statements or turn over his surplus funds.

Judge Edward F. Hanify granted a temporary restraining order. On Feb. 3 Pat will have a chance to reply to his accusers, Dominick Gavin and Thomas F. McGowan, in court.

Wood Pulp Stores Filled to Capacity

No more facilities for storing wood pulp on Boston wharfs are available, the Boston and Maine Railroad notified shippers today, and no more shipments can be accepted after two final incoming cargoes have been handled.

There are now about 76,000 tons of the pulp stored at the Mystic docks in Charlestown, and at Commonwealth Pier No. 1 in South Boston—which the railroad obtained special permission to use in the emergency—as well as in several hundred cars on railroad sidings in Charlestown.

Warehouses set aside for this purpose in Billerica have also been filled to capacity, according to the announcement, as have several others, specially secured in Lowell.

First Icebergs Of Year Appear

While deep winter snows disappeared magically under the driving rain of yesterday's gale, while the thermometer "came up for air" and northern lights flamed in the skies, the first icebergs of 1938 made their bow in the vicinity of the Grand Banks, according to reports received today by the Boston branch of the Hydrographic Office.

The Arctic wanderers were sighted between Cape Race and Cape Ballard, Newfoundland, and though still many miles from the ship lanes, were moving slowly toward them, and toward the Gulf Stream which eventually melts them away each year.

Meanwhile the Coast Guard is preparing to start the annual international ice patrol early next month. The cutter Tahoe and the Pontchartrain will sail soon for the Grand Banks area.

Temperature Drop Heads Off Floods

With the threat of unseasonal floods removed by the drop in temperature, Boston today stepped back from "spring" into winter on the prospect of "fair and colder tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight between 10 and 14 degrees."

A cold wave is headed this way from the area of disturbance reported yesterday just east of the prairie states, but its full force will not strike Boston. It was snowing at Cleveland and Buffalo today and in northern Michigan. It is possible there may be light snow flurries here tonight.

For those lamenting because they could not winter in the South the official reports contained an interesting comparison: The low for the 24 hours at Boston was 33 degrees at 8 a. m.; at the same hour New Orleans and Pensacola reported 32 degrees.

At Springfield, Mass., high water stage in the Connecticut River was reached at 5 a. m. here today. The river stood at 14.2 feet. Flood stage is 20 feet. The water began to recede. At Holyoke a slight drop was recorded.

The Merrimack River rose three feet during the past 24 hours at Concord, N. H., and 3½ feet at Lowell, Mass.

Men in Alleged Arson Case Held

Three men arrested by State police and the fire marshal's office Jan. 13 in connection with the burning of a three-story brick building on Washington Avenue, Chelsea, were ordered held for the grand jury today when arraigned before Judge Paul J. McDonald in the Chelsea District Court.

The complainant, Chief Inspector George C. Mansfield of the State Fire Marshal's office, entered charges of arson and conspiracy to defraud an insurance company by burning a building. The defendants waived examination. Nathan Stein of Boston was held in $13,000 bail, double surety; Joseph Hoffman of Everett and Harry Shapiro of Boston in $6000 each, double surety.

Fight Impends In Legislature Over Bickford

Minority Report Asks Special Prosecutor to Sift Charges

Republican Split

The first major battle of the 1938 legislative session is scheduled for tomorrow when the Senate will debate the majority and two minority reports of the Joint Rules Committee for disposition of graft charges hurled at the General Court by Leland C. Bickford, editor of the Yankee Network News Service.

The 10-member majority of the Committee filed a report yesterday to refer to Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and William J. Foley, Suffolk County District Attorney, the Bickford charges that the Legislature "could be bought for $100 down to a pound of tea."

The majority thus failed to follow the leadership of Senator Samuel H. Wragg, President of the Senate, and Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, who headed a nine-member minority demanding that a special prosecutor be appointed to sift the charges completely.

Third Report Filed

A second minority report was filed by Representative Roland D. Sawyer, Ware Democrat, in which he recommended appointment of a special legislative committee to investigate the Bickford statement.

Those in the State House most eager for a thorough investigation were quick to favor the Wragg-Cahill minority report which also was signed by Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Republican floor leader in the Senate, and Senator Arthur W. Hollis, Newton Republican; Representatives Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican "whip" in the House; Philip Sherman, Somerville Republican; John C. Wilson, Beverly Republican; Gustave W. Everberg, Woburn Republican, and Martin Swanson, Worcester Republican.

The special prosecutor would be appointed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley from a list of at least three persons to be submitted by the State Supreme Judicial Court. The prosecutor would be empowered to summon a special grand jury.

Bickford Request

This proposal follows the request made by Mr. Bickford before the committee for appointment of a special prosecutor similar to Thomas E. Dewey, whose work in New York City has been praised nationally.

Several Legislators and State House observers interpreted the Wragg-Cahill report as expressing a greater determination than the majority report to force a complete investigation.

On the other hand, the majority report was criticized as making possible a complete "whitewash" of the charges. The majority report was signed by Senators John D. Mackay, Quincy Republican; Donald W. Nicholson, Wareham Republican; Theodore R. Plunkett, Adams Republican, and Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, Democratic floor leader in the Senate; Representatives William E. Kirkpatrick of Holyoke, Republican floor leader in the House; Alfred M. Bessette, New Bedford Republican; Edward W. Staves, Uxbridge Republican; Edward D. Sirois, Lawrence Republican; John F. Aspell of Roxbury, Democratic floor leader in the House, and Joseph N. Roach, North Adams Democrat.

Republicans Split

As a result, the Republican Party in the Legislature is split wide open, its leading members being found on both sides. Democratic members of the Rules Committee, except Representative Sawyer, signed the majority report.

It is understood several members of the Legislature are ready to throw out all the Rules Committee reports and back a proposal to bring Mr. Bickford before the bar of the Senate.

Women Voters Hear Debate On Trade Policies

School at Radcliffe Opens With Discussion of U. S. Reciprocity

Reich and Italy

Both support and criticism of the Hull reciprocal trade program were voiced by speakers at the first sessions, yesterday afternoon, of the Foreign Affairs School of Politics of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Opening the school at Agassiz House, Radcliffe College, Mrs. Thomas Reed Powell, president of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, called attention to the important part played by international trade in every American home and the propriety, therefore, of commencing the three-day forum with that subject.

While Prof. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University, urged that the nation put itself solidly behind the Hull program, James H. Stone, Secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, opposed the lowering of tariffs to permit "the imports of foreign products made by workers paid coolie wages of $2, $3, $5 and $10 a week, under factory conditions which we can only describe as being more reminiscent of the feudal age."

Cites Effects of Imports

Referring to an increase of from 150,000 to 2,900,000 pairs of cemented shoes imported in 1936 and in 1937, Mr. Stone declared that in Czechoslovakia, the Bata Shoe Company, responsible for most of the exporting of footwear from that country, produced 300,000 pairs of shoes daily —180,000 in the Czechoslovakian plants, the rest in factories in Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland, Germany, France, England, the Netherlands, India and Malaya.

Criticizing the methods of the Bata firm, Mr. Stone grouped its product with cotton materials from Japan and woolen fabrics from England, as instrumental in effecting hardships among New England workers, concluding, "Every shoe, or bolt of cotton goods imported into this country replaces staple commodities that would have been made in our country by our neighbors or customers."

Buying Power From Exports

Swinging the scales back to the support of the reciprocal policy, George F. Bauer, Export Manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, stated that it increased general buying power and expanded domestic outlets for all industries. The reciprocal trade program, he said, was restoring "Massachusetts' international birthright" in the export field.

The state had, Mr. Bauer explained, many "invisible exports," materials and parts made in one locality but worked into finished products and finally sent abroad from another section of the country, Boston firms supplying Detroit motor manufacturers with essential products such as flexible tubing, brake pedals and drums, tungsten alloys, ammeters, voltmeters, clutches, gears, lamps and body lining.

"Massachusetts people," he said, "can buy products locally because they obtain their income from work connected with exporting, importing, shipping, foreign banking, maritime insurance and similar activities, their purchasing power used locally depending upon enterprises in international commerce."

Peace by Collective Security

Expounding the way of collective security as an instrument of world peace, Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association, pleaded last evening for the insertion of "more teeth" into the Neutrality Act. He deplored placing an equal stigma on aggressor and victim. The only alternative to destruction, he averred, is to rebuild the society of nations.

Declaring failure to invoke the Neutrality Act was a serious manifestation of Fascist leanings on the part of the Administration, Miss Dorothy Detzer, national executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, stressed the point that gov-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Speaks at Politics School

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe — Marshall Studio, Cambridge — Miss Sarah Wambaugh

Scheduled to Address Cambridge Session Tonight

Liberals Resist Extradition Of Textile Leader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 26—A move has been launched among labor, literary and civil liberties groups to oppose the extradition to North Carolina of Fred E. Beal, former Lawrence labor leader, wanted in the Southern State for jumping bail on a 20-year prison sentence nine years ago.

Even persons actively associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, which Mr. Beal has fought as a "Communistic" and not a genuine labor organization, have joined in the move to oppose his return to a Gaston county jail.

The former labor leader, fidgeting with his hat and talking more like a shy school boy than the organizer of indignant textile workers, discussed the formation of defense committees in a corridor of the District Court Building this morning following a brief hearing before Judge Frederic N. Chandler.

Groups have been formed in New York, Boston, Lawrence and New Bedford, Mass., he said, to ask Gov. Charles F. Hurley to refuse to extradite him to the Southern State where he directed a general textile strike at Gastonia in 1929 and subsequently was found guilty of conspiring to murder a chief of police. An extradition hearing is to be held in Boston Feb. 2 by Assistant Attorney General James J. Bacigaluppo.

"I don't know the names of the committee," Mr. Beal said in reply to questions. "I'm not supposed to tell. Some of them are just being formed."

Judge Chandler continued the case until Feb. 16 after Watkins W. Roberts, court clerk, said this had been agreed upon by Assistant Attorney General Bacigaluppo and Mr. Beal's attorney, George E. Roewer, of Boston, a well-known C. I. O. attorney.

The significance of the C. I. O. lawyer's aid lay in the fact that last September Mr. Beal wrote a pamphlet bitterly assailing John L. Lewis and the C. I. O., which was addressed to workers in the American Woolen Mills here, who were about to vote on the C. I. O. Mr. Beal was arrested here on Jan. 19.

In New York, the appointment of a non-partisan committee, consisting of the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, liberal clergyman; Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Hurley Indicates Swing to the U. S. Flood-Power Plan

Gov. Charles F. Hurley said today he would be willing to forego State authority over power developments on the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers flood control projects if he were certain the Federal Government would pay every cent of the cost.

Under the so-called McCormack Bill, the Federal Government would pay all costs including land damages, but maintenance would be financed by the State. State officials are not convinced that maintenance might not be more than the initial cost, and for that reason Governor Hurley is not committed to the McCormack Bill.

Before he made a final decision, the Governor said, he will go over a report which is to be submitted to him by Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the State Planning Board. He added that he would state his position by radio Friday night.

Governor Hurley indicated last night his intention to break the present Federal-State deadlock over New England flood control plans at a dinner to Edward M. Gallagher, former Boston City Councilor.

The six New England Governors have been demanding Federal ratification of the flood control compacts under which power rights in the reservoirs are reserved to the states. The Federal Government has refused to ratify them unless power rights are reserved to Washington. Recently a Federal offer was made to finance the projects 100 per cent, including land damages. Under this program the states would have no power rights in the project whatsoever.

The Governor's belated approval of the third plan was indicated when he said "the saving of lives and homes is paramount" to any other issues involved (State's rights to control power).

"These issues are merely incidental," Mr. Hurley continued. "There is no question that there will be complete co-operation with the Federal Government."

New Haven Safety Record

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26 (AP) —The New Haven Railroad reported today that 1937 was the first year in its history that no passenger was killed from any cause and that Dec. 31 last closed a six-year period without a passenger fatality in a train accident, although 200,000,000 persons were carried.

There's Oil in Bay State; Where? Prof. Lane Is Mum

Legislative Hearings

There is oil in Massachusetts. So Prof. Alfred C. Lane, former Tufts College Professor who retired rather than take the teacher's oath, told the Legislative Committee on State Administration today.

Professor Lane was supporting legislation to make a geological survey of Massachusetts and during his argument he mentioned that a survey would uncover sources of building materials and oil.

Representative Francis X. Coyne, Dorchester Democrat, immediately questioned Professor Lane about the location of the oil. Professor Lane said several oil men had asked him the same question, but he added that he would not reveal the location unless a State law was passed "whereby a man cannot ruin the landscape of the State prospecting for oil." He said the oil men are willing to gamble on the oil prospects even though the odds were 1000 to 1 against them.

The geological survey proposal was supported by Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Parks Association; Prof. Kirk Bryan of Harvard University, representing the Federal Government, and promising full co-operation; Brigadier General Richard K. Hale, Associate Commissioner of Public Works, and Prof. Robert R. Shrock of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Payment Plums

Judicial appointments constitute "the ripest plums" for the payment of gubernatorial political debts, Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, told the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law.

The labor leader appeared to support the federation's bill for a constitutional amendment under which judges would be elected by the voters rather than appointed by the Governor, as they are now.

"The elective system give the wage earner a fair break in those states having the popular vote on judges," Mr. Taylor said. He charged that in many cases Massachusetts courts had been found hostile to organized labor.

"We have found that employers in a great many instances can get re-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Fruit Officials Deny Threat To Desert Boston

Letter From Association Contradicts Statement of Its Secretary

School Challenge

Tobin Refuses to Take Issue With Federation Over Dorgan Appointment

There will be no general exodus of wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers from the Faneuil Hall and Quincy Markets as was threatened last night by the Boston Fruit and Vegetable Buyers' Association, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today.

The Mayor made public a letter addressed to Samuel R. Goodwin, Superintendent of Markets, which denied entirely a statement made earlier by C. A. Brothers, Secretary of the Association, that as many as 115 wholesale dealers would close stalls and move out of Boston, perhaps to the Cambridge Regional Market on Concord Avenue.

Statement Denied

Signed by Louis Hurwitz, President, and Nathan M. Rodman, Chairman of the board, the letter reads as follows:

"The entire statement made to the press by C. A. Brothers, Secretary of the Boston Fruit and Vegetable Buyers' Association, on Jan. 25, 1938, was given by the Secretary without the authority of the officers of the organization. The officers and members know nothing about the matter. No such action or discussion took place at the meeting referred to.

"In fact, on Jan. 11, 1938, a motion was made by Mr. Rodman, and duly seconded, forbidding the Secretary to send out any literature unless countersigned by the President. We are very much disappointed that such an incident occured. We assure you of our best wishes and fullest co-operation."

Groups Not Connected

Market officials pointed out today that the Boston Fruit and Vegetable Buyers' Association has no connection with the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange which for decades has conducted its business in the Faneuil Hall and Quincy Markets.

At the same time, Mayor Tobin refused to take issue with the Boston Federation of Teachers, located at 3 Joy Street, which challenged his recent appointment of former Representative Thomas Dorgan, father of the Teachers' Oath Law, as legislative agent of the City.

Mr. Tobin explained that to his knowledge not one of the 5,000 teachers in the Boston public schools belongs to the organization. Therefore he declined to discuss the issue beyond saying:

"It takes two to make a fight, as you know."

Federation Challenge

The Federation had challenged the Dorgan appointment apparently on the issue of the teachers' oath. The Federation asked the Mayor, "Are we to infer that the City Administration favors loyalty oaths and that it is opposed on grounds of economy, or otherwise, to legislation which would keep children longer in school and prevent their exploitation by industry?"

Mayor Tobin also announced that $3,000,000 in tax anticipation notes issued by the City were jointly purchased by Brown, Harriman and Company and the First Boston Corporation at 1.58 per cent, the lowest interest rate the City has received on these loans for almost two years.

At its first meeting of the year, the City Council authorized the Mayor to borrow up to $45,000,000 throughout the year on tax anticipation notes. The $3,000,000 of notes sold today are the first floated by the Mayor and the new City Treasurer James J. McCarthy. They fall due Nov. 3, this year.

State Film Shows How to Grow Nice Plump Tomatoes

Growing sun-ripened tomatoes in Massachusetts and preparing them for the table is the subject of a new technicolor movie recently produced by Massachusetts State College. The film will be shown to groups of tomato growers and to homemakers throughout the state at meetings conducted by the various county extension services.

According to James W. Dayton, extension specialist in vegetable growing at the state college, Massachusetts tomato growers are now making a thorough study of their methods of production in order to meet competition from outside areas. One purpose of the movie is to show growers efficient means of cultivation and marketing that are actually in use on farms in this state.

The second purpose of the film is to show consumers the best time of year to buy tomatoes for canning and to acquaint them with a wide variety of tasty dishes using tomatoes.

The first reel starts with the planting of the seed and all the details of husbandry through to harvest time are included. Picking, packing, trucking, and marketing and also winter production in greenhouses are shown. Reel two shows tomato dishes and offers hints on putting up whole fruits or juice for use in winter months.

State Court to Guide N. H. In Flood Control Project

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 26—If the State Supreme Court hands down a favorable decision on the constitutionality of the water conservation program, the New Hampshire Water Resources Board will start on its Connecticut River flood control projects immediately. It is held here that the State program in no way interferes with the proposed Federal program, and for that reason the State work will not be held up until the deeply involved Federal tangle is unraveled.

The Federal program, of course, is still enmeshed in the national problem of who will have control over generation and sale of electric power in connection with flood projects. The Administration in Washington wants this control, the States want to retain it.

The state project, which includes a dam at the Connecticut's headwaters near Pittsburgh, N. H., as its chief work, will be financed by a bond issue.

Cost of maintenance, interest payments and funds for retirement of the bonds would be met from fees to be paid by privately owned hydroelectric plants to benefit from the use of the stored water. The relationship between these private concerns and the water board is the point of constitutionality at present being weighed by the Supreme Court.

Murphy Memorial

To his barefoot boyhood home in Winchester, Gov. Francis P. Murphy returned last week to dedicate the new Ellen Lambert Murphy Memorial. This is a community center erected by Mr. Murphy who, in the days since he left Winchester, has become not only chief executive of his state but also one of the nation's leading shoe manufacturers. Various social and civic organizations of the community will use the building for their meetings. Motion pictures will be shown twice weekly. Recreational facilities include bowling alleys, pool tables, and play rooms. An instructor has been engaged to conduct handicraft slasses. Fees will be charged, but only for those willing and able to pay.

Battling Press Club

Manchester's Press Club appears to be the only private group having a liquor permit which intends to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Highway Safety Drive to Continue

The safety campaign for auto driving will be carried on by various clubs, Boy Scouts, police departments, and other organizations throughout the state for months to come, even though the special staff of the Massachusetts Safety Council will finish its work this week.

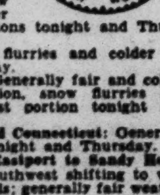
An offer has been made by the Boy Scouts of the state to mobilize 3000 boys for safety talks in the public schools, and to provide for the distribution of 60,000 warning cards to pedestrians stressing more care in crossing streets.

The Rotary Club in Lexington will sponsor a safety drive early next month.

Discussion of highway safety problems will be made at a conference of the Massachusetts Safety Council at the Hotel Statler March 21 and 22.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight 12 degrees to 16 degrees; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair and colder in the south portions and snow flurries and colder in the north portions tonight and Thursday.

Vermont: Snow flurries and colder tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and colder in the east portion, snow flurries and colder in the west portion tonight and Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest shifting to west and northwest winds; generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	34	Minneapolis	-6	-6
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	32	32
Chicago	12	10	New York	26	26
Denver	38	32	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	40	38	Philadelphia	26	26
Jacksonville	38	38	St. Louis	6	2
Los Angeles	58	56	St. Paul	-6	-6
Miami	52	52	San Francisco	50	46
			Washington	26	26

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 26.
B—Minimum, Jan. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 7:34 p. m.; height, 7.8 feet.
Thursday, 8:12 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:09 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page Ten

Theaters

Plymouth— "Yes, My Darling Daughter," comedy by Mark Reed, presented by Alfred deLiagre, Jr. Produced by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Featuring Lucile Watson, Violet Heming and Nicholas Joy. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Colonial— "Julius Caesar," Shakespeare's tragedy, produced by the New York Mercury Theater. Orson Welles, director. 8:45. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:45.

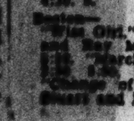
Wilbur— "Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Produced by Jed Harris. Featuring Frank Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Movies

Repertory and Medford Square— "The Girl Said No," with R. Armstrong and Irene Hervey, 1:55, 5, 8, 10. Also "Cain and Mabel," featuring Clark Gable and Marion Davies. 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

University— Charles Laughton in "Private Life of Henry VIII," 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "A Bill of Divorcement," with Katharine Hepburn and John Barrymore. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Scollay and Modern—



"Wells Fargo," with Joel McCrea, Bob Burns, Frances Dee and Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:20 a. m.; 2:40, 6, 9:25. Modern: 10:55 a. m.; 2:30, 6, 9:30. Also "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Leo Carrillo, Ella Logan and Zasu Pitts. Scollay: 10 a. m.; 1:15, 4:35, 8. Modern 9:30 a. m.; 1, 4:30, 8.

Boston— "Wise Girl," starring Miriam Hopkins and Ray Milland. 12:04, 3:06, 6:10, 9:12. "March of Time," 11:45 a. m.; 2:50, 5:50. Preview tonight 10:15 of "Change of Heart," starring Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen.

Metropolitan— "Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman and his Swing Band, also Dick Powell, Hugh Herbert and Rosemary Lane. 10:32 a. m.; 1:26, 4:15, 7:04, 9:58. Stage: "Harmony Lane," Georges and Jalna, Jack Major and the Swing-o-Pators. Tomorrow: Mae West in "Every Day's a Holiday." Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Coolidge Corner— "Stand-In," with Leslie Howard, Joan Blondell, Humphrey Bogart and Alan Mowbray, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "A Girl With Ideas," featuring Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Fenway and Paramount— "Love and Hisses," featuring Ben Bernie, Walter Winchell, Simone Simon, and Bert Lahr. Fenway: 1:05, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Thank You, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9:15 a. m.; 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Love Is a Headache," with Franchot Tone and Gladys George. Also "Bulldog Drummond's Revenge," with John Howard and Louise Campbell.

State and Orpheum— "The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall and Mary Astor. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Beg, Borrow or Steal," with Frank Morgan, Florence Rice and John Beal. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Tremont— "Call It a Day," with Olivia DeHaviland and Ian Hunter. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:55, 8:15. Also "Dinner at Eight," with Marie Dressler and Wallace Beery, 8:45, 11:35 a. m.; 3:10, 6:20, 10. Tomorrow: "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with K. Baker and Jane Wyman. Also "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," featuring Norma Shearer and Charles Laughton.

South Station Theater— "Romance of Radium," "Ski Champs," "Mickey Mouse," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial— "I Met My Love Again," starring Joan Bennett and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:30. Stage show: Mitzi Green, Harriet Hoctor, and others. Preview tonight at 10:30 of Sonja Henie and Don Ameche in "Happy Landing."

Hub— Paul Muni and Bette Davis in "Bordertown," 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Three Broadway Girls," with Joan Blondell, Madge Evans and Ina Claire. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Exeter— John Beal and Sally Eilers in "Danger Patrol," 2:15, 5:10, 8. Also "Double Wedding," with William Powell and Myrna Loy, 3:35, 6:30, 9:10. Tomorrow: Annabella and Henry Fonda in "Wings of the Morning." Also "Counsel for Crime," with Otto Kruger and Jacqueline Wells.

Fine Arts— "Monastery," 3:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Ski Chase," 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45.

Uptown— "52nd Street," with Ian Hunter, Pat Paterson and Zasu Pitts. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding, Basil Rathbone and Binnie Hale. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall— Second Chamber Orchestra concert. Bernard Zighera, conductor. Joseph Szigeti, soloist. 8:30.

Conservatory— Faculty recital. Madge Fairfax, soloist. 26 The Fenway, 8.

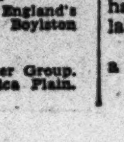
Brown Hall— Recital by Dorothy Rosenberg, violinist, and Gilbert Boyer, pianist. Conservatory of Music, Huntington Avenue. 8:30.

Longy School of Music— Concert by Ilse K. Dunbar, soprano, and David Bacon, pianist. Open House evening. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

Canadian-American League— Annual reception and dinner. Mayor Tobin, guest speaker. Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street.

Tomorrow



Museum of Fine Arts— Guidance and lecture on Illustrated Books by Miss Maginnis. Huntington Avenue. 11.

Gardner Museum— Open to the public with guidance on weekdays. Fenway Court. 11.

Museum of Natural History— Current exhibition of New England's Fossil Fishes. Berkeley at Boylston Street.

Children's Museum— Meeting of the Little Theater Group. 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 3-4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Homely Scenes and Simple Views

"Surprise!" cried Jed Harris last night at the Wilbur Theater. It was not his fault that the surprise had been discounted a little by the production of "Caesar" at the Colonial the night before. But it was still surprising that there should be two bare-stage shows on consecutive evenings.

The audience entering the Wilbur, like that at the Colonial, was greeted by a good view of the radiators against the backstage wall. But thereafter the proceedings were very different. No programs were visible. Frank Craven wandered on from the wings, set out a couple of tables and some chairs, and after arranging them to his satisfaction explained to the audience that he was getting ready for a play called "Our Town," by Thornton Wilder.

Seems our town is a little place of 2,642 inhabitants, in the New Hampshire hills, called Grovers Corners, and the object of the piece is to place before us the folks that live in it, and their life. The tempo of the play is that of the New Hampshire town, from 1901 to 1913.

Gradually we came to know the place and the people very well. The first act introduced us to them, the second showed us a wedding and the third disclosed the hillside cemetery, and the view its dwellers took of the world they had left.

By this time we realized that we were studying not only the life of a small town in New England but a microcosm of human life generally, and were sharing also the philosophy of the author regarding simple and elemental human experiences. We saw Main Street and the stores and the schools and the churches and the homes, though we had only a few household furnishings and trellises to help us. We saw also the pattern of human life as it appears to the author, a pattern which, he believes, is obscurely and partially visible to humans with their preoccupations, and is revealed to them in its entirety only gradually, after they have passed on.

The exposition is achieved with the utmost simplicity, under the benevolent guidance of Mr. Craven, who assumes the functions of property man and expositor, intervening with explanatory comment or playing a small part now and then. The method goes back to the Chinese and to the Greek drama. He is assisted by a cast containing some notable talents and directed with intelligence and imagination. Martha Scott plays illuminatingly the part of the young girl whose romance provides a thread of story, and John Craven sensitively companions her as the boy who marries her. Jay Fassett, Evelyn Varden, Thomas W. Ross and Helen Carew are the parents. There are many minor characters, including some who sit in the audience; all are well done.

It took courage and faith to put on this tender, unpretentious chronicle of decent, ordinary men and women, a courage and faith triumphantly justified in the outcome. L. A. S.

The Arts in Boston

Lucas & Pritchard Studio

Tom Powers

As Brutus in "Caesar," at the Colonial Theater

Grace Horne Galleries

Two exhibitors provide the current show at the Grace Horne Galleries: Russell Cheney, painter, and Dudley Vaill Talcott, sculptor.

Because sculpture exhibitions run so much to form, any departure from conventional themes, proportions, materials, style is of news interest. Mr. Talcott seems to possess boundless energy. He has achieved recognition as writer and illustrator. His pictures in books show a particular suitability to purpose, the drawings are executed with sparing, telling line which looks well alongside the printed or lettered page. When he turns to sculpture, Mr. Talcott has the same gift of imagery in terms of the material and within plastic scope. His sculpture is full and round. The artist's visualization borders on the architectural for he seems to strive toward broad planes which culminate in what corresponds to walls and roofs in buildings. He often prefers to conventionalize shapes of people and animals, to bring the characteristic contours within the limits of a concise faceted pattern. His imagination surges toward plastic extremes, but sometimes the ultimate attainment of an extreme is not so exciting as the process of imagination which has carried one there. Like other sculptors of modern tendency Mr. Talcott reaches an impasse, and the living, mobile sculptural design becomes hard and static in its eventual conventionalized limits.

However, the themes are engaging and novel, especially when the artist tries to arrest in lead a "Six Day Bicycle Rider" or a "Girl in a Roadster." The pieces seem very close to this age of technics, seem to have some kinship (as so few sculptures do) with the imagination which devises the shapes of motor cars, telephones, or pencil sharpeners.

Russell Cheney returns with a new batch of oils which retain the traces of his fine decorative sense and his poetic feeling about Portsmouth and its environs. Mr. Cheney manages to avoid the solemnity and heaviness characteristic of so many painters of his technical tendency. He does not let himself be dominated by the strokes of color, he puts them into service to his own ends. Sometimes he leans toward the patterned surface, sometimes to the densely textured. Sometimes spacial depth fascinates him and he gives us a Utrillo-like vista, with less flatness of façade than the Frenchman. He depicts stirringly that little spot in New England where trees and houses, boats and industry take on meaning for the imaginative eye. His composure and good taste are very relaxing in an age when picture making is a brow-wrinkling, tense performance. D. A.

New March of Time

"Inside Nazi Germany—1938," the latest issue of the March of Time, is making a great many people who see it more thankful than ever for the blessings of democracy. It will probably not be shown anywhere but in countries where freedom of opinion still exists. The film is now closing its run at the Keith Boston Theater but will soon be showing throughout greater Boston.

Although it has been labelled both pro- and anti-Nazi, the new March of Time shows much dispassionateness in its documentation. We are shown mass meetings, propaganda, distortion of news, the complete subjugation of individuals (from cradle onward) to the interests of the state, the efforts to increase farm produce to make Germany self-sufficient, the program of arms building, the anti-Semitism.

"Inside Nazi Germany—1938" depicts events which for the most part horrify those who are outside looking in. When the impetus of the international Nazi propaganda organization is brought home with the showing of the American Bund and its meetings, there is no doubt of the effect that the film will have on American audiences. J. D. B.

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Women Voters Hear Talks On Trade Policies

(Continued from Page 9)

ernments are not moved by sentiment, but primarily by the dominant economic interests of their countries.

Aims, aspirations and methods of the "Have Not" countries, Germany and Italy, were this morning's topics. Characterizing Germany's demand for colonies as having, above all other reasons for existence, a "nuisance value in dealing with Downing Street," Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Political Science at Williams College, discussed the Reich's hopes for colonial expansion.

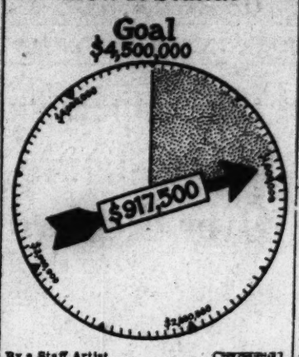
The economic argument for colonies he described as without merit, likewise the political or strategic argument, since the colonies, as in 1914, would be strategic liabilities rather than assets in any conflict with a power of superior naval strength.

The "inevitable war," he declared to be envisaged in Berlin in terms of the penetration, absorption or armed conquest of Danubia, Balkania and Ukrainia, adding, "British neutrality is hoped for. French immobilization is assured by the remilitarization of the Rhineland, the isolation of Czechoslovakia, and the impending disintegration of the Little Entente. Since London, Paris, Prague and Moscow are too paralyzed to make effective countermoves, the timing of Der Tag rests with Berlin—and with Berlin's allies in Rome and Tokyo. The victory of Fascism in the Spanish and Chinese conflicts will create a favorable situation or an active resumption of the Nazi drive toward the east."

Declaring that harsh realities of experience in Ethiopia had dispelled the mirage of untold wealth resulting from Italian colonization, Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, editor of the Foreign Policy Association Bulletin, took up the subject of Italy's policy of expansion in the Mediterranean. Britain's reluctance to admit that Fascism might succeed in raising Italy to a proletarian status among nations, she gave as the rankling cause of the Italian desire to "show off" at Britain's expense, in Africa and the Mediterranean.

While granting that concessions made today to Germany and Italy, without guarantee as to their future conduct, might aggravate the situation, Mrs. Dean pointed out the danger, on the other hand, of refraining from concessions until the temper of the Fascist dictatorships had undergone a change, explaining that that temper was due in large part to the previous failure of democracies to consider change by peaceful means. "Before we invoke force," she urged, "as the only form of arbitrament between democracies and dictatorships, we must, in justice to ourselves, examine the possibility of correcting maladjustments which in the past we have either tolerated or served to create."

How It Stands



By a Staff Artist

Community Fund Chart

Arrow Indicates $917,500 of $4,500,000 Goal Already Contributed

Community Fund Nearly $1,000,000 At Initial Report

Howling winds and driving rains yesterday did not prevent the 15,000 workers in the Greater Boston 1938 Community Fund Campaign from taking a big step toward their $4,500,000 minimum goal on the first day of active solicitation. Today, at the first "Dutch-treat" report luncheon in the Boston City Club, news that $917,500 had already been raised, was received with enthusiasm.

"We believe we have the best organization Greater Boston's Community Fund ever had," Leverett Saltonstall, general chairman of the drive, declared. "We have enrolled an army of men and women who are giving their time, their energy and their money to make this campaign a success. It is now up to the individual to back up these generous volunteers.

"I urge everyone to subscribe now and put a red feather in his hat and a red feather sticker in his window as an example to other members of the community," he continued.

Among the first subscribers to appear in person at the 70 Federal Street headquarters of the drive with their contributions, was Robert Koskinan, a 10-year-old Wakefield schoolboy. Handing 10 cents to Raymond S. Wilson, chairman of the Metropolitan Division, he explained that he had earned the money himself by selling magazines.

Already 2300 people have enjoyed "Come and See Tours" to some of the 109 social service agencies participating in the Community Fund. Buses have been provided by the Rawding Lines.

Oil in Bay State, But Prof. Lane Is Mum on Location

(Continued from Page 9)

straining orders against pickets almost as handily as one can buy soap in a chain store," he declared.

The Federation bill was opposed strongly by Frank W. Grinnell, Secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, who appeared to present his personal views.

"The election system closed the door for people of the community to place upon the bench men who make the best judges," he declared. Mr. Grinnell explained the best judicial material would refuse to make political campaigns and would not be elected.

The bar secretary said such a man as former Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes would never have reached the bench under the elective system, because he would not have run.

Rustlers

Cattle rustlers still operate in Massachusetts—but the stolen cattle "hit the trail" in motor trucks.

So Richard Smith, president of the Central Massachusetts Police Association, told the Legislative Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Smith said hundreds of cattle were stolen annually in Massachusetts and transported over state lines in motor trucks. Farmers thus lose thousands of dollars annually, he said.

While Mr. Smith would not have the rustlers hanged, as was the penalty in old "Wild West" days, he would impose drastic penalties ranging up to $500 fine or five years in State Prison.

Under the legislation filed by the Police Association, cattle would be marked with identification tags. The police would be empowered to halt truck loads of cattle to check origin of the cattle, ownership and destination.

Council Confirms New Appointments

Senator James P. Meehan of Lawrence was today unanimously confirmed by the Executive Council as member of the State Unemployment Commission, succeeding Robert J. Watt, who recently was made assistant to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The council also confirmed the nomination of Mrs. Gertrude R. Halloran of Quincy, wife of Representative Leo J. Halloran, as special justice of the eastern Norfolk District Court. Mrs. Halloran succeeds Kenneth D. Johnson.

William P. Joy was also unanimously confirmed by the council as trustee of the Boston Elevated, succeeding Henry I. Harriman. The position pays $5000 a year.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From head to foot . . . that's how you're being taken care of at the moment at the Hotel Statler. For the Statler is housing no less than two conventions and style shows at the same time . . . both of which are the kind we women just love to take in.

In other words, the sixteenth annual Boston Shoe Show and the Massachusetts State Hairdressers' are ending their showings at the Statler today. You'll be seeing and feeling the far-reaching influence of both shows around here in the near future . . . the former in your favorite shoe store, and the latter at your favorite beauty salon. Incidentally, we were most impressed with the "First Lady Coiffure," . . . a headdress which was designed especially for Mrs. Roosevelt, we were told. Somethings tells us, however, that this coiffure will be adopted by many a woman who likes the feel and freedom of short hair, but not its flyaway effect. This coiffure is soft enough to have charm, yet "up-and-up" enough to carry with it a great deal of dignity and reserve. And, with this particular haircut, the hair can be arranged in three different styles without too much fuss and bother.

As for the shoes, they being one of our wardrobe weaknesses, we almost hate to get started. Because when you are exposed to display after display of slippers for half a day, with every one better than the one just before it, it sort of leaves you wondering just what one could say about them. Needless to say, however, if you thought you saw something in the way of fashions in shoes last year, just wait until you see this year's!

To a certain extent, the stylists are merely carrying on the ideas they started out with last year. It seems that the toeless, heelless, muchly perforated shoes took . . . even with women you'd expect might think they were a wee bit too—too far to the left . . . and the result is that you're going to have more of them this year. And don't be surprised if you are shown dancing slippers that lace and lace and lace. Way up past your ankle, with nothing less than wide satin ribbon! Because with certain bouffant evening gowns they're really just dressy and fussy enough, and the lacing doesn't show . . . except occasionally. They're sort of on the idea of the slippers Irene Castle used to dance in. Then you'll find this crosslacing business in evening slippers in rhinestones. But they merely lace across the toes; not up at all.

There'll be a lot of colored patent leathers, too, we gather. Blues and greens and reds. And there's a shade of tanny-brown that's going to be featured. "Copper spaniel," we believe it's called; and a right trick and appropriate name it is, when you figure it all out. Other trick items include the flat-heeled shoes so streamlined that they only appear to be that way. Dissected they'd show a concealed heel, which naturally raises the foot where you want it.

As for the Southern Cork Clogs, you may laugh when you see them, but two to one you'll be wearing them on the beach next summer. The heels are sometimes as high as four inches, and the soles at least two and a half, and more. They'll keep your feet away from the wet sand, and give you that long-limbed look girls like so much. However, they aren't just for beach wear. No indeed, we've seen them ourselves right on a dance floor. But for goodness sake don't attempt them for dancing if you aren't very short to begin with, and you're sure your escort is still going to be taller than you are after you've added all this phoney height to yourself! We thought they'd be difficult to get around in . . . but they aren't at all. At least not the ones we tried on. The curved up toe . . . like a ski . . . lets you sort of roll (oh, not too much!) as you step, and we think they're loads of fun. The strap tops are of fabric for beachwear; but of gold and silver kid for evenings. Jordan Marsh has them already, although we forget the price.

These Broadcloth Shirts Have Monogram

P. S. Your husband would no doubt be impressed with your thoughtfulness if you took it upon yourself to buy him a few of Slattery's broadcloth shirts. The ones that have a three-letter monogram on the sleeve if you like . . . for only $2.15, while they last. Much higher, usually. The collars are attached, and they come in both the single and French cuffs . . . but just see if he doesn't favor the French cuff for a change. The broadcloth has been pre-shrunk, so you'll have no trouble there. Crawford Hollidge has a felt hat with scalloped edges and French knots. And the henna and green dinner dress at The Lila Dress Shop at 177 Massachusetts Ave. looks twice its price!

Janet Treat

A Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature

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New Hampshire

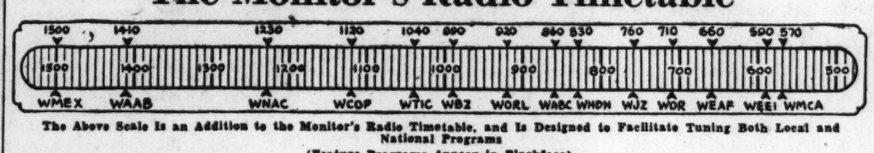
(Continued from Page 9)

contest the State Liquor Commission's demand for two keys. The Commission sent an ultimatum to all private clubs to surrender two keys or forfiet their license. The explanation was that law enforcement officers should enter such clubs as easily as they do public restaurants. The Press Club holds that the ruling violates private property rights. The keys have been surrendered and the license has been kept in force until the court decision is handed down.

Trucker Trouble

A strike of 300 truckmen, members of the International Brotherhood of Chauffeurs, Teamsters and Helpers (A. F. of L.), tied up 17 Manchester trucking concerns for a few days last week. Shipments in and out of Manchester by truck were at a virtual standstill while operators and the union bickered over a new contract. Union men wanted pay for short layovers at terminals and changes in seniority requirements. They won the layover clause but lost the seniority provision.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 George Hall's Orch.	News; commentator	Top Hatters: orchestra.	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	Piano; Revelers	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Barry Wood's Or.	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dance orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45 Boake Carter	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	Vocalist; organist	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:00 Cavalcade of America: sketch	Roy Shields' Revue: orchestra; vocalists	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	Concert orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15			Concert orchestra	Community Fund
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Deanna Durbin; or.	Commentator	Serenade: Wayne King and orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45	Salute to University		Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Network speaker
9:00 Lawrence Tibbett; comment; orch.	of Rochester; music; soloists; talks	Fred Allen in "Town Hall Tonight": Interview; Players; guest soloist; orchestra	Charles Gaylord's Orch.	Federal Theater: "Portraits in Oil"
9:15			Charles Gaylord's Orch.	Perley Stevens' Orch.
9:30 Ben Bernie and All the Lads; soloists	National Council of Jewish Women		"Let's Visit": informal home interview	Perley Stevens' Orch.
9:45				Perley Stevens' Orch.
10:00 "Gang Busters": dramatic sketch	General Johnson	"Your Hollywood Parade": Mary Astor; Richard Arlen; May Robson; orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15	Nola Day, contralto		Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Song recital	NBC Minstrel Show: vocalists; orchestra		Melodies From the Skies: vocal soloists; popular	Toby Harris's Orch.
10:45 Talk, R. L. Buell				Toby Harris's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Harlem": variety
11:15 B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Billie Lossez's Orchestra	
11:30 Geo. Olsen's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Michael Zarin's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Harlem": variety
11:45 Geo. Olsen's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Henry Busse's Orchestra	Michael Zarin's Orch.	

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go": music.	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Mac and Moore"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Kitchen of the Air.	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30 "Road to Life"	"Breakfast Club": popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes: music
9:45 Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Margo": sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	Drama and music	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Studio speaker
10:30 Talk, Emily Post	"Terry Regan": sketch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ma Perkins"	Home Forum: talk	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Studio speaker
11:15 Dramatic sketch	President's Birthday	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Home economist	Recorded orchestra	Charity news
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. Maclugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Sidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	report; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home Hour: guest	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Betty and Bob"	speakers; reports; Homesteaders' Orch.	News Service	Women's Clubs' News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital		"Joyce Jordan"	"George and Juanita	Ad Club speakers
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Recorded music	Ad Club speakers
1:45 Hollywood comment	Larry Burke, tenor	Marimba melodies	Voice of Experience	Ad Club speakers
2:00 Air Cup award	Vocal trio	"Musical Roundup"	"Romany Reverie"	Perley Stevens' Orch.
2:15 "The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	Home economics talk	Organ recital
2:30 American School of the Air	Network program	Recorded program	Sport matinee	Syncopated music
2:45	Edward Davies, baritone	Household talk	Stage Door Memories	Syncopated music
3:00 News Service	Network program	Pepper Young's Family.	Colonials: orchestra	"Blue Strings"
3:15 "New Voices"	Eastman School of Music concert	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials: orchestra	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 U. S. Army Band		"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Matinee Melodies	Eastman concert	"The Guiding Light"	Studio program	Sport reports
4:00 Matinee Melodies	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 The Boston Hour	Club Matinee: variety	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Rhode Islanders: orch.	String ensemble
4:30 "The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee: variety	Song recital	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:45 Community bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon.	Dance Interlude; news.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	Don Winslow: sketch	Den Van Wart, piano	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 "Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue: orchestra; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music		Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Dinner Time Review	Music; comment	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Barry Wood's orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	Dramatic sketch	News Service	Harris' Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Sport reports	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "We, the People": guests; orchestra	Dance orchestra	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"Headlines": sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	President's Birthday	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Studio speaker	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour: Miriam Hopkins; dramatic sketch; comedy; music	News dramatizations	Valice Hour: Connecticut Yankees; guests	Louis Katzman's Orch.; Sylvia Poos; quartet	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	News dramatizations			Studio speaker
8:30	Barry McKinley, songs.		Network program	Legion speaker
8:45	Boschetto Philharmonic		Network program	News commentator
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Orchestra concert; Dr. Howard Hanson, cond.	"Good News of 1938": motion picture stars; picture preview; soloists; orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Waltz music
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour			Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Jack Early, songs
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting": talks, Maj. J. S. Barnes; S.		"Sinfonietta"; orchestra.	Midweek Forum
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour			"Sinfonietta"; orchestra.	Midweek Forum
10:00 Essays in Music: concert orchestra.	K. Ratcliffe; Quincy Howe; questions	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; G. La Cava; Johnny Scott	"The Witch's Tale"	Request Serenade
10:15			"The Witch's Tale"	Request Serenade
10:30 "Showcase"	NBC Jamboree		Musical Revue: Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists; chorus	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45 "Showcase"	NBC Jamboree	Trotter's Orchestra		Studio program
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	"Theater Digest": drama and music	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It.	Billy Lossen's Orchestra		Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Benny Meroff's Orch.		Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It.	Benny Meroff's Orch.	M. Zarin's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Beal

(Continued from Page 9)

Party; Sidney Howard, playwright; Abraham Cahan, Rose Wilder Lane, author, and others was announced, shortly before the hearing in this city.

It was also announced there that Louis Waldman, nationally known labor attorney and member of the New York State executive committee of the American Labor Party, would act as counsel for Mr. Beal, together with Mr. Roewer, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and other C. I. O. unions.

The reason given by Mr. Waldman for defending Mr. Beal was similar to that held by other labor groups which are aiding him, namely that they believe his trial in Gastonia in 1929 occurred amid feelings of prejudice and bitterness and was not fair. While criticizing Mr. Beal's jumping of bail after his conviction, Mr. Waldman appealed to Carolina authorities to acknowledge that the trial was not impartial.

Last fall, Mr. Beal published a book about his experiences as a labor organizer, his escape to Soviet Russia following the bail-jumping episode and his disillusionment with factory and political conditions there.

Short Wave Programs

For Thursday, Jan. 27

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Melodies of Darius-Milhaud; chamber music; trio; vocalist. TPA2, 19.6m. 15.24meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral selections with Japanese and Western instruments. JZJ, 25.4m. 11.80meg; JZI, 31.4m. 9.53meg.

London—6:20 p. m.—"The Count of Monte Cristo," Part IV. GSC, 31.3m. 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Boston—7-9 p. m.—Dinner music; "Whales and Whaling"; "Let's Dissect a Novel"; Schumann's Concerto in A minor; "Poetry and the Dance." W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04mc.

London—7:10 p. m.—"The Way of Peace—3: The Constitution of the League," H. Wilson Harris. GSC, 31.3m. 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Hello, Florida! DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Rome—7:35 p. m.—Selections from operas; John Pugliese: "Modern Italy." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—8 p. m.—Program for eastern and southern States. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—"Waltz Hour"; concert orchestra. YV5RC, 51.7m. 5.8meg.

London—9:35 p. m.—Band of His Majesty's Royal Horse Guards. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

London—10:45 p. m.—"Stars of Australia." Australian artists. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg; GSL, 49.1m, 6.11meg.

Tokyo—12:45 a. m.—Popular samisen songs. JZJ, 25.4m, 11.80meg.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 27

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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How to End Bondage to Hoe: Raise Your Garden in a Tank

New Englanders with a gift for gardening need no longer spend their long winter evenings reading seed catalogues and counting the days until spring planting says Arthur C. Pillsbury of Berkley, California.

Soil-less plant culture is making it possible to raise tomatoes, corn, cucumbers, squashes and other vegetables at home in mid-winter. It employs a small greenhouse or glass-enclosed porch that can be utilized for feeding plants with chemicals in solution instead of in the earth. While this method has long been used in college laboratories, it has only recently been recognized as having practical value.

In his new 16 feet by 34 greenhouse in Berkley, Calif., Mr. Pillsbury, naturalist, explorer and author, has harvested since May planting enough vegetables for his own and neighbors' use, and has raised handsome flowers in profusion as well. In his illustrated lecture at 8:30 o'clock Thursday evening in John Hancock Hall on Stuart Street, Boston, given for the Chestnut Hill Garden Club, he will show in color films every step in the process called hydrophonics.

Knowledge Shared

Mr. Pillsbury has shared with countless other gardeners the results of his experiments and has given away thousands of printed leaflets with the formula for the chemicals. He has found it essential to begin with one or more tanks holding approximately 25 gallons of water, as in smaller tanks it is difficult to keep the solution at the proper level and strength, and the results are less satisfactory.

The most convenient size tank he finds to be 3 feet by 4 feet by 6 inches deep, made of wood, cement or iron. It is covered with coarse wire netting, and that is covered to a depth of 4 to 8 inches with excelsior, straw, shavings, or almost anything that will give support to the plant and prevent the seeds from falling into the reservoir below.

The lining of iron tanks should not be galvanized, as that surfacing dissolves off and is detrimental, according to Mr. Pillsubry. If the tanks are of wood, they must be water-tight; asphalt paper has been found most satisfactory for lining, but ordinary roofing preparations leave a coating of oil on the surface of the water which the roots find it difficult to penetrate. Cement tanks usually give an alkaline condition to the water, and require the addition of sulphuric acid to obtain a neutral solution. Some plants need an acid solution and others thrive better with an alkaline bath.

No Energy Wasted

The plants can be planted much closer together than in the ground, because the chemical nourishment that the countless microscopic root hairs absorb is given them in solution—the most acceptable form, and the energy usually expended upon dissolving the chemical food in the soil is transferred to the plant and crop, producing quicker and more abundant growth. Mr. Pillsbury's corn grew to twice the normal size, or over 12 feet, and had an average of three ears to the stalk, and his other plants were equally remarkable.

There is no hoeing, weeding or hard work after the tanks are built and the chemical solution added to the water reservoir. Mr. Pillsbury starts his plants without the solution for a week or two, then adds a half-pint jar containing a mixture of the 12 known necessary elements, and every week adds a tablespoonful to the solution, or a little more, to keep the leaves a natural green.

It is a good plan to have a string of tanks all connected with pipe or pieces of hose on the same level, so that a single float valve will keep the water at the proper level when one of them is connected with the water supply.

Overflows Needed

Each tank needs an overflow opening with a pipe and an elbow that can be turned up or down; up at first planting so the water will be at the level of the wire netting to moisten the excelsior which hangs down, and then, as the plants take up the water, permitting it to drop to about a two-inch level, allowing an air-space of about four inches between the netting and the surface. This air space seems to greatly benefit the plants throughout the remainder of the growing period. Mr. Pillsbury keeps the water at 72 degrees Fahrenheit.

The chemicals needed, in various quantities, are calcium nitrate, magnesium sulphate, hydrogen phosphate, potassium nitrate, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, magnesium phosphate, calcium sulphate, borax, ammonium chloride and boric acid.

It takes time to learn the correct combinations. Mr. Pillsbury does not give out the formula now, as there has been so much difficulty in getting the minute amounts of each properly weighed, but solutions already mixed are obtainable at modest sums from a chemical firm, the name of which will be furnished upon request. Another firm makes tanks for hydrophonic work.

Nations will not need forceful expansion policies to obtain enough land to support their growing populations when soil-less plant culture is better understood, in Mr. Pillsbury's opinion, for 3000 bushels of potatoes can be raised to an acre by this method instead of 114 bushels, the average in the United States, and $50,000 worth of tomatoes can be grown to an acre.

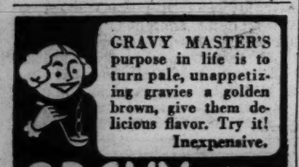
Mr. Pillsbury will answer questions after his Boston lecture.

O'Hara Foes Claim Ousting Is Assured

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 26 (AP)—Raymond J. McMahon, general counsel of the Narragansett Racing Association and one of the four directors acting with six investment houses to oust Walter E. O'Hara as president and managing director, said last night that "long before" the special stockholders meeting called for Feb. 9, his group will have received enough proxies to secure Mr. O'Hara's removal.

Mr. McMahon said Mr. O'Hara's opponents would go into the meeting with proxies representing "200,000 or more shares" of the 350,000 shares outstanding.

This estimate, he added, is based on the rate at which proxies are now being received. He declined to say how many shares are represented in proxies already received, pending word from stockholders who live a great distance from Rhode Island.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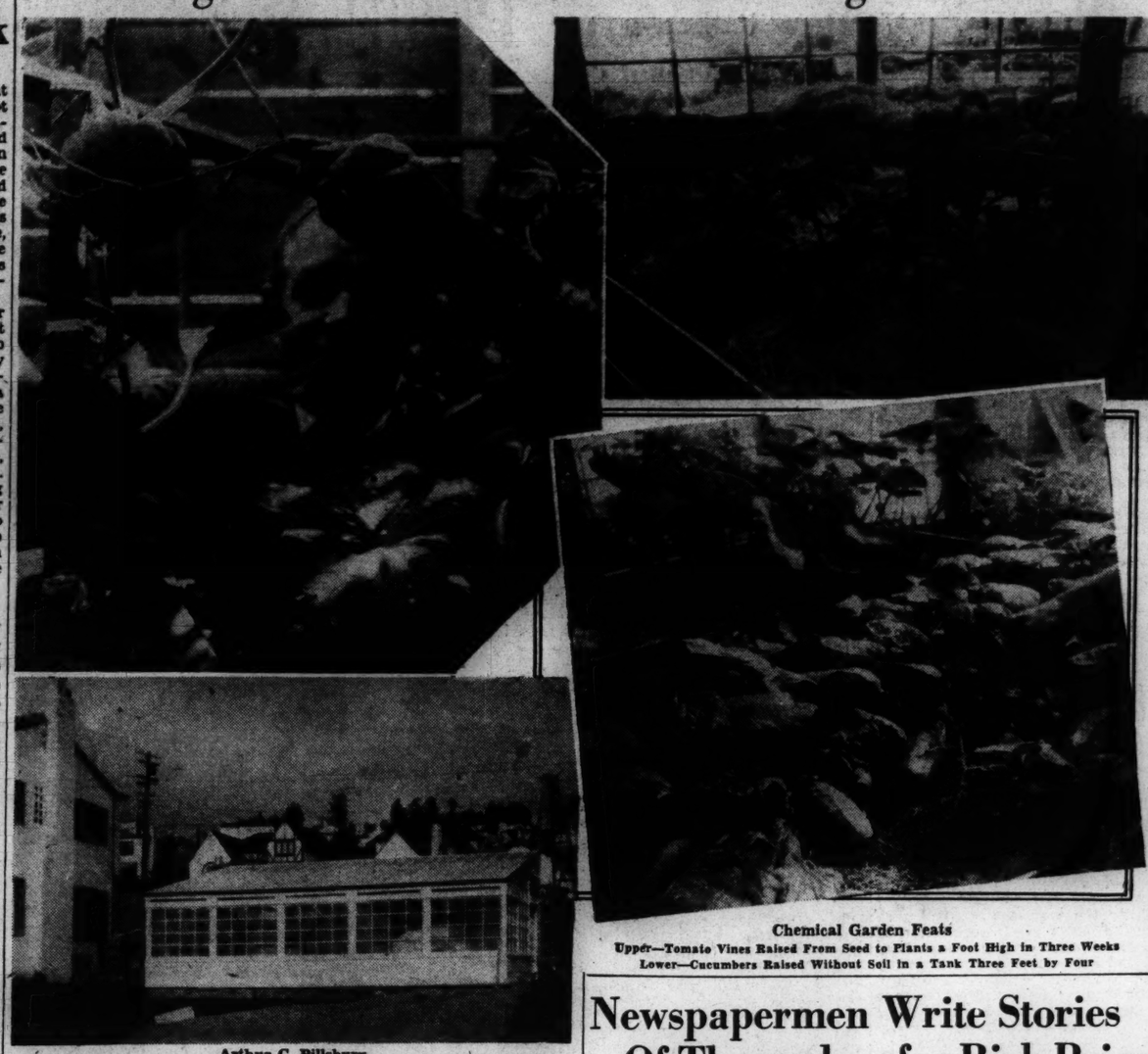

Chemical Garden Feats
Upper—Tomato Vines Raised From Seed to Plants a Foot High in Three Weeks
Lower—Cucumbers Raised Without Soil in a Tank Three Feet by Four

Arthur C. Pillsbury
Upper—Californian Who Will Speak on Chemical Farming in Boston Thursday Shown Working With a Squash
Lower—Greenhouse Built by Mr. Pillsbury for Experiments

'Neon Lights' in the Sky

(Continued from Page 1)

north spotted it coming down from the Arctic. Cold weather naturally was riding with it, an announcement that means relief to flood refugees in Illinois. There the swollen waters of the Rock River inundated 50 square blocks in Rockford and caused widespread damage elsewhere. With freezing weather once more, it means the thaw responsible for the flood, will be slowed down or halted altogether.

Communications Disrupted

Meanwhile, telegraph, radio and telephone concerns reported serious disturbances to their business during the last two days. With the ionospheric disturbances caused by sun-spot generated magnetic storms, the normal radio "ceiling," the ionized layers against which shortwave broadcasts bounce and rebounce between station and receivers, was completely disrupted at times. Telegraph lines, with one phase of the current passing through wire and another passing back through the earth, reported that messages sent out in good order reached their destination badly jumbled. To correct this, two lines were used to close the circuit. Airplanes reported difficulty in keeping up ground communications by radio.

But the Aurorae can't be blamed. They too are but the results of a sun-born cause. Astronomers reported no unusual sun-spot (solar storm) activity during yesterday, but perhaps the cause is on the side of the sun not facing the earth. Active spots just disappearing around the limb (edge) of the sun last week caused similar disturbances on Monday and Friday.

The altitudes of auroral displays have been skillfully measured in Norway by Professor Stormer with a number of observers connected by telephone who took photographs at the same instant from different places at a measured number of miles apart. The photographs in each case showed the Northern Lights against a background of stars and a simple mathematical calculation determined the auroral altitudes. About 60 miles was the most common result, but sometimes the tops of the streamers were 250 miles above the earth. The record height for the top of a streamer is about 600 miles.

Another Mystery

Such heights afford a new mystery regarding the lights, for those with the greatest altitudes occur in a sunlit portion of the atmosphere, far above the darkness of night, where the observer stands.

Current theory with regard to the cause of Aurorae holds that if electrons are shot earthward from the sun, they will travel through space and become trapped by the magnetic field which surrounds the earth like an envelope. They will then spiral around this envelope, following the lines of force until they meet the upper atmosphere in the regions surrounding the poles. The speed of such electrons is believed sufficient to ionize the molecules by their collisions, that is, to knock other electrons from them, thus leaving positively charged molecules or ions.

The effect of sun spots on shortwave radio transmission is closely allied to the activities of the ionized envelope or the ionosphere. In reality, this shell of electrified particles is known to consist of three well-defined regions or layers of electrification. The lowest, called the E-region, contains some 3,000,000 particles to the cubic inch and is about 60 miles high.

Waves Turned Aside

The second and third are 120 and 180 miles above the earth, respectively. It is because of these regions which radio waves cannot easily penetrate that long-distance broadcasting is possible. Waves reaching the electrified regions are turned aside from a straight course at light is turned by a mirror, and are bent back to earth.

From hour to hour and from season to season there is variation in the degree of ionization of the radio "ceilings," thereby causing variations in reception of radio signals. Until last week there was a lull in sun-spot activity, but on Sept. 27 a large group of spots paralyzed shortwave broadcasting for half an hour. On Oct. 4 there was another high-frequency radio failure. An increase in spots is expected again for November and December, with a likelihood the July record of 13 or more each day may be broken.

During such periods of activity, shortwave radio communication at times is impossible. Radio amateurs, puzzled by such actions, have been known to pull receiving sets apart to find out what was wrong. One of the most pronounced fadeouts occurred on April 8, 1936. At 11:45 a. m. a sudden brightening was observed in the region around a spot on the sun. One minute later, radio reflections from the ionosphere ceased and a large change occurred in the earth's magnetism.

Researchists vary as to the effect of sun spots on human relationships. Sun spot activity has been blamed for practically everything, but Dr. Andrews expresses the general feeling of most workers in this field when he asserts that assigning validity to such correlations is largely guesswork.

Newspapermen Write Stories Of Themselves for Rich Prize

Reporters, editorial writers, special feature writers, and all the other varied types of newspapermen which make up the Fourth Estate, today were brushing up on their personal history and past accomplishments as Harvard University revealed the latest information on the widely heralded Nieman Fellowships in Journalism and announced that application blanks were now ready.

Harvard is going to find out a lot about the newspapermen of the United States if as many persons as are expected to hand in applications do so—and if they answer all the questions asked. The selection committee for the fellowships, the first of their kind, which were made possible by a $1,000,000 bequest from the late Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, of Milwaukee, Wis., wants to know a lot of things about applicants.

Such topics as the amount of traveling done, knowledge of foreign languages, education, previous publication other than news stories, and past employment are closely inquired into by the application blank. In addition, four other documents must be submitted: a letter from the editor or publisher supporting the application and granting leave of absence; a letter from the applicant's immediate superior testifying to his qualifications; a statement of what the applicant intends to do at Harvard; and an account describing and evaluating his previous work.

And, newsmen noted, the deadline is not far off. March 1 is the last day for receiving applications, and by the end of April the winners will have been determined.

Yes, all over the country newspapermen will be writing a new kind of story—one about themselves—and knowing that the "editor" who passes on these stories will be mighty choosy.

Chamber to Hear McGrady

Edward F. McGrady, outstanding labor authority who has talked to employers "right from the shoulder" in many conciliation moves as "trouble shooter" for the Federal Department of Labor, is to talk to big business at the Boston Chamber of Commerce members' luncheon, Feb. 3, it was announced today. Mr. McGrady is now director of labor relations for the Radio Corporation of America and his topic Feb. 3 is to be "Labor Relations."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Aquitania	Jan. 27	Cherbourg	Feb. 2	Jan. 26 8:00 pm	Jan. 27 8:00 am
Manhattan	Jan. 27	Plymouth	Feb. 2	Jan. 26 8:00 pm	Jan. 27 8:00 am
†Amer. Trader	Jan. 28	Plymouth	Feb. 6	Jan. 27 8:00 pm	Jan. 28 12 noon
†Amer. Shipper	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Feb. 7	Jan. 28 8:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:00 am
‡Roma	Jan. 29	Gibraltar	Feb. 8	Jan. 29 1:00 pm	Jan. 29 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 1	Jan. 27 4:00 pm	Jan. 27 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Feb. 2	Jan. 29 4:00 pm	Jan. 29 7:30 pm
Manulani	San Francisco	Feb. 15	Feb. 10 4:00 pm	Feb. 10 7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Feb. 16	Feb. 11 4:00 pm	Feb. 11 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Feb. 5	Jan. 31 4:00 pm	Jan. 31 7:30 pm

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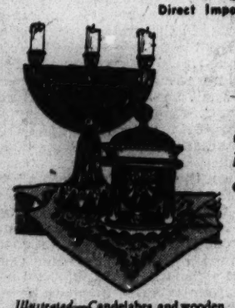
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Midyear 'Exams' at Harvard In 373 Undergraduate Courses

The month of January at Harvard is noted for two things—publication of yearly reports of officers and departments of the University, and midyear examinations. From the students' viewpoint, the latter is of more importance.

In the two-week examination period now in progress, 373 different examinations will be given, covering that number of undergraduate courses. Of this total, each student takes an average of only three or four.

Annual reports, are of more interest to the public at large. More than any other agency, they serve to give an insight into the progress and trend of education at Harvard, and offer a long-range perspective on its development. During the past week, two reports of unusual purport have been released—those of Dr. James B. Conant, President, and of Joseph Hudnut, Dean of the Graduate School of Design. Both men make unusual recommendations.

To Avoid Overcrowding

To forestall overcrowing in the learned professions in this country, Dr. Conant advocates a decrease in the number of students in the universities, but a correspondingly greater attention to the methods of selecting those admitted and to determining their aptitudes for cerain professional fields of specializaion.

Dean Hudnut reported that architects and contractors have given assurance that they will cooperate in this educational experiment, and he said that the apprenticeship should comprise an immediate experience with work under construction rather than with the preparation of plans in an office. Next year's plans at the School of Design also include the establishment of workshops in the department of architecture where students may obtain further knowledge of the fundamental processes of manufacture that are peculiar to buildings.

Experience Held Essential

"It is highly essential that the students should have some direct experience with wood, stone, glass, and the metals used in buildings," said Dean Hudnut, "and this experience should comprise not merely observation of the qualities and uses of these materials, but actual handling of the tools which are used to give technical form. Even in designs made in the school, knowledge of these should be immediate and not descriptive."

Extensive summer training, based on actual experience, and the establishment of an undergraduate "Studio of Design" under the direction of the Division of Fine Arts will also help bolster the deficiencies of mere theoretical training with practical working knowledge.

"Theoretical study should be supplemented by that kind of productive work which develops a student's creative powers. It is not intended that critical analysis of works of art should be neglected, but rather that these analyses should be united to an experience with tools, technique, and the processes of assembling and shaping materials," continued Dean Hudnut.

Buildings and Builders

"Starting with simple experiments, the student will be assisted to discover for himself the characteristics of materials and the changes produced by artificial processes, so that his understanding of the abstractions of design—rhythm, color, proportion, scale—will be given reality and direction."

Thus Dr. Conant looks ahead to new buildings for Harvard, while Dean Hudnut determines to make Harvard produce men better able to build new buildings. In view of President Roosevelt's housing program, the significance of these two reports is considered timely.

Radiocasts on Politics

The Harvard Guardian, undergraduate publication devoted to the social sciences, will sponsor a new series of three radiocasts on "The American Party Battle," during February, according to a statement from Laurence I. Radway '40, secretary of the organization.

This announcement followed a decision by the magazine's officers to develop one single topic in a series of lectures instead of presenting isolated weekly addresses by various members of the social science faculty.

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, Norton E. Long, and Associate Prof. E. Pendelton Herring, all of the Government Department, who will deliver addresses on Feb. 7, 14, and 21, respectively, propose to outline the growth of American political parties, describing the formation of various "interest" groups within each, and analyzing their present programs.

ADDITIONAL
Bible Lectures
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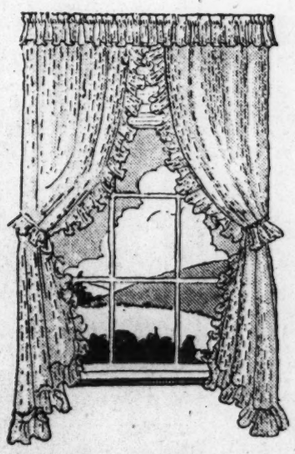
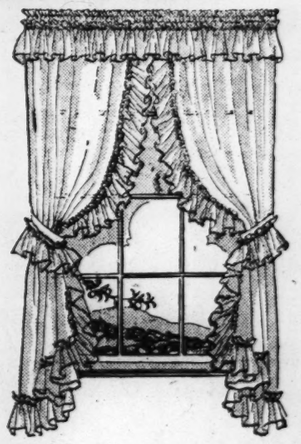
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A Soft New Sweater—And Pouff! A New Costume

Snug, Soft, and Fancy, in Vivid Tones or Muted Pastels

With Delightful Style Points the New Sweaters Can Freshen That Outfit One Has Seen Too Much Of

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

At this season one's wardrobe often begins to fall apart like an overturned jigsaw puzzle and it is interesting to fill in the gaps with new pieces if one can shape and color them so that they complete the picture.

If a piece drops out in the casual winter suit section, where a blouse or shirt has held the position, it can be attractively filled in by a sweater. There is something snug, soft, and fancy about sweaters. They suggest a cat with a bow under her chin—though I'd rather not be asked why, for I don't quite know.

The season has a number of things to say about sweaters, perhaps more than usual, for merchants state that there is no favorite type at present.

The yarns most used are vicuna, Shetland, zephyr, mohair, alpaca, Yorkshire rabbits' hair, silk rayon and French lisle. A nice mixture is rabbits' hair and carded wool; and another is rayon and matt wool woven into a two-colored brocade, often black and white.

More Dressy

The pullover type is younger than the cardigan and more dressy under a sports coat or with a suit. A cardigan and a pullover in combination form an excellent unit for the house and a splendid layer of extra warmth under a coat. There has appeared, also, a very short slipover, evidently inspired by the popular bolero, which ends at about the third rib, and fulfills a rather dressy function, being worn at times with long-skirted frocks and the jewels that are appropriate for important functions. Double-breasted vests are in the picture and useful under a jacket.

Generally speaking, such novelty effects as are produced are inherent in the yarns and the construction rather than in applied trimmings. Inverted pleats, for instance, are inter-knitted; there is much ribbing to form yokes and sections; and multicolored transverse stripes of irregular succession and width form the fronts of jumpers. Backs and fronts are frequently contrasted in color tones and also in yarns. For instance, alpaca may be employed for the front of the sweater and angora for the sleeves and back.

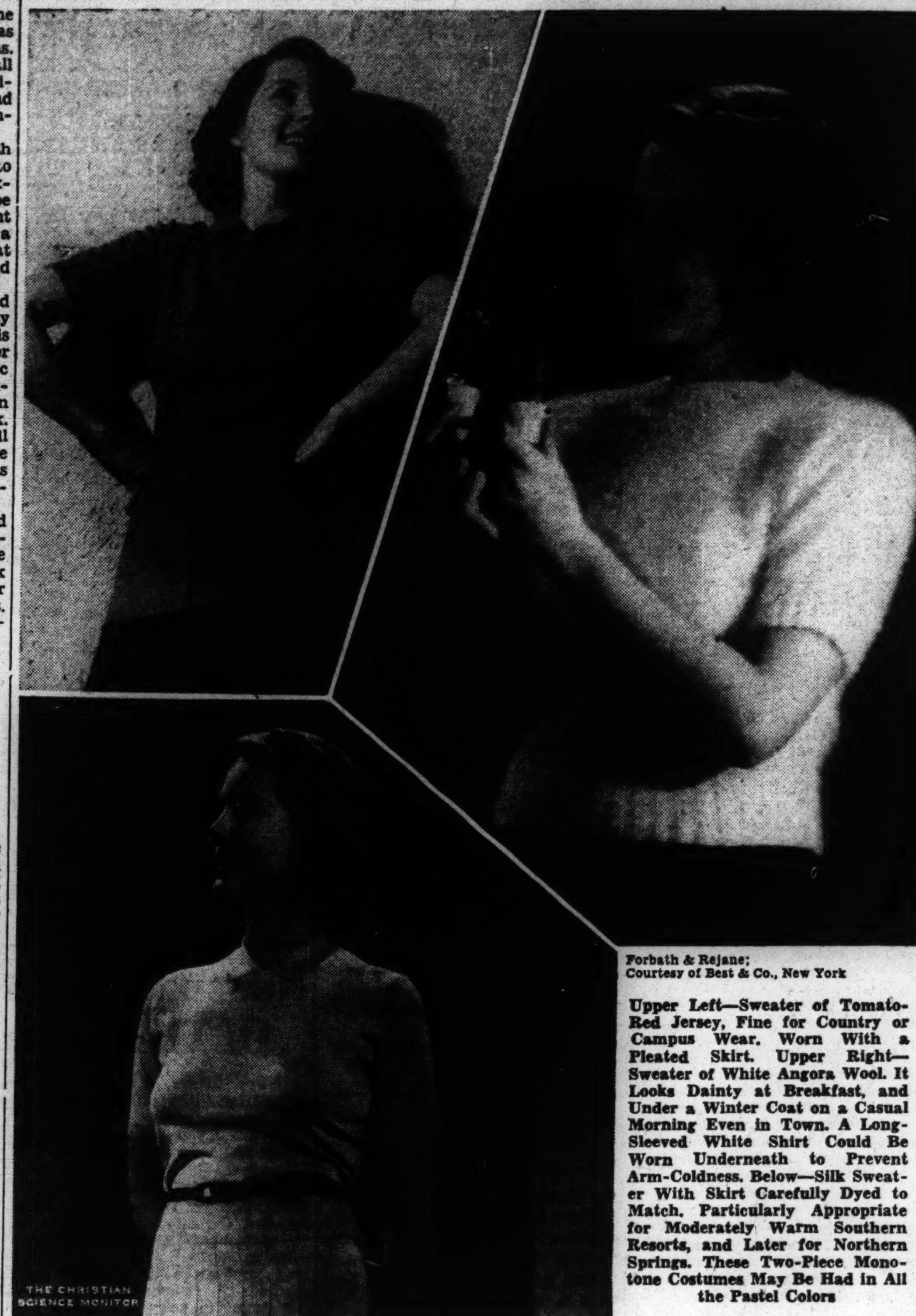
Monograms, Zippers, Fancy Buttons

However, although this idea prevails, it does not completely monopolize the picture. The writer saw one model with worsted embroidery stressing a yoke, a front panel, a high neckline and the tops of the short sleeves, and another that was hand-blocked with floral designs. Monograms on the necktabs are all the thing and, in the case of cardigans, fancy buttons or zippers and patch pockets on the waistline contribute novelty.

Slipovers are often made with sleeves above the elbow in order to accommodate a cardigan. The necklines vary greatly, but tend to be rather high, perhaps with a straight line from shoulder to shoulder or a curved line outlining the throat at its base. The crew neck, the V and the rolled collar all appear.

Shoulders are usually broadened by yoke and sleeve effects, and may be actually stiffened. A patent is pending for an interesting shoulder construction of reinforced elastic material. The resilient seam extends from the neck to points on the shoulders in the front and back. It is thought that this method will prevent the stretching out of shape of knitted garments where the arms pull, and give great freedom of action.

Vivid colors and also the muted pastels of a powdery, "crayon" texture are popular in sweaters. White is always attractive and more black is seen than has been common for these garments in previous seasons.



Forbath & Rejane; Courtesy of Best & Co., New York

Upper Left—Sweater of Tomato-Red Jersey, Fine for Country or Campus Wear. Worn With a Pleated Skirt. Upper Right—Sweater of White Angora Wool. It Looks Dainty at Breakfast, and Under a Winter Coat on a Casual Morning Even in Town. A Long-Sleeved White Shirt Could Be Worn Underneath to Prevent Arm-Coldness. Below—Silk Sweater With Skirt Carefully Dyed to Match. Particularly Appropriate for Moderately Warm Southern Resorts, and Later for Northern Springs. These Two-Piece Monotone Costumes May Be Had in All the Pastel Colors

When Your Dress Will Be A Pageant of the Pacific

If, when in San Francisco, you see the Bay bridges walking down the street ahead of you, or spy the Exposition's Tower of the Sun slipping around a corner. . . . Don't be alarmed! It will merely be a pert miss clad in the latest "Pageant of the Pacific" dress prints.

The prints, inspired by architectural features of San Francisco's 1939 World's Fair and displaying sketches of Exposition towers and palaces and the Treasure Island skyline, will be featured throughout the United States this spring and summer by leading dress manufacturers.

One of the most exciting prints is labeled "Exposition Fireworks"—skyrockets bursting over the Tower of the Sun on Treasure Island. Another is titled "World's Fair" and shows a section of the exposition with part of the Bay and the Bay bridges.

Other prints include "Exposition Vista," showing a map of California, Treasure Island, bridges, sailboats and steamers; "Exposition Pageantry," with China Clippers, planes, ships and trains carrying out the travel motif; and "Costume International," embodying foreign-costumed people on a background of San Francisco, showing the Ferry Building, cable cars, and Coit Memorial. Still others incorporate the design of California wildflowers and Bay region and California scenes.

Valentine Cookies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cream together
1 cup sugar and
1 scant cup butter. Add
2 eggs, beating well with egg beater.
Sift together
2½ cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder and
1 saltspoon salt. Add this flour mixture alternately with
2 tablespoons milk. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Set in refrigerator to stiffen. Take small part of the dough at a time and roll out on floured board, very thin. Cut with different sizes of heart-shaped cookie cutters. Place on cookie sheet and sprinkle with granulated sugar. Bake until light brown, in oven 375° F.

(Mrs.) A. E. S.

Big Profits in Candy Making

$200 First 3 Months, reports Miss Whitehead. Mrs. Philley made $8 in 3 days! Alice Bradley, famous teacher, shows you at home with new "Work Sheet" lessons. All special equipment needed furnished. Tested and proved Sales Plans and Advertising included. Write for names of 500 successful pupils, descriptive booklet and "Work Sheet" lesson on FUDGE—IT'S FREE. Am. School of Home Economics, 837 E. 58th St., Chicago.

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playing two of Mrs. Eddy's hymns, "Shepherd show me how to go" "O gentle presence"
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The Informal Invitation

A Friendly Note With Special Forms and Usages

The Personal Letter—3

By Alice Myers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you asking Agnes and Ted to dinner a week from next Saturday night? Then you will probably run to the phone, ring up Agnes, and that will be that—which, as a matter of fact, will be perfectly good social form, at least if you are an American. In the United States the telephone invitation has taken the place of the written one for any informal occasion where the hostess so desires. People abroad are perhaps more apt to write their invitations than are Americans, but for those on either side of the water who prefer pen and paper to the wire, let us consider the written invitation—and its answer. For even though you prefer to telephone yours, your friend may still be a letter-loving hostess, and in that case you must needs answer with pen and paper.

If you do invite Agnes and Ted by telephone, it may be a good idea to send a reminder card or note. This quite modern custom, which we understand to be distinctly an American one, has grown out of the custom of telephone invitations. If you are a person who entertains a great deal, you may have cards engraved with blank spaces to fill in with the word "dining," "lunching," or whatever you have invited your guests to do. Something like this:

To remind you
that you are . . . .
with Mrs. Henry Johnson
on . . . . at . . . . o'clock

Otherwise you may write on your visiting card: "To remind you — Saturday, 5th, 6:30." Or, especially for a more important engagement, you may write a brief, informal note:

Dear Agnes:
This is simply to remind you that you and Ted are joining our dinner-theater party next Saturday. We shall meet you in the lobby of the Ritz at six thirty.
Affectionately
Jane

The invitation is a useful little member of the personal letter family. A versatile one; capable of a wide range of activity. It may summon you to the most informal of tea parties or to the most formal of weddings; and will convey either communication equally well in remarkably few words. How often have you opened one of these missives with a mingling of curiosity and anticipation?

Express Idea of Welcome

Informal invitations — to which we shall here devote our chief attention—are those written in the first and second persons and in letter form rather than according to a prescribed pattern of wording and spacing. They do duty for all sorts of occasions. Like other kinds of letters we have discussed, this type of social note deserves thoughtful care in its writing. You wish your guest to feel that her company will be genuinely welcomed; and an invitation that has the appearance of being carelessly or hastily written may convey exactly the opposite impression to the recipient. A graciously worded note, neatly (and, of course, legibly) written on appropriate paper can, despite its brevity, be so cordial that Mrs. Weekly will accept with the greatest of pleasure or decline with sincere regret.

Although informal when compared with the so-called formal invitation, these notes do follow a fairly definite formula. For instance, the colon is not used after the form of address; either no punctuation or the comma being considered more gracious. Needless to say, they are always handwritten; never on the typewriter—at least as yet this would be considered very bad form. The writer does well to avoid using formal phraseology for an informal affair, but she does not, on the other hand, permit herself the luxury of any abbreviations. An invitation to a dinner or a luncheon will fall naturally into two paragraphs, somewhat after this manner:

Dear Mrs. Weekly
Will you and Mr. Weekly dine with us on Friday, the second of February, at seven o'clock?
We are looking forward to seeing you again.
Sincerely yours,
Agnes Friendly

Suppose, however, you are inviting a friend to a house-party in the country. Your letter will be longer, for it must contain other pertinent information. You will do your guest—and yourself—a kindness to state exactly the dates of the beginning and the end of the visit, and you should mention either the most convenient trains, or the best route if your friend is likely to be driving out. Your friend will also appreciate being given a rather definite idea of the activities you have planned for your guests in order that she may know what clothes to bring.

After Six

Both husband and wife are customarily included in the invitation to any function after six in the evening. As in the case of the dinner invitation above, the hostess writes for herself and her husband, and she writes to the wife but includes the latter's husband. The envelope, however, is addressed only to Mrs. Weekly.

A single daughter may be included in this invitation, but if there is more than one daughter, they should receive a separate invitation addressed to The Misses Weekly. Each male member of a family other than the husband, receives a separate invitation.

Should Be Answered Promptly

All invitations, however informal, should be answered within a few days of their receipt, if not sooner. Some authorities on etiquette hold that a dinner invitation should be answered within twenty-four [illegible]s without fail. It is exce[illegible] thoughtless to wait until w[illegible] day or two of the function, [illegible]ever it may be, to reply. You [illegible]ow how little you relish that [illegible]st minute, "I'm so sorry I can't come. I had hoped I could and didn't want to say no until I was absolutely sure." It is equally discourteous to leave the hostess in doubt through the undecided character of one's reply. If, at the time, one cannot accept outright, one had best decline outright. (This applies as well to the telephoned invitation and its answer.) In accepting an invitation the writer should always mention the day and hour, to preclude any misunderstanding. It is not necessary to mention the hour when declining.

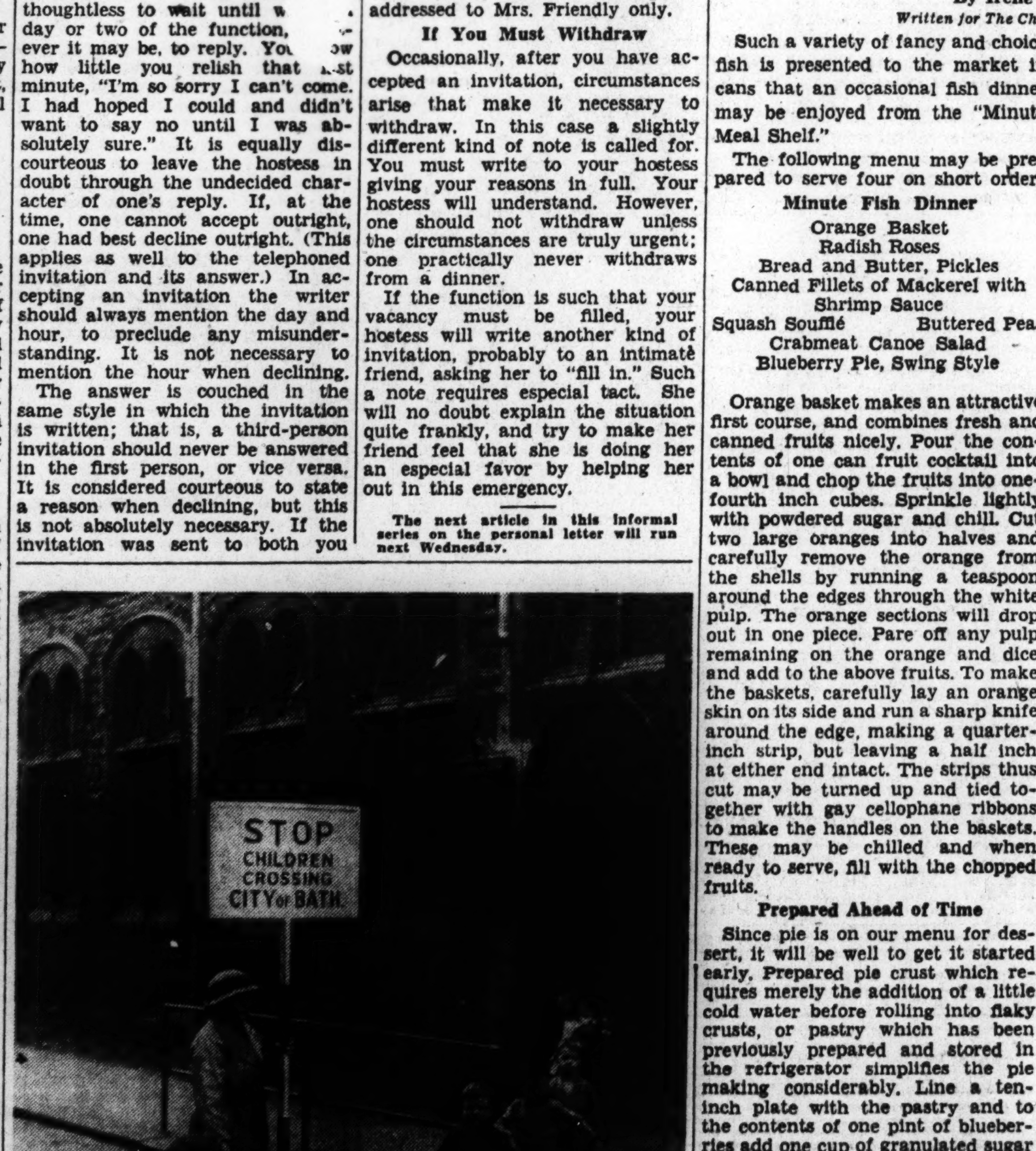
The answer is couched in the same style in which the invitation is written; that is, a third-person invitation should never be answered in the first person, or vice versa. It is considered courteous to state a reason when declining, but this is not absolutely necessary. If the invitation was sent to both you and your husband, you are the one who replies, but you must include both names. Also the name of your daughter if she was invited at the same time. If your invitation was from Mr. and Mrs. Friendly, your acknowledgment must include both names, but the envelope is addressed to Mrs. Friendly only.

If You Must Withdraw

Occasionally, after you have accepted an invitation, circumstances arise that make it necessary to withdraw. In this case a slightly different kind of note is called for. You must write to your hostess giving your reasons in full. Your hostess will understand. However, one should not withdraw unless the circumstances are truly urgent; one practically never withdraws from a dinner.

If the function is such that your vacancy must be filled, your hostess will write another kind of invitation, probably to an intimate friend, asking her to "fill in." Such a note requires especial tact. She will no doubt explain the situation quite frankly, and try to make her friend feel that she is doing her an especial favor by helping her out in this emergency.

The next article in this informal series on the personal letter will run next Wednesday.



© F. R. Winstone, Bristol

Policewoman at Her Post in Bath, England

Policewomen are not new in Great Britain, nor in many other countries; they have been proving their ability and worth in several branches of police work for a number of years. A recent report says there are now upward of 1000 policewomen in Europe alone.

The officer here shown starting duty in Bath is said to be the first traffic policewoman in England. She is Mrs. Hunt, caretaker of Kingsmean School, and is one of a patrol of five (it is to be increased to 15) responsible for the safety of school children at busy crossings. Mrs. Hunt is taking over duties hitherto performed by police. Among other things, she has authority to report motorists for a summons.

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Quick-Preparation Meals

A Shore Dinner Without the Shore

By Irene Krieg Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Such a variety of fancy and choice fish is presented to the market in cans that an occasional fish dinner may be enjoyed from the "Minute Meal Shelf."

The following menu may be prepared to serve four on short order:

Minute Fish Dinner

Orange Basket
Radish Roses
Bread and Butter, Pickles
Canned Fillets of Mackerel with Shrimp Sauce
Squash Soufflé Buttered Peas
Crabmeat Canoe Salad
Blueberry Pie, Swing Style

Orange basket makes an attractive first course, and combines fresh and canned fruits nicely. Pour the contents of one can fruit cocktail into a bowl and chop the fruits into one-fourth inch cubes. Sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar and chill. Cut two large oranges into halves and carefully remove the orange from the shells by running a teaspoon around the edges through the white pulp. The orange sections will drop out in one piece. Pare off any pulp remaining on the orange and dice and add to the above fruits. To make the baskets, carefully lay an orange skin on its side and run a sharp knife around the edge, making a quarter-inch strip, but leaving a half inch at either end intact. The strips thus cut may be turned up and tied together with gay cellophane ribbons to make the handles on the baskets. These may be chilled and when ready to serve, fill with the chopped fruits.

Prepared Ahead of Time

Since pie is on our menu for dessert, it will be well to get it started early. Prepared pie crust which requires merely the addition of a little cold water before rolling into flaky crusts, or pastry which has been previously prepared and stored in the refrigerator simplifies the pie making considerably. Line a ten-inch plate with the pastry and to the contents of one pint of blueberries add one cup of granulated sugar which has been blended with two tablespoons of cornstarch. Pour the thickened berries into the pie shell and roll out pastry for the top crust. With a sharp knife describe a spiral, leaving a circle about two inches in diameter in the center and swinging outward toward the edge. Carefully lift crust to position over the berries and allow the spiral to open somewhat, showing the berries between. A good baker's pie may be substituted for the homemade dessert and served with a mound of ice cream.

Since the salad is improved by chilling, it would be well to prepare this next. To serve four, cut two four-inch cucumbers lengthwise and scoop out the pulp to within a quarter inch of the green skin. Cube about a fourth of this pulp and mix with four tablespoons diced celery and one can of flaked crabmeat, one tablespoon chopped green pepper. Season with salt and blend with mayonnaise to hold the mass together. Fill the canoes with this salad mixture and garnish with a paddle fashioned from tender inner stalks of celery which have been stuffed with pimiento cheese. Chill and serve on a bed of salad greens.

The main course of the dinner is quickly made ready to serve. Put one can of mackerel fillets to boil on a burner at the rear of the stove. To the contents of one can of squash add one cup of cream or thin white sauce, one and a half teaspoons salt, yolks of two eggs slightly beaten. Mix well and fold in the two egg whites stiffly beaten. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for half an hour or until nicely browned.

Heat the contents of the can of peas in a double boiler, drain and dot with butter. Serve hot.

Sauce for the Shrimps

The sauce for the shrimps has a thin white sauce for a base. Melt two tablespoons of butter and stir in one tablespoon of flour, one-half teaspoon salt and gradually add one and a half cups rich milk. Pour a little of this hot sauce on one beaten egg and combine with the balance of the white sauce. Add to this one can of shrimps which have been washed with cold water and have the black veins removed. This sauce is served over the hot fillets of mackerel which are opened after boiling in the can, care being taken to protect one's self from the steam by covering the can with a towel when the first hole is punched in the can. The liquid is drained from the fish which is then turned onto a warmed platter which may be garnished with the buttered peas at one end and the baked squash at the other, with the bowl of hot shrimp sauce to one side.

Radish roses may be prepared ahead in order to become crisp. Trim stems and roots from radishes. Split some of them criss cross into four sections, or cut four sides petal shape and chill until they spread open.

Lively will be the "fish stories" and gay the reminiscences over this dinner from the Minute Meal Shelf.

Through the Editor's Window

Billy and I Discuss a World Problem

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While Billy is riding to school with me we have serious and important discussions, often providing me, at least, with food for thought that lasts from the moment I watch him trudge up the school walk, to the moment I join the city traffic of Boston. Billy is barely six and looks particularly small and sturdy in his blue snow suit and hood when he meets me in front of his farm on a sharp winter morning. But there is nothing sharp about his slow sweet smile of greeting, and nothing small about his enormous bright green lunch box. Nor indeed is there anything small about his conversation. We plunge immediately into the deepest of subjects; and if there are any limitations as to weight and scope they lie only in my deplorable inability at times to get the drift of his running comment of baby talk concerning affairs of importance.

Sometimes we discuss conservation. "Mr. B'own [illegible] down two twees," he begins. They were good twees, it seems, but maybe they had ants in them. It was too bad to cut down too many twees, though. "Birds like 'em," he offered. "And birds eat up bugs. If there aren't any twees the birds won't come. They sing and are pretty and eat the bugs so we have food in our gardens for supper." It is a good idea to try to save our trees, we decide. People cut down twees when they make new houses and then they have to put in new twees. Why don't people leave the big twees and put the houses somewhere else? asks Billy. And one wonders how long before "people" will care a little more for our friends the twees.

Today we spoke of armament races versus international co-operation. My small passenger introduced the discussion.

"I had a party at my house," he began. After receiving my congratulations with dignity, he elaborated upon the guests—there were Jimmy and Bobby and Jane. "We played anything we liked," he explained.

I lost the drift of a burst of information which followed, but was managing to keep up my end with a few rather general expressions of enthusiasm, when suddenly he announced, "I'm going to get a gun. Jimmy's going to get a gun and shoot with it."

I received this in thoughtful silence. Then, evidently missing the expected felicitations, he added firmly:

"I'm going to have a real gun like Jimmy's. I shall have a big, big cannon. Two cannons."

It sounded so like front-page headlines I stole a look at my bloodthirsty young warrior.

There he sat on the edge of the front seat, clad from top to toe in his bunny-like snow suit, the handle of his enormous lunch box clutched in one small mittened fist. On his rose-petal baby face a dreamy smile lingered. His velvety brown eyes looked up at me from under their thick fringes of long curling lashes. "Two big, big cannons," he repeated, and smiled his shy delight.

"You wouldn't want to hurt anyone," I nearly said, but looking into that flowerlike upturned face I knew that he had no such thought. His friend Jimmy was big and wonderful. And Jimmy was looking forward to having a gun. Guns therefore were wonderful. Just to flourish—no immediate plans. Just to have a big cannon. Maybe two cannons . . .

Yes, and maybe battleships and armies of occupation, with somebody else's country all too handy to invade and help oneself to. Front-page headlines again. I thought of the little Billys in Japan, in Italy, and elsewhere. Billy doesn't connect guns with cruelty. The little chap has never shown anything but the most lovable sweetness. But as he brandishes that gun and enjoys the idea of invasion and forcible occupation, what will become of that gentleness, that helpfulness? There is scarcely equal room for both kinds of Billy, when they are so diametrically opposed. When will nations learn that their sweetness is thus jeopardized by the very possession of guns? And because "Jimmy" has one, others must have them, too, and perhaps then a peaceful nation, despising them, must re-arm simply because no other rules of the game are understood by war-like nations. And so we all have guns. Where can we begin in stopping this headlong madness?

I was thinking of those women of Sweden who have organized to boycott warlike toys. And I saw Billy in one of those Italian motorcycle corps, drilling; or playing war with Japanese Jimmys, all wearing toy gas masks. Thinking aggression and force, until it became a thrilling and natural thing.

And I chose anew between the two ways of making adjustments to my fellow men—as everyone, almost hourly, must choose. I chose the way of those women of Sweden who are putting on an educational campaign against toys that dramatize war and bloodshed, a campaign not only among the less wide-awake parents but also among toy manufacturers and shopkeepers—leaving no stone unturned.

And I stole another look, just to reassure myself that Billy of the militaristic speech was not brandishing a bayonet or wearing a gas mask.

But no. He still held his immense green lunch box, and instead of a grim gas mask he still wore that precious shining baby smile. But we must work at this thing more earnestly, I said to myself, if we who really care about eliminating war from the world, are going to keep our Billys—everybody's Billys—from being the prey of all too many influences in the direction of bayonets—first as toys then as accepted methods of settling differences of opinion.

Those women of Sweden know that no more time should be lost. It sometimes seems strange to me that all women, so many of them mothers of these Billys and Jimmys, are not more awake to this, doing everything possible in their own communities for the sake of those who are very small.

For when one is very small—with an immense lunch box—it is so easy to be interested in things other than guns. And if organized grown-ups of countries other than Sweden could effectually eliminate such toys, who knows but that all the small Billys would continue to develop their interests in more wholesome things, quite content without the coarsening play they missed.

But these thoughts were bracketed for the moment by our drawing up in front of Hancock School.

Clutching his lunch box with a renewed sense of responsibility, negotiating the heavy car door and deliberately mounting the ridge of snow separating street from sidewalk, he turned with his beatific smile:

"There's a lot of snow," was his comment in reply to my good wishes for a happy day at school, "but the big twucks plowed it out of the streets fast. It's the way a town takes care of the streets so you can ride. I'm going to get a twuck and clear away the snow and dump it like this. Maybe I'll have two twucks, big, big ones," he added, "and clear the way for everybody."

And my thoughts as I drove to town weighed national invasion and aggression against the spirit of community service carried out on an international scale—the relative value of each to the world, and the immediate and ultimate worth of each to a little boy with a shy loving smile who was already [illegible] the potential influences of both.

A Wednesday Column

The Foundation Garment's Job

Chats in Self-Styling

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One should expect a well-fitted foundation garment to give the best possible lines to one's own figure, but one should not wish by means of it to be molded into a silhouette which is not natural to one's shape. A good corsetière designs garments that follow her clients' lines, controlling them, improving them, bringing them into harmony with the mode. But she does not attempt to contract a figure whose measurement is 40 inches into a garment designed for a size 16. Flesh crowded out of its normal place must go somewhere else and it does not improve the figure, even though it may diminish the span of the girth, when it is pushed from the waistline into the diaphragm or allowed to bulge at the sides.

These are some of the points made by Mrs. Pauline Gordon, a designer and manufacturer of foundation garments. Mrs. Gordon is particularly interested in controlling large busts. She feels that the faults to be avoided are pushing the bust up till it forms a shelf, and allowing it to spread under the arms. This can be done by a brassiere that supplies a firm under-support and, by means of wide shoulder sections which replace the usual slim straps, lifts the weight from the middle onto the sinewy portions of the arms and back. Then, by means of firm side panels, she concentrates the bulk directly in front.

She is an unhesitating advocate of control with comfort and disapproves of bones and of any construction which makes the wearer feel that she is encased in a rigid form. A bias section here, a triangle there, or at worst a panel of strong elastic webbing, all of which conform to the contours of the body, exert the needed discipline.

The high girdle, she told the writer, is increasingly the vogue on account of the emphasis placed on the flat diaphragm. In the case of a heavy figure a long brassiere brought down over the top of this high garment, establishes a very flat plane. Figures which are heavy also in the thighs, need a long girdle, perhaps 18 inches, with side panels of elastic webbing.

The young, slim figure is not always perfect, either, and some of the garments made for sizes 12, 14 and 16 are designed to correct lack of symmetry and protuberances. Corsets should be fitted to the wearer as much as the readymade frock, whether or not her figure presents difficult problems. I. C.

Another Chat Will Run Soon

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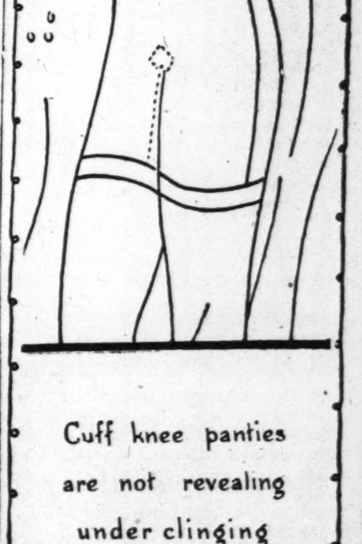

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U. S. Steel's 1937 Net Equals $8.58 Share on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite an unprecedentedly rapid decline in operations, the United States Steel Corp. kept its records in black ink for the fourth quarter of 1937, reporting a net income of $4,577,983, compared with $30,617,638 in the previous three months period and $20,650,780 in the like quarter of 1936.

Directors of the corporation declared a regular dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, but took no action on the common stock dividend.

The quarterly report showed earnings of $1.27 a share on the preferred stock, compared with $2.79 a share on the common in the previous quarter and $1.65 a share on the common in the like 1936 period.

Net income for the full year of 1937, before allowing for federal surtax on undistributed profits, amounted to $99,930,836, equal to $8.58 a share on the common stock, as against $50,525,684, or $2.90 a common share in 1936.

The failure of the directors to make another payment on the common stock was in line with widely held expectations in Wall Street, in light of the decline in steel operations in the last four months of 1937. Last October, reflecting the improvement in operating conditions earlier in the year, the directors ordered a common stock dividend of $1 a share, the first on that stock since March, 1932, after clearing away previously the arrearages on the preferred stock.

December Activity Low

Myron C. Taylor, Chairman, in a statement commenting on the quarterly report, said the declining demand for steel products "continued during the last three months of the year, reaching the lowest level in December; in which month production was only 32.3 per cent of capacity.

"This serious interruption in activities of the mills created many difficult operating dislocations and intensified the falling off in earnings arising wholly from lesser volume," he said. Finished product output for the fourth quarter averaged 41.3 per cent of total capacity, compared with 73.6 per cent in the previous quarter and 85.5 per cent during the first six months of the year.

"For the entire year 1937 the average was 71.4 per cent, or better than any year since 1929 with an average of 39.2 per cent."

In 1936, the percentage was 59.3 per cent. The lowest point of the depression years was reached in 1932, with 18.3 per cent.

Shipments of finished steel products for 1937 were 12,825,467 tons, against 10,825,132 in 1936. At the present time Mr. Taylor said, shipments to customers are around 32 per cent of capacity.

In 1937, the Chairman continued, "total capital outlay for modernization and rehabilitation of plants, additional facilities and equipment, and for payment of maturing bonds and other capital obligations of the subsidiary companies, totaled approximately $133,600,000.

Big Expenditures for 1938

"At this date, the unexpended balance on authorized appropriations for the rehabilitation of productive facilities necessary through the substitution of modernized equipment in replacement of worn-out or obsolete units, and for new installations, is about $80,000,000, all of which is scheduled for expenditure in the year 1938."

Net working assets of the corporation and its subsidiaries, before deduction of dividends declared and unpaid, were approximately $372,334,000 at the close of December 31, 1937, compared with $391,330,566 at the end of 1936 and $389,123,253 at the end of 1935.

The average number of employees in 1937 was 261,293, compared with 222,372 the previous year, an increase of 17.5 per cent. Total pay roll for the year was $442,929,918 against $338,866,121 in 1936.

At the close of the year, approximately 236,000 employees were on the pay roll, the lowest for the year. The month of August showed the high, with 278,000 employees.

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

may be necessary to stimulate and restore volume.

Those in charge of a well-managed and solvent industry should no more consider casting the burden of a temporary business recession upon their workers than upon their bondholders. To cast such burden on the bondholders is financial bankruptcy. To cast such burden on its workers is not only moral bankruptcy, but the bankruptcy of sound business judgment.

Industrialists kill the goose which lays the golden egg when they keep prices up at the expense of employment and purchasing power. Industrialists kill the goose which lays the golden egg when they cut wages and thereby reduce purchasing power, either policy is self-defeating and suicidal.

If industries reduce wages this winter and spring they will be deliberately encouraging the withholding of buying—they will be fostering a downward spiral and they will make it necessary for their government to consider other means of creating purchasing power."

Reply to Steel Stand

The President's declaration was in response to a question handed to him before the press conference, referring to the statement of Benjamin F. Fairless, President of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, to the effect that steel prices cannot be reduced without cutting wages.

He placed the wage and price parts of his statment in carefully separated categories, as if to deny an indissoluble interrelation. The emphasis on lower prices, given in the latter part of the response, contrasts with 1933-35 statements of the Administration, when the outstanding objective often explained by the President was to raise prices.

His attack on wage cuts is reminiscent of appeals to American industry made by former President Hoover during his term of office, when repeated efforts were made to persuade employers as a "patriotic duty" to refrain from such action. The wage cuts came nevertheless, and realistic observers feel that wage cuts and employment lay-offs in 1938 will depend upon factors other than White House statements.

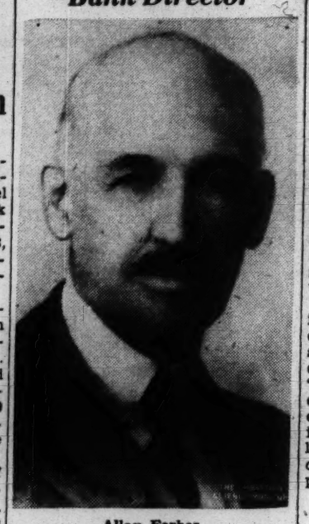
Favors Some Exceptions

Mr. Roosevelt gave his opinion, after reading the formal statement with considerable force and gusto, that price reductions could be accomplished in numerous industries. The reason for his prepared reply, he said, was that industries in a few sections of the country are already reducing wages, and whisperings are going round of similar action in other industries in the same few sections and other parts of the country.

Choice of the written method of answering questions, which is almost unprecedented in the White House press conference of the past five years, was due to the misunderstandings which have marked the last three meetings of the President with the reporters. He is also able to give his words far more emphasis by handing out a prepared statement.

With this statement, the President's negotiations with business reached an outward lull. His secretaries, however, are sending out invitations to a Washington conference to all the "small" business men—about 500 of them—who have written the President and requested a meeting. They will convene at the Department of Commerce, perhaps as soon as next Monday, and after a session with Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper and Assistant Secretary Ernest F. Draper, a small delegation of 10 or 12 will be selected to confer directly with the President.

Bank Director



Allan Forbes

Elected Class A Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in a Special Election by Banks in Group 1. Mr. Forbes Is President of the State Street Trust Company, Boston

Moulton Sees Wage Adjustment, Lower Prices as Recovery Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—Reversal of the upward spiral of prices and wages which brought about economic maladjustments resulting in the depression of late 1937 is essential to the restoration of national prosperity in 1938, Dr. H. G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, told the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at their annual winter convention here today.

"Wages have been forced so high in certain lines through application of collective bargaining power by special groups that they defeat their own purpose," Dr. Moulton said. "High wages doe railroad labor, for example, are forcing the volume of employment downward. A reduction in the wage cost of housing is absolutely essential to bring the price of dwellings within the level of mass purchasing power."

Need of Reducing Costs

While the immediate future is shrouded in uncertainty, Dr. Moulton saw faint hopes for a substantial recovery in consumer goods industries within the next four months. Adjustment of wage costs, lowering of prices and working off of inventories made such a development by no means impossible, he held, and suggested that it might be stimulated by a revival of heavy government spending.

"More fundamental changes are needed to bring prosperity to capital goods lines," he continued. "Expansion in that field awaits the reestablishment of confidence regarding the future of the capitalistic system. It is at this point where governmental policies touch economic welfare to an acute degree."

Although Dr. Moulton did not mention the pronouncement President Roosevelt made yesterday with reference to wages and prices, he said that statements from "high governmental sources" had been "highly misleading." Later, W. H. Harrison, president of the institute, remarked that he saw no essential conflict between Dr. Moulton's views and those voiced by the President.

"Reduction of prices without slashing wages is the royal road to prosperity, but it can only be accomplished on a long range basis and in connection with increasing productivity of labor," Dr. Moulton said. "On a short range basis, price reductions without compensating wage reductions may be impossible. It is important to make this sharp distinction."

High Wage as Deterrent

Wage payments to labor on a scale not justified by the productivity and efficiency of employment had helped to provoke serious maladjustments in 1937, he continued, citing statistics to show that wages were up 16 per cent over 1936 levels while prices had advanced only 6 per cent, or hardly one third as much. The wage increases did not affect manufacturing concerns so severely, as they were able to advance prices and pass part of the burden on to consumers, but railroads and public utilities were stricken by the change, according to Dr. Moulton.

"Further expansion is menaced by the unstable aspects of this situation," he added. "I doubt if housing or needed rehabilitation of the railroads can go ahead on this basis. It is by no means certain that higher freight rates for the carriers will offset their increased wage costs, and enable them to escape financial ruin."

Referring to the depressive influence of politics on prosperity, the head of the Brookings Institution held there was abundant evidence, although "not of a statistical nature," of an unhealthy growth of fear early last year. New crises abroad also had contributed to the decline, he said.

Except for the plight of the railroads, debt burdens were a negligible factor in accentuating the depression of 1937, Dr. Moulton concluded. Neither had an excess of installment buying been of primary significance, he said.

Steel Operations Rise Slowly; Now 32½ P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel mill operations, continuing to advance slowly, are estimated this week at 32½ per cent of capacity, "but business shows no signs anywhere of substantial improvement," Iron Age said in its weekly review of the steel industry.

Steel buyers are not relaxing their caution of the past few months, which strongly suggests they will await the outcome next month of wage negotiations between the United States Steel Corporation and the steel workers organizing committee before making any but the most necessary commitments," the publciation said.

"The statement of B. F. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, before a committee of the United States Senate, that 'prices cannot be reduced without a corresponding reduction in costs, of which wages is the most important part,' together with a statement by the head of the steel union that wage reductions would not be accepted, poses a question that may prove a stumbling block in the wage negotiations.

"There is scarcely any sentiment in the steel industry in favor of reductions of either wages or prices, but it is generally argued that one cannot come down without the other," the organ continued. "Some in the trade contend that to reduce both would bring on further readjustment and hesitation until the deflationary spiral had run its course."

Except for rail tonnages that have recently been placed, and some building construction orders of fair size, current orders for steel have been small, it was pointed out.

The Iron Age steel scrap composite price held this week at $14 for the fourth consecutive week.

Gay to Co-operate With SEC on Curb Of Short Selling

NEW YORK (AP)—Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, today called the Securities and Exchange Commission's new short selling rules "a sincere effort" to cope with the short sales problem, and promised co-operation of the exchange in their enforcement.

The new rules, designed to curb short selling in declining markets, specify that any "short sale" of a security must be made at a price at least one-eighth of a point (12½ cents) above the price at which the last transaction in the stock was consummated. They are effective Feb. 8.

"The new rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission relating to short selling, represent, in my opinion, a sincere effort on the part of the commission to deal with this problem," said Gay. "These new rules will, I am sure, be received in that light by the membership of the exchange, and in their application, so far as we are concerned, they will be tried with a genuine desire on our part to co-operate under the commission's method of dealing with short selling.

"This problem has long been the subject of earnest consideration by the exchange itself and is now being studied by the Twentieth Century Fund at the instance of the exchange," Gay declared.

"Obviously, the commission does not think that the exchange's present rule prohibiting sales for short account below the last price is satisfactory, and we ourselves have been sufficiently aware of the broad reaches of the problem to initiate the study to which I have referred."

Caterpillar Tractor Co. Reports Gain in 1937 Net

CHICAGO (AP)—Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., reported net profit for 1937 of $10,168,689 compared with $9,849,592 in 1936.

The 1937 earnings were the largest for any year in the present company's history, except in 1929. After provision for preferred stock dividends, they were equivalent to $5.09 per common share compared with $4.92 per share on a similar basis last year.

No provision for federal surtax on distributed earnings was paid inasmuch as dividends paid were in excess of net profits.

The company makes diesel motors and farm and road equipment.

Deere Defers Common Dividend

MOLINE, Ill. (AP)—Directors of Deere & Co. have deferred action on a common stock dividend but voted the regular 35 cents a share payment on the preferred, payable March 1 to stockholders of record February 15.

Tomlinson Agrees Capital of Many Roads Is Excessive

CLEVELAND (AP)—George A. Tomlinson, president of the Van Sweringen railroad empire's key corporation, declared that capitalization of many railroads is "excessive" but that Government ownership isn't the "way out" of harassing financial problems.

With approximately one-third the nation's railroad mileage in reorganization—under Federal courts' control—the plain-spoken rail official and Great Lakes shipper asserted:

"The capital structure of many railroads is excessive. Through the present reorganizations some of that excessive capitalization will be eliminated. That may be the way out."

Three weeks ago Mr. Tomlinson was named president of Allegheny Corp., top holding company of the eight Van Sweringen lines now controlled by Robert R. Young and associates. Mr. Tomlinson, head of the fleet bearing his name, and George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., industrialist, formerly owned controlling securities in the empire.

"I saw a great deal of politics brought into railroad operation when for three years I represented the Inland Waterways on the Railroad Administration Board during the world war," Mr. Tomlinson said.

"It seems to me government operation is not only extravagant but inefficient. If the government took over, there would have to be one man at the head. He probably would be a political appointment—and everybody who tried to build a transcontinental line went broke. It's too big a job for one man."

Power Output Off 6.6 P. C. From 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended January 22 was 2,108,968,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of .3 of 1 per cent from 2,115,134,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and a drop of 6.6 per cent from 2,256,795,000 kilowatt hours in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage decreases from a year ago, according to major geographic areas: New England, 12.0; middle Atlantic, 1.6; central industrial, 12.3; west central, 0.5; southern states, 6.3 and Pacific coast, 4.1. The Rocky Mountain area advanced 2.6.

Bankers See Better Business Outlook

NEW YORK (AP)—Improvement in the business outlook was noted by Banking, publication of the American Bankers' Association.

"While basic stability probably waits for the solution of the budget problem and further revelation of the Government's objectives," it added, "there is little evidence that anyone expects more serious economic trouble at this time.

"The country's great need at present is an old-fashioned era of good feeling between business, labor and government, founded on real understanding. If the present truce is temporary, its benefits will also be temporary."

Nova Scotian Bank Assets Set Record Year-End High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Deposits of the Bank of Nova Scotia increased nearly $4,000,000 in 1937, total assets reached an all-time year-end high figure and earnings showed a modest increase over the year 1936, according to the 106th annual statement of the bank.

Deposits at $242,417,184 are also now at the highest year-end figure in the history of the bank. Investments in Dominion and Provincial securities, municipal, railway and other bonds and securities, all shown at not exceeding market value, are $121,689,039, an increase of $3,867,950.

Call loans at $10,712,388 compared with $16,849,510 last year, are down $6,137,122. Current loans in Canada show an increase of $5,653,503 at $77,261,994.

Readily available assets are $184,881,436, which work out at 70.3 per cent of liabilities to the public compared with 71 per cent in 1936. Total assets of the bank at $299,479,702 are up $3,520,435.

Java's Sugar Output More Than Doubled During '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Java's sugar production in 1937 amounted to 1,389,733 long tons, raw value, compared with 583,029 tons in the previous year, an increase of 806,704 tons, according to Lamborn & Co. Harvesting of the 1937 crop, which was the largest since 1932 when 2,569,254 tons were made, commenced in April and was completed in December.

Sugar stocks on hand in Java on Dec. 1, 1937, totaled 659,819 tons as against 731,511 tons on the corresponding date in 1936, a decrease of 71,692 tons. Exports during April-November, 1937, amounted to 762,547 tons as contrasted with 615,474 tons in the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of 147,073 tons.

Marine Midland Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated operating profits of Marine Midland Corporation and its constituent banks, trust companies and affiliates, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1937, was $4,055,888, George F. Rand, president, reported in the annual statement to stockholders. This is equivalent to approximately 71 cents a capital share, compared with earnings of $4,361,192 or 81 cents a share in 1936.

U. S. 1937 Exports $261,597,000 Above Recorded Imports

WASHINGTON (AP)—United States merchandise exports in 1937 exceeded imports by $261,597,000, the Commerce Department announced.

Exports, gaining $889,680,000 over 1936, totaled $3,345,658,000. Imports amounted to $3,084,061,000, an increase of $661,469,000.

The export balance of $261,597,000 was piled up in the last few months of the year and brought the United States back after a lapse of a year to the position of a predominantly export country. In 1936 the export balance was only $33,386,000, the lowest figure in more than 35 years.

The foreign trade situation, described by officials as one of the brightest spots in the current business picture, was effected last year by wars abroad and by good crops at home, they said.

In the first part of the year, imports ran ahead of exports largely because of heavy purchases of foreign food products as a result of the 1936 drought in this country. Late in the summer bountiful crops here reversed the food shipments situation and was a major factor in piling up the large export balance at the end of the year. Wars and rearmaments in other parts of the world also increased demand for American machinery, airplanes and other items.

In the last few months of the year imports declined substantially, compared with the same month of the previous year, the department said. December imports totaled $208,863,000, compared with $241,161,000 in December, 1936. December exports totaled $319,756,000, compared with $229,800,000 in the same month of the previous year.

Motor Exports Jump

The increase in exports was attributed by the Commerce Department to larger shipments of wheat and other grains and feeds, lard, dairy products, leaf tobacco, automobiles, trucks, industrial machinery, agricultural implements, and wood and paper products.

Last December's $39,710,000 exports of motor vehicles and parts were the largest for any month since July, 1929, and the month's $24,122,000 shipments of industrial machinery were the largest since March, 1929.

The decline in imports occurred largely because of smaller American purchases of foreign raw silk, unmanufactured wool, hides and skins, paper pulp, precious stones, coffee, cocoa, and grains. Last month's imports of grains amounted to less than $1,000,000, compared to more than $10,000,000 in December, 1936.

Last year's imports of gold totaled $1,631,523,000, an increase of $487,406,000 over 1936, and gold exports amounted to $46,020,000, an increase of $18,486,000. Silver imports declined $90,939,000 to $91,877,000 and silver exports increased $1,577,000 to $4,542,000.

U. S. Higher in List

Ernest A. Tupper, foreign trade expert of the department, estimated last year's business enabled the United States to increase its share of world export trade to 13 per cent, compared with 11.9 per cent in 1936.

He said only $220,000,000 of the $889,680,000 increase in United States exports over 1936 was due to prices while $355,000,000 of the $661,000,000 imports increase was due to higher prices. This indicated, he said, that for actual volume of goods this country's excess of exports over imports was even greater than the dollar figures indicate.

Mr. Tupper said, "Many influences contributed to bring about the sharp increase over 1936 in the value and volume of our export trade. Important among these were the increasing purchases by a number of foreign countries of certain products essential to rearmament programs, the general improvement in economic conditions abroad throughout the first three quarters of the year, the concessions granted to United States products in reciprocal trade agreements and the greatly improved domestic agricultural situation in the second half of 1937."

Manufacturers Elect Officers

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Left to Right—Colby M. Chester, Head of General Foods Corporation, Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers; Charles R. Hook, Head of the American Rolling Mill Company, Elected President of the Association; William B. Warner, President of the McCall Corporation, Who Becomes Chairman of the Association's Board

Air Conditioning Firms Have Best Year in History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 26—The best business year in their history, marked by a 50 per cent gain in sales over 1936, was reviewed by representatives of the air-conditioning industry at the fifth International Heating and Ventilating Exposition at Grand Central Palace.

Three hundred exhibitors promised that air-conditioning and cooling some day would become as commonplace as heating.

Automatic devices for regulating the temperature and other atmospheric conditions in homes, stores and factories are emphasized in the trend toward air conditioning.

Organizations Meet

The exposition is held under the auspices of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, who are holding their forty-fourth annual meeting at the Biltmore Hotel. Other organizations meeting in connection with the show are the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association and the Association of Gas Appliance and Equipment Manufacturers.

Edward H. Gurney, president of the Gurney Foundry Company of Toronto, has been elected president of the society. Succeeding D. S. Boyden, J. F. McIntire, vice-president of the United States Radiator Company, was named first vice-president.

D. S. Boyden, president of the society, reported vast improvement in the field of portable air conditioning units since the last exposition in Chicago two years ago. He stressed improvements in automatic controls for such devices and suggested that the portable feature of air conditioning units was becoming increasingly practical.

Featured among exhibits is a radiometeorograph capable of ascending 17 miles into the stratosphere. Pulled upward by its carrying balloon, the instrument automatically boardcasts data on altitude, barometric pressure, humidity, and temperature. It was developed for use by the United States Weather Bureau.

Advantages of air conditioning the interiors of automobiles was stressed during a joint session of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers and the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.

Research Continues

The problem of pure air for garages, service stations and factories also is receiving more attention than at any time in the past, engineers reported. Several research projects on this phase of air conditioning are under way, they said.

Air conditioning machines which also supply buildings with a supply of hot water continuously at low cost are among the long list of exhibits, which includes air filters, fans, blowers, refrigerating and plumbing equipment and a supply of modern coal, gas and oil heating devices.

While many of the entries are in actual operation, others are illustrated with miniature models and motion pictures.

The exposition will close on Friday.

Reciprocal Trade Pact With Britain Hit by Wool Men

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—The president of the National Wool Growers Association voiced criticism today of two Roosevelt Administration policies.

R. C. Rich of Burley, Idaho, in a speech prepared for the opening session of the 73d national convention, cited aspects of the proposed reciprocal trade treaty with Great Britain and the pending government reorganization bill which he termed detrimental to his industry.

Would Protect Farmer

Of the trade treaty he declared, "We must see to it that no stone is left unturned in the effort to keep American markets fully protected for the American farmer."

He termed the reorganization bill to give President Roosevelt power to transfer the forest service from the Agriculture Department to the Department of the Interior "not in the interest of livestock growers generally."

Mr. Rich said the wool industry faces the same problem that caused formation of the association in Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1865—"that of seeing to it that we have fair and reasonable tariff protection for our products."

He said Senator O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming "made an occasion a few days ago to point out to the members of the Senate the fact that any reductions in present tariff rates on wool cloth or woolen materials in process of manufacture would have practically the same effect on our wool market as would a reduction in raw wool rates."

Criticizing Lamb Marketing

Discussing lamb marketing, Mr. Rich said, "We have called the attention of the packing firms, and even the presidents of the big concerns, to their late system of what we call 'Chicago-controlled prices,' which system, if carried much farther, in our opinion, will mean that lamb buyers on markets farther west will be merely telephone messenger boys, where in our opinion, they should be men who can appraise lambs and buy them in proper relation to their quality."

The three-day convention, drawing about 500 delegates, is slated to consider sheep in all their aspects, from the wool loom to the dinner table.

Among the important topics is a proposal to ask Congress to force manufacturers to label shoddy to show the percentage of fiber content other than wool and mohair.

The convention's wool marketing committee also had before it a resolution requesting that the Federal Trade Commission establish rules governing wool products similar to those recently put into effect for the rayon industry.

Farmers National Grain Corporation Is Now Dissolved

CHICAGO—The Farmers National Grain Corporation, the co-operative marketing association sponsored by the Federal Farm Board and financed largely with government loans in 1929 in an effort to bolster falling grain prices, has been dissolved.

Stockholders voted Tuesday to sustain the action of the association's board of directors in its plan to carry on co-operative grain marketing on a regional basis.

W. C. Horne, of Fostoria, Ohio, president of the corporation, in a statement late today said:

"Last summer it was decided that regional operations of the corporation would be desirable and such a program was inaugurated and the plan has been sufficiently satisfactory that the stockholders voted to dissolve the present national organization in order that area and regional corporations may be perfected.

"The Farmers National Grain Corporation will be liquidated in an orderly manner during the coming months and in the meantime the regions will be developed to carry on without interruption the program of co-operative marketing of grain."

While the corporation, during its hectic life, was the recipient of government loans, it was not a government agency. It was incorporated in Delaware as a private corporation for profit. Stockholders were regional co-operative associations which dealt in grain.

The purpose of the corporation, as originally set up in 1929 at the invitation of the Farm Board, was to keep the various wheat pools, producer-owned elevators and sales agencies from competing with each other, and to co-ordinate them into a marketing system. The corporation undertook to stabilize grain prices by preventing the bulk of a year's crop being thrown on the market in a comparatively short time.

League Says World Trade in November 10 P. C. Above 1936

GENEVA (AP)—The League of Nations monthly statistical bulletin reported the volume of world trade last November was 10 per cent greater than in November, 1936.

The bulletin also asserted the tonnage of all ships launched in 1937 exceeded that of 1936 by 25 per cent. The United States led other countries with an increase of 108 per cent during the 12-month period.

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Your Income Tax

This is the third of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the Federal income tax.

When to Report Income From Salaries, Wages, Etc.

Of the millions of income-tax returns that are filed annually, the vast majority are from salaried persons and wage earners whose income is derived from personal services.

In general, compensation for personal services should be reported for taxation purposes in the year it is received or unqualifiedly made subject to demand. Compensation credited to the account of or set apart for a taxpayer, without any substantial limitation or restriction, and which may be drawn upon by him at any time, is subject to tax for the year during which so credited or set apart, although not then actually reduced to possession. If the services were rendered during the year 1936, or even prior thereto, but the compensation was not received, or made unqualifiedly subject to demand, by the taxpayer until the year 1937, the entire amount is taxable in the year received or made unqualifiedly subject to demand, when the taxpayer is reporting on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, which is the basis used by most persons in reporting net income.

The names of all employees to whom payments of $1,000 or over a year are made must be reported. The information return should be made on Form 1099, accompanied by transmittal Form 1096 showing the number of returns filed. These returns should be filed on or before Feb. 15, 1938.

All of the various types of compensation, unless specifically exempt by statute, or exempt by fundamental law, should be included in the taxpayer's return of gross income, such as salaries, wages, fees, commissions, bonuses, tips, honorariums, prizes, awards, retiring allowances for past services, etc. Where services are paid for in whole or in part with somthing other than money, the fair market value of the thing taken in payment must be included as income. Other items subject to tax are fees received by ministers of the gospel for funerals, baptisms, masses, and like services; executors' fees; directors' fees; federal jury fees; and prizes received in contests of various kinds.

The salaries of federal officers and employees are subject to tax, including the salary of the President of the United States and judges of courts of the United States taking office after the date of enactment of the Revenue Act of 1922, which was June 6, 1932. The salary of the Vice-President of the United States, and the salaries of members of the House of Representatives and the members of the United States Senate are also subject to income tax.

5 STOCKS
Cheap on Earnings

You will find it worth-while to read this important analysis in January 26 FINANCIAL WORLD. Our editors show in this market study 5 stock issues that look attractive on a price-earnings basis. Current prices appear generously to discount the possible moderate decline in earnings this year. It will pay you to read these additional features: "New Beneficiaries of Rearmament," "An Investment Issue With a Speculative Kick," "Technical Position of the Market," "N. Y. Bank Shares Reviewed," "What Shareholders Should Know About Stock Rights," "Will French Crisis Have Repercussions Here?" and "Outlook Now for Commonwealth & Southern."

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The FINANCIAL WORLD
America's 35-Year-Old Investment Weekly
21 C. M. West Street New York, N. Y.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,650,000
Previous day	535,430
1938 volume to date	18,948,651
1937 volume to date	51,237,180

Securities Take Steepest Plunge Of the New Year

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Losses of one to more than 6 points were numerous in the stock market today after the heaviest selling wave of the new year rolled over the list, notably steel, chemical, copper and other industrials.

Leaders rallied a bit as selling diminished in the afternoon but near the final hour most prices were about the lowest of the day. American Water Works broke more than 1 on news directors had voted against a payment on the common.

Activity Increased

In the first three hours transactions approximated 1,250,000 shares against 350,000 in the same period yesterday. Trading was at the rate of about 1,650,000 for the full session.

Profit-making prospects held the center of discussion in brokerage circles as corporate and railroad statements showed deep cuts in earnings. Helping focus attention on the earnings outlook was President Roosevelt's statement holding industry should maintain wages and cut prices to stimulate markets for goods.

Several dividend actions, indicating a tendency to reduce or omit payments in line with the shrinkage in profits the last few months, contributed to the interest in corporate profits.

Such news, however, hardly could be called unexpected in light of the recent business slump, many brokers contended. They noted the fourth-quarter earnings report of U. S. Steel was better than expected in some quarters. "Big Steel's" failure to make another payment on the common had been anticipated widely.

Also noted was the 54 per cent decline in fourth quarter earnings from a year previous shown by the first 17 major concerns reporting.

Industrial shares bore the heaviest selling impact but losses were general, with utilities resistant.

Among the conspicuous losers were United States Steel, Bethlehem, Inlandsteel, General Motors, Chrysler, Allied Chemical, Anaconda Copper, Kennecott, J. I. Case, Sears Roebuck, Johns Manville, du Pont, Pullman, American Smelting, Goodyear, Southern Pacific and American Can.

Bond Market Weak

Weakness prevailed in several sections of the bond market today, particularly low-priced rails, a number of which dropped 1 to 5 points. U. S. Governments were more steady.

Widest losses were shown by Baltimore & Ohio 4s, Burlington 4½s, Cleveland Union Terminal 5s and 4½s, Northern Pacific 6s and 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Allegany 5s and Great Northern 4s.

U. S. Governments ranged from 4-32ds of a point higher to 5-32ds lower. There were more advances than declines. Foreign dollar bonds were unsettled by a break of more than a point in two Japanese issues but losses generally were small.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Curb market stocks moved steadily downhill today in fairly active trading. Near the final hour losses ranged from major fractions to 5 points.

Showing the widest declines were a group of inactive specialties including Aluminum Company, Buckeye Pipe Line, Jones & Laughlin Steel, Babcock & Wilcox, Newmont Mining, Pepperell Manufacturing and Sherwin Williams.

Losing 1 to 2 were American Cyanamid "B," American Gas, Northern States Power "A" and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Business Personals

James E. Gibbons, consulting engineer, until recently director of labor relations and earlier a special representative of the General Contractors Association of New York, has become associated with the American Surety Company of New York and the New York Casualty Company, effective Jan. 1, 1938. Mr. Gibbons will assist in the production, underwriting and settlement of claims on contract bonds issued by these companies.

Tifft Brothers, members of the New York Stock Exchange, have announced that Shearson, Hammill & Co. are now their New York correspondents. This firm has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1902 and also holds memberships on the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Curb Exchange. Offices are maintained in New York, Chicago and Montreal and the firm operates a correspondent wire to San Francisco.

H. L. McClinton has been elected vice-president of N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., in charge of radio program creation and production, and C. Halstead Cottington vice-president in charge of radio plans, merchandising and station time, according to H. A. Batten, president.

At the annual meeting of the New York Security Dealers Association, Frank Dunne was re-elected president for the current year. Clarence E. Unterberg, second vice-president of the association in 1937, was elected first vice-president for 1938, and John J. O'Kane Jr. was elected second vice-president. John E. Sloane was re-elected treasurer, and William Hart Smith, secretary. Peter Ross is executive secretary.

The board of directors of Universal Pictures Company, Inc., has elected three new vice-presidents: William Scully, general sales manager; Mathew Fox, assistant to the president, and H. J. Seidelman, who is joining the company under a long-term contract.

Campbell, Phelps & Co. have announced that Raymond Ketchum and Casper G. Lennertz are now associated with them.

Levin R. Marshall, a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a former partner of Phelps & McKee, dissolved, has been admitted to general partnership in the stock exchange firm of Cohu Brothers.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	37¾	37¼	37¼	—¾
85	43¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	44	44	44	—4
22⅝	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	26	9⅛	8¾	9	—⅞
28⅝	16½	Adams-Millis (2a)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—⅝
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅝
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 21
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	10	51	50	50⅜	—2⅝
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	10	1	1	1	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	77	12¼	11½	12	—⅝
5⅜	1	Alleghany	34	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
56½	10	Alleg pf xw	3	12½	12½	12½	Jan 25
59⅜	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	19	12¾	11¼	12	—1½
52	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	12¾	12¾	12½	Jan 25
25⅛	10½	Alleg pr pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 22
48⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	13	18¾	17⅛	17⅞	—1⅞
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	9	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	—1¼
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	15	169⅞	162	162	—7½
17⅞	7¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	8	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	—1⅛
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores	61	7⅛	6⅞	7	—¾
85	49	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	—⅛
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	46	45	42	43⅛	—2⅝
39⅜	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	12¼	12⅛	12¼	—⅜
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2¾	2½	2½	—¾
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	4	24	22⅞	24	Jan 13
114⅞	51½	Amerada (2)	13	63	60½	62	—3
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7¾g)	4	62	60	60	—2
41⅜	18	Am Bank Note (¼e)	8	14½	13	13⅛	—1⅜
80⅜	28	Am Brake Sh (3.40g)	7	36⅝	34	35	—2
121	69	Am Can (4)	16	79⅞	77⅜	78⅛	—1½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	164	164	164	Jan 14
71	16⅛	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	11	22	21⅛	22	—2
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jan 22
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1⅛g)	15	15	14¼	14⅞	—⅞
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jan 24
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	2	101	100	101	+1½
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	+¼
30⅜	8¼	Am Coml Alchl (½g)	6	12¼	12	12	—¾
33⅜	12⅛	Am Crys Sug (½e)	10	15	14⅞	15	
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅜
17	5	Am European	3	6½	6⅜	6½	Jan 18
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	15	3¾	3½	3½	—⅛
58⅞	14¼	Am & For P $6 pf	1	19	19	19	Jan 14
68⅞	17½	Am & For P $7 pf	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	—1¾
38⅜	3¾	Am & For P 2 pf	9	8¾	8¼	8¾	—¼
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	6	11	10½	10½	—½
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	18	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	4	21⅝	21	21⅝	—1⅜
25⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	6	36	35	35	—1
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅞	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	3	16	16	16	—⅛
17¾	5¾	Am International	13	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	35	18¾	17⅝	18¾	—¼
125	53	Am Loco pf (7g)	3	61	60	61	—5
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (.20e)	9	13½	12⅞	12⅞	—¾
13⅜	3	Am M & Met	5	4½	4½	4½	—¼
68⅜	24¾	Am Metal (3g)	8	32½	31⅞	32¼	—2½
129½	110	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	104	104	104	Jan 25
16½	3	Am Power & Light	76	5⅛	4¾	4¾	—⅝
37⅛	31	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝g)	5	32	30	30	—4
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾g)	10	26	24¾	24¾	—3¼
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	41	12¼	11¾	12	—⅝
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill	41	19⅞	19	19½	—1⅜
101⅝	63⅛	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	75	73	73	—1⅞
36	15¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	—1¼
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	4	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅜
105¾	41	Am Smelt&R (¾e)	68	48¾	46	46¾	—3½
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	—1⅛
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	+½
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	55	27⅝	25⅝	26¼	—2
26½	5⅝	Am Stores	1	9½	9½	9½	—¾
56⅞	24	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	—1
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Jan 21
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17	17	17	—¼
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	50	145⅛	144¾	144½	—1
99	57	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67	67	67	—½
99⅞	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	8	68	67½	67¾	—½
150½	124¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	138¾	138¾	138¾	Jan 21
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	10	6⅛	6⅛	6¼	—¼
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	118	10⅞	9½	9½	—1⅜
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jan 25
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	4	4½	4¼	4¼	—½
79	25¼	Am Woolen pf	8	28½	28	28⅛	—1⅜
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	57	6¾	6¼	6⅜	—⅝
79⅞	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	2	37½	37½	37½	Jan 17
69½	25½	Anaconda (1¾g)	325	31⅝	29⅝	30⅛	—2
97	39	Anacon W&C	20	45¼	40	41	—4½
		Anchor Hock (.60a)	3	16	16	16	—¼
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	2	13½	13½	13½	—¼
10¼	2½	A P W Paper	6	5	3⅞	5	Dec 31
46	22	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	28½	28	28	—1½
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	100	99¾	99¾	Jan 25
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	95	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	—¼
99½	57	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	67½	67½	67½	—2⅜
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jan 21
70½	30	Armst'g Cork (2½g)	17	36	34½	35	—1½
16⅛	4⅞	Arnold Const (¼e)	*5	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	—⅜
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+¼
24¾	6	Assd Dry Goods	15	7	6¾	7	—½
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	
25	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	33	Associates Inv (3a)	1	35	35	35	Jan 10
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	33	36	34¾	35½	—1
104	66½	Atchison pf (5)	6	67	62½	62½	—5⅜
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1⅛g)	9	22½	21	22½	—1
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	3	7	7	7	Jan 18
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	—1½
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	15	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	—½
116½	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105½	105½	105½	Jan 20
18½	7⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	17	8	7¾	7¾	—⅜
52⅞	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40½	40½	40½	
94	38	Atlas Powd (3¾g)	1	43½	43⅝	43½	—1½
8¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6½	6	6	—¾
36¾	3½	Auburn Auto	13	4½	4	4	—⅞
9½	2	Austin Nichols	2	2⅞	2½	2½	—½
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	47	4	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	39	8⅛	7⅜	8	—½
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	67	8½	8	8⅜	—⅝
47⅜	10	Balt & Ohio pf	16	10⅛	9¾	10	—¾
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	—1⅛
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	26	16	14½	15	—1¼
32	7¾	Barker Bros (¾g)	3	9	9	9	—½
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	58	14⅝	13⅞	14	—½
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	11¼	11	11	—½
28¾	13¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	17¼	17	17	Jan 24
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	96½	96½	96½	Jan 17
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99	99	99	—⅞
15¾	8⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	1	8	8	8	—⅛
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	48	13¾	12⅝	12¾	—¾
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	5	17½	17	17	—¼
62¾	29	Best & Co (2¼a)	9	33¾	33	33½	—3½
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	317	57⅞	55½	56½	—3½
20	14	Beth Steel 5% p. (1)	6	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	10	92¾	89½	90	—4⅞
69¾	22¼	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	24¾	24⅞	24⅞	—⅝
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	—¼
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	14	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—¾
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	134	30	28⅞	3 0	—1½
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	27½	27¼	27¼	—1
25	11	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	12½	12½	12½	—½
28	16	Borden (1.60)	21	18½	18	18	—½
50⅝	22¾	Borg Warner (2a)	40	25	23½	23½	—1¾
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	4	4	4	Jan 21
35⅝	57⅞	Bower R Bear (½e)	9	18⅞	18	18	—1¼
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	16	9	8¾	8⅞	—½
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	51	23	21	21⅞	—1⅜
53½	22	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	1	30	30	30	Jan 21
47	27	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	13	31	29	29	—3½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2	2	2	—⅛
38⅛	5⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf	11	7½	7	7	—1⅛
53	7	Bkln-Man Tr	43	10¼	9¾	9⅞	—⅝
102¼	21	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	29	29	29	—2
52⅞	15½	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	9	18	17¾	17¾	—¾
50	34	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	—1
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	14	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	—½
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	31	8⅜	7¾	8	—½
14⅝	2¼	Budd Mfg	62	5½	5	5⅛	—⅜
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	4¾	4½	4½	—⅜
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	21	16¾	16	16	—1¾
65¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (4)	9	28¼	28⅛	28¼	—1½
18⅝	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	26	8⅛	7⅜	7⅜	—½
35⅝	15	Burr Add Mach (.20e)	38	17¼	16¼	17	—½
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	
39	6½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	10⅞	10¼	10¼	Jan 19
18⅛	5⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	6	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	—⅜
36⅛	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20⅛	20	20	—⅛
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	6	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
33¾	6	Byers Co	7	10	9⅛	9¼	—¾
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (½e)	2	18½	18	18	—1⅜
		C					
48⅛	18¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	22½	21¾	21¾	—¾
52½	49⅞	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Dec 28
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	31	2⅛	2	2	
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	38	8¾	8	8⅛	—¾
37⅝	10	Camp Wyant (1)	4	13½	12½	12½	—1½
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	74	16¼	15½	15⅞	—1
17⅛	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	16	7¼	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
61⅛	28	Cannon Mills (½e)	4	35	35	35	—1
16½	4⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	6¼	5⅜	5⅜	—¾
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.55g)	2	17½	17½	17½	
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen (.35g)	3	4	4	4	—¼
101¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	10	88½	85½	86¼	—5¼
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	9	48½	46	47	—2
105¼	97	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	3	101½	101½	101½	—¼
41⅛	13	Celanese Corp	21	15	14¾	14⅞	—⅝
115	90	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
48⅛	19⅛	Celotex (1.20g)	1	21	21	21	—⅛
39⅜	24	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	5	27½	27	27½	+½
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	12	3½	3⅜	3½	—¼
41⅞	8	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	Jan 19
24⅝	4	Cent Violetta (½g)	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅝
14⅛	3½	Cent Rib M (.10e)	1	5	5	5	—½
86⅝	34⅞	Cerro de Pas (1e)	18	40	38⅝	39⅛	—⅝
23⅝	3⅛	Certain-teed	21	7	6⅝	6⅞	—⅝
63¼	25⅝	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	—¼
48	5	Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	Jan 24
68⅜	31	Ches & Ohio (¾e)	23	35	33⅞	34	—1⅛
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89	89	89	Jan 5
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	2	41½	41	41	—2½
4⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 25
13⅛	2	Chi & E Ill pf	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅝
6⅝	¾	Chi & N W	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	—⅛
19⅛	2⅝	Chi & N W pf	1	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	18	⅝	⅝	⅝	—⅛
18⅛	3	Chi Gt West pf	6	4	4	4	—¼
32	10	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	4	12⅝	12	12	—1
3⅛	⅜	Chi M St P & P	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅛	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	8	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
33	6¼	Chi Pneu 1	12	11	10⅞	10⅞	—1⅛
45	28¾	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jan 22
3⅝	⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 20
6⅝	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
10⅛	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 24
27⅛	6⅛	Chi Yell Cab (1⅛g)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 20
22⅛	12	Chick Cot Oil	6	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
18⅛	3	Childs Co	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅝
135⅛	46⅛	Chrysler (10g)	397	56⅛	53	53⅛	—4
21⅛	13	City Ice & F (2)	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	2	3	3	3	
48	17¼	Clark Equip (4.80g)	14	21	20	20	—1½
48⅛	19½	Clev Graph B (2.80g)	1	23	23	23	—3
41	24½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	8	35½	35	35	—2
39⅞	13¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	10	14	13¾	13⅞	—½
170⅛	93¾	Coca-Cola (3a)	6	120⅛	118	118	—4
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	22	10⅛	9⅞	10	—¼
104½	95	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	94	94	94	Jan 25
63⅜	18	Coll & Aik (5g)	4	24⅝	23	23	—2¼
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	6	16⅞	16	16⅛	—1⅛
32	16⅜	Columb Br A (1.95g)	5	20	19½	19½	—⅝
31½	16⅝	Columb Br B (1.95g)	1	21	21	21	Jan 20
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	102	8	7⅛	7½	—½
106	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	74½	74½	74½	Jan 22
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1)	15	13½	12⅝	12⅝	—¾
46⅛	25⅞	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	Jan 13
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	68⅜	67	67	—3
69¼	30⅝	Coml Credit (4a)	11	35¼	33½	34⅛	—1⅜
114	80	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	86	86	86	Jan 5
80¼	34	Coml Inv Tr (4a)	10	39⅝	38¼	38¾	—2¼
120	86	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+⅜
21⅛	5	Coml Solv (.60)	26	8⅝	8	8⅛	—⅜
4⅛	1	Comwith & Sou	44	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
75⅝	34	Comlth&So pf (¾k)	14	36½	34	34	—3
		Comwith Ed (1¼)	15	25	24¾	24¾	—½
19⅛	4½	Conde Nast	2	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—½
45½	20	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	1	23	23	23	—1½
19⅛	7½	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	Jan 13
33⅝	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	40	16	15⅛	15⅜	—⅝
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾e)	6	7¼	7	7⅛	—⅛
49⅞	21⅛	Consol Edison (2)	122	22½	21⅛	21⅝	—1⅛
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	93½	93¼	93¼	—¼
5⅜	1	Consol Film	1	1½	1½	1½	
18⅜	4⅛	Consol Film pf (½g)	6	5½	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	3	5	4¾	4¾	—⅜
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	72	9½	9⅛	9¼	—⅜
105⅞	100	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
10⅝	3⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	—½
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	4	4½	4¼	4½	—⅝
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jan 20
92½	79¾	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jan 21
37⅝	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	27	15	14⅛	14¼	—1⅛
37⅝	7⅛	Cont Baking A	44	14	13⅛	13⅞	—⅞
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	21	2	2	2	
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	79	79	79	
69½	37½	Cont Can (½e)	16	39¾	38¾	39	—1½
108½	106⅞	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	109¾	109½	109¾	
25¾	5⅛	Cont Dia Fib	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅝
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	30½	29⅛	29⅛	—1⅛
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—¼
49	24	Cont Oil Del (¼e)	46	29¾	28⅝	29⅛	—1
35⅜	9½	Cont Steel (1⅜g)	2	15	14¼	14¼	—1¾
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	23	61⅛	58¾	59⅞	—2⅝
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	164½	164½	164½	Jan 10
10¼	3	Coty (.10g)	21	4½	4¼	4¼	—¼
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	21	23½	21⅛	22⅜	—1¼
115	88⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	93	93	93	
37	21	Cream of Wh (½e)	5	23	23	23	
28¾	6½	Crosley Radio	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅜
100⅞	28¼	Crown Cork (2)	19	35	33½	34½	—1
56½	34	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	37	37	37	Jan 4
47¼	30½	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jan 25
25¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (¼e)	33	10⅝	9½	10	—1
108¾	57⅛	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	69	68½	68½	+½
81⅜	21	Crucible Steel	34	38	34½	35⅜	—3¼
135	80	Crucible Stl pf (9g)	2	93½	89	89	—5½
3	½	Cuba Co	2	1	⅞	⅞	Jan 21
14⅝	2¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	6	4¾	4½	4⅝	—⅛
43	12	Cudahy Pack	3	17¼	16¼	16¼	—1¾
20⅝	4	Curtis Publishing	9	6⅝	6⅜	6½	—⅜
109½	39½	Curtis Pub pf (1k)	2	46½	46½	46½	—1
8⅜	2	Curtiss-Wright	141	4½	4⅛	4¼	—⅜
23¾	8½	Curtiss-Wri't A (½g)	67	16⅛	15¼	15⅝	—⅞
27	18¼	Cutler-Hamm'r (¼g)	9	18⅝	17¼	18½	—1½
		D					
18½	6	Davega Stores (¾)	2	6½	6¼	6¼	—½
24	12½	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	15	15	15	Jan 24
27	19½	Deere & Co	143	21½	19⅞	20⅝	—2
31¾	20⅝	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	2	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
29	8	Diesel Wem-Gil (2g)	2	14	13	13	—2
58⅝	13	Del & Hudson	18	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅞
24½	5	Del Lack & W	15	6⅝	6½	6½	—½
10⅞	1¾	Den & Rio G W pf	8	2	2	2	—⅛
146½	88⅝	Detroit Ed (2e)	9	98	97	97½	—2½
76⅛	29½	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	33½	33½	33½	—½
36½	18¼	Diamond Match (1)	1	25¼	25	25	—¼
40½	30	Diam Mat pf (1½)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	Jan 25
23	5¾	Diam T Mot (1)	22	7⅞	7¼	7¼	—¾
29	10	Dist Corp-Seag (½g)	22	14¼	13	13½	—¾
96	60½	Dist Corp-S pf ww (5)	9	66	66	66	—3½
25	15	Dixie Vortex (1½)	1	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—¼
46⅜	16½	Doehler D C (2g)	13	20¼	20	20	—⅜
57¼	35	Dome Mines (1e)	24	56¼	55½	55½	—⅞
12⅝	5	Dominion Stores	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Jan 21
77¼	26½	Douglas Aircraft	134	40⅞	39	39⅞	—2⅜
150⅛	79⅛	Dow Chem (¾e)	9	91	90	90	—3
55	21	Dresser A (1½g)	9	20½	20¼	20¼	—1
39¼	8¼	Dresser B	13	11	10⅛	10½	—1½
1⅜	¼	Duluth So Sh & Atl	5	⅜	¼	¼	Jan 3
3½	½	Duluth S S & A pf	30	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 3
8¼	1½	Dunhill Internat	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 22
17½	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10	10	10	Dec 28
180⅛	98	du Pont de N (6¼g)	66	114⅝	111¼	112½	—3¼
135½	130	du Pont deb (6)	1	135	135	135	Jan 20
112	107½	du Pont pf (4½)	2	113¼	113¼	113¼	Jan 25
		E					
17	2½	Eastern Rolling Mill	5	6¼	5¾	6	—½
198	144	Eastman Kodak (8a)	14	162	157	157	—5¾
37½	15¼	Eaton Mfg (2¾g)	7	19	17	18	—1⅛
16	2¾	Eitingon Schild	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
7¼	3⅛	Elec & Mus (.19g)	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
45½	14⅞	El Auto Lite (2.60g)	28	19¼	17⅝	18⅛	—1⅜
16	3¼	Elec Boat (.60g)	140	9½	8⅛	9¼	—½
26⅛	6⅛	Elec Pow & Light	153	10⅝	9⅝	10	—1⅛
87	24	Elec P & L $6 pf	2	31⅛	31	31	—3
92½	27	Elec P & L pf	8	35	34	34½	—3
44½	22	Elec Stor Bat (2½g)	4	26⅛	26	26	—1⅛
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 18
8	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf	4	2	2	2	—⅛
29	14½	El Paso N Gas (2a)	9	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—1⅛
60	33	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	40	40	40	Jan 10
17⅝	3	Eng Pub Svc	39	4½	4	4¼	—⅝
78⅛	41	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	2	46½	46½	46½	—1
81	45	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	1	50	50	50	Jan 22
86½	50	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	2	62½	62	62	Jan 10
9⅜	1⅝	Equitable Off Bldg	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 25
23⅝	4¼	Erie RR	10	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
35⅝	8¼	Erie 1 pf	13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅜
28¼	5	Erie 2 pf	4	3⅞	3½	3⅞	—⅝
14⅛	3	Eureka Vac Clean	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅜
34¼	6½	Evans Prod	6	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅞
6⅜	1¼	Exchange Buffet	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 24
		F					
71⅞	23½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	6	27¼	26⅛	26⅛	—1¼
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar31
70	26	Fajardo Sugar (4g)	6	30½	30	30	—1
29⅝	7½	Fed Lit & Trac (1g)	3	9⅝	9	9	—1⅛
150	60	Fed Min'g & Sm (5g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 21
129	90	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	2	95	94	95	Nov 9
11⅝	2	Fed Motor	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	—½
11½	2¼	Fed Screw	3	3½	3½	3½	
6	1¼	Fed Water Serv A	2	1½	1½	1½	—⅛
43¾	14¾	Fed D Stores (¼e)	5	16⅛	14¼	15¼	—1⅛
108⅞	65	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	2	75	75	75	—2¼
45⅝	22½	Fid P F Ins (1.60a)	2	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	—1¼
41⅜	16½	Firestone T&R (½e)	6	22½	21	21⅛	—1⅜
107½	90	Firestn T&R pf (6)	92	91⅛	91	91	Jan 25
25¼	26½	First Nat Strs (⅝e)	4	32⅝	32	32	—¼
46⅛	11½	Flintkote (1)	16	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—½
58½	22	Florence Sto (3¼g)	1	28	28	28	Jan 21
39½	15	Florsheim Sh A (¼e)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 17
9⅞	1½	Follansbee	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
58	27	Food Mach (2½)	3	30½	29⅝	29⅝	—1¼
54½	11½	Foster Wheeler	27	16½	15½	16¼	—1¼
18⅝	2¾	Francisco Sug	2	4⅛	4	4	—½
32¼	18	Freeport Sul (2)	18	25⅞	25¼	25½	—1⅞
		G					
7½	1⅛	Gabriel A	3	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
15⅝	3	Gair (Robert)	15	4¼	4	4	—⅜
39¼	11½	Gair (Robt) pf	2	15	15	15	Jan 25
19½	4	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	5	6⅛	6¼	6¼	—⅜
15⅛	5⅛	Gen Am Investors	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
105⅛	91	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	95	95	95	Jan 25
86½	31⅛	Gen Am Tran (3⅛g)	5	40½	40	40	—1
19½	5	Gen Baking (.60a)	22	8½	8	8½	—⅛
14	2½	Gen Bronze	3	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	—⅜
32½	6¼	Gen Cable	24	10	9½	9⅝	—⅞
65	14¼	Gen Cable A	6	20	19⅛	19½	—¾
126⅜	66	Gen Cable pf (7g)	1	65	65	65	—6
52¼	22	Gen Cig (3g)	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
64⅞	34	Gen Elec (2.20g)	234	40⅛	39½	40	—1⅜
44⅛	28⅛	Gen Foods (2)	11	32⅞	31⅝	32⅞	+⅝
3¾	¾	Gen Gas & Elec A	16	1⅛	1	1	
65⅞	48	Gen Mills (3)	2	55½	55	55½	—½
70½	28⅝	Gen Motors (3¾g)	336	34⅞	33¼	33⅝	—1⅞
122⅝	111	Gen Motors pf (5)	2	114¾	114¾	114¾	—1⅛
15¼	3½	Gen Outdoor Adv	11	5½	5¼	5¼	—½
60½	21½	Gen Out Ad A (1½g)	1	28½	28½	28½	—3
19	8½	Gen Print Ink (.90g)	16	8¾	8½	8⅝	—¼
5⅝	1⅛	Gen Pub Service	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—¼
65½	17	Gen Ry Sig (¼e)	4	20¼	19¾	20⅛	—1⅜
5⅝	1	Gen Real & Util	112	1½	1¼	1¼	—¼
48⅞	14	Gen Real & Util pf	1	16½	16½	16½	—1¾
70¼	18	Gen Refract (3g)	20	23⅝	22	22½	—1⅝
33⅝	9½	Gen Thea Eq (1¼g)	5	11½	11	11¼	—1
43⅞	16	Gen Time Inst (1)	4	16½	16	16	—1
38½	8	Gen T & Rub (½g)	26	12½	11⅞	11⅞	—⅝
20⅞	8	Gillette (1)	25	10	9½	9½	—⅝
88⅝	56	Gillette pf (5)	3	60	58	58	—1⅞
29⅝	6¼	Gimbel Bros	19	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—½
90¼	49⅞	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	Jan 20
51⅞	19⅞	Glidden Co (2)	18	23¼	22½	22½	—1⅞
58⅛	43	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	50	50	50	Jan 24
6⅞	1⅛	Gobel (Adolph)	13	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
8¼	2	Goebel Brew (.20a)	12	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
50⅛	12⅝	Goodrich (1g)	69	17	15⅞	16¼	—1
87⅝	46	Goodrich pf (5)	2	54½	53⅝	53⅝	—1¼
47⅝	16⅛	Goodyr T&R (2½g)	100	20¼	19	19⅛	—1⅝
141	72½	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	3	82	81	81	—4
13⅛	3¼	Gotham Silk Hos	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
4⅝	1⅜	Graham-Paige	28	1⅛	1⅜	1½	
15	3	Granby Consol Min	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
5⅝	1⅛	Grand Union	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—½
27⅞	10	Grand Un pf (2½g)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jan 24
48⅛	13	Gran City Stl (1¼g)	66	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅛
47⅝	22	Grant (WT) (.85e)	9	26¼	25	25	—1⅝
32⅛	19¾	Grant (WT) pf (1)	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
38¼	10	Gt Nor Ir O ct (⅝e)	8	13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅝
56⅝	20½	Gt No Ry pf (2g)	24	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	—⅝
42¼	23½	Gt W Sugar (2.40a)	4	31	30¼	30¼	—⅝
39⅛	15⅛	Green (H L) 1.60a)	5	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
16⅞	7⅛	Greyhound (.80a)	71	9⅛	7⅜	9	—⅝
11⅛	7⅛	Greyhound pf (.55)	9	8⅛	7⅞	7⅛	+⅛
6⅛	1	Guantanamo Sugar	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan [illegible]
17⅛	3⅛	Gulf Mobile & Nor	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 19
50⅛	13	Gulf M&N pf (2½g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
34¾	23½	Hacknak Wat (1½g)	1	25	25	25	Jan 22
20⅝	4¾	Hall Printing	3	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	—1
31	17¾	Hamilton W (2g)	1	18½	18½	18½	—1½
58½	18	Harb-Walker (3)	10	22	21½	21⅝	—⅝
17¾	5	Hat Corp A (.20e)	1	7	7	7	Jan 25
8	1½	Hayes Body	5	2⅛	2	2	—¼
117½	80½	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	1	89¾	89¾	89¾	Jan 25
15⅞	5⅝	Hecker Prod (.60)	14	7	6½	6½	—⅝
126	86	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	90	90	90	Jan 21
29⅝	11	Hercules Motors (1)	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅝
64	50	Hercules Pow (¾g)	2	54¼	54	54¼	—¾
67¾	39¼	Hershey Choc (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	+5
111	83	Hersh cv pf (4a)	*1	93	93	93	Jan 24
37	16½	Hinde & D P (2)	1	19½	19½	19½	Jan 21
52¾	15½	Holland Furn (½e)	7	19	18¼	18⅝	—⅞
30¾	7¾	Hollander	9	9	8¾	9	—¾
43½	15½	Holly Sugar (2¼e)	14	19½	19	19¼	—¾
53¾	39¾	Homestake M (4½)	19	62⅝	61½	61½	—1⅝
41	21	Houd-Her A (2½)	7	23⅝	23	23	Jan 25
27⅞	6	Houd-Her B (1½)	18	10⅛	9¼	9⅝	—⅝
73	44	Household Fin (4a)	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	—¼
94	78½	Household F pf (5)	2	83⅞	83½	83½	—⅜
17⅝	4¾	Houston Oil	52	7¼	6⅞	7	—¼
90½	37	Howe Sound (3a)	15	47	45½	47	—¾
5⅞	1⅛	Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	
15⅝	3½	Hudson & Man pf	6	8⅝	8½	8½	Jan 25
23¼	4	Hudson Motor (¼g)	43	8⅝	7¾	7⅞	—⅝
4¼	1⅛	Hupp Motor	90	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
		I					
38	8	Illinois Central	46	9¾	9⅛	9¼	—⅝
67½	16	Illinois Central pf	1	16½	16½	16½	—1½
22¼	5⅛	Indian Refin (.15g)	11	7⅜	7	7	—¾
47½	15	Indust Rayon (¼e)	17	20⅜	19⅛	19¾	—1
144	72	Inger Rand (6g)	9	74	73½	74	—1
131¼	58¾	Inland Steel (4)	9	72½	70	70	—3
33⅛	6¼	Inspiration Copper	114	12½	11½	12¼	—½
6	3⅞	Insuransh ct (.20)	2	4½	4½	4½	Jan 20
13¾	1½	Interboro Rap Tr	21	4⅜	4	4	—⅜
64¼	20	Interchem Corp	29	21⅜	17	17	—4½
11½	2⅛	Intercont Rubber	15	3¾	3¾	3¾	—¼
28½	6	Interlake Ir (.65g)	92	11	10½	10⅞	—¾
9⅛	2	Int Agricultural	21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅜
63½	18¼	Int Agr pr pf (3g)	1	25	25	25	—2
189	127½	Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	150	150	150	—4½
120	53⅛	Int Harvester (2½)	38	62½	59	60¼	—3¼
162	138	Int Harvester pf (7)	2	147	147	147	Jan 11
16⅞	3	Int Hydro-Elec A	18	6	5¾	5¾	—⅜
15¼	1⅞	Int Merc Marine	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	—¼
18¾	6	Int Mining (.90g)	25	10⅜	9⅝	10¼	—⅜
74⅜	37	Int Nickel Can (2a)	211	48¼	46⅞	47½	—1⅝
135¾	127⅞	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	132	132	132	Jan 19
19¼	6¼	Int Pap & P	41	8⅜	7⅛	7⅝	—½
68½	29½	Int Pap & P pf (5)	17	32	31	31½	—2¼
28¾	19½	Int Salt (1½a)	1	21	21	21	Jan 25
49⅝	30	Int Shoe (2)	2	35¾	35	35	Jan 24
52	16	Int Silver	1	17	17	17	—½
15⅞	4	Int Tel & Tel	54	6½	6⅛	6¼	—⅜
8⅜	6⅜	Int T & T fgn ct	3	7½	7½	7½	Jan 25
36⅛	8⅝	Intrst D S (2¾g)	16	11	10	10	—1
26½	9	Intertype (.80g)	2	11½	11¼	11¼	—¾
30	20½	Island Creek Cl (2)	7	23	23	23	Jan 25
		J—K					
87⅛	49	Jewel Tea (4a)	9	50	48½	48½	—1⅝
133	65½	Johns-Manville (3a)	11	69	66½	69	—3¾
46	15⅛	Kalam Stove&F(¼e)	2	19	19	19	
29	5	Kan City Southern	8	7¾	7⅛	7¼	—½
44⅛	14⅛	Kan City So pf (1½g)	1	19	19	19	Jan 21
35	15	Kaufmann Dpt (.40e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	—¼
27¼	13	Kayser (J) (¼e)	2	13⅛	13	13	—¼
23⅝	7	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	5	7¾	7½	7½	—½
19½	4	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	—¼
69⅜	28¼	Kennecott Cop (2a)	159	36¼	34⅞	35½	—2
20½	5	Keystone S & W	*8	8	7¾	7⅞	—⅛
46¾	17¾	Kimberly-Clark (1a)	1	20¾	20½	20½	—1½
9⅜	1¾	Kinney (G R)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	—⅛
29⅝	15½	Kresge (S S) (1.20)	14	17¼	16⅝	16¾	—⅜
15⅞	4	Kresge Dept Stores	4	6	5½	5½	Jan 12
47½	22	Kress (S H) (1.60)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—2⅜
24¼	14	Kroger Groc (1.60)	12	16¾	16	16	—⅞
		L					
24	10⅛	Lambert Co (⅜e)	9	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
17¾	6	Lane Bryant (½g)	2	6	6	6	Jan 8
27⅞	9¾	Lee Rub & T (¼e)	13	13½	13	13	—1
51½	14	Lehigh Port C (¼e)	13	16¾	15¾	15¾	—1¾
3¾	⅝	Lehigh Valley Coal	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
18½	2⅞	Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
24⅝	4¼	Lehigh Valley RR	12	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	—¼
43½	22¾	Lehman Corp (1)	16	25	25	25	—1⅛
21⅜	8	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	3	10	10	10	Jan 25
58⅝	23	Lerner Stores (2)	11	26¼	25½	25½	—1
79	33⅝	L O F Glass (4g)	42	36½	34	35	—1¾
15⅝	5	Lib, McN & L (1.40g)	1	8	8	8	—¼
29	23	Life Savers (1.60a)	12	26½	26½	26½	Jan 21
113¼	82	Ligg & Myers (4a)	1	97	97	97	Jan 25
114	83½	Ligg & My B (4a)	9	96	95	95	—2
175	151	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Jan 25
23½	15½	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	2	16¼	16	16¼	Jan 18
83½	18¼	Lima Loco (2½g)	11	28½	27	27	—2
63	33	Link Belt (2a)	9	37⅞	37	37	—2
26⅞	14	Liq Carbonic (1.60)	4	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	Jan 25
87⅞	43⅝	Loew's (7½g)	81	47⅝	45⅝	46⅞	—2⅝
110	99¾	Loew's pf (6½)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	—⅜
3⅞	1	Loft	14	1½	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
75¼	31½	Lone Star Cem (3a)	40	34	32	32¼	—1⅞
10¾	2⅛	Long-Bell A	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
43¼	17⅛	Loose-W Bis (.30e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 24
28⅝	15⅝	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	11	17	16⅝	16⅞	—⅜
99	48½	Louisv & Nash (2½e)	5	50¼	49	49	—1⅝
28¾	14½	Louisv G&E A (1½)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jan 21
41¾	13⅛	Ludlum Steel (¼e)	12	18	16⅝	17½	—1
		M					
36	26¾	MacAnd & F (2a)	1	31	31	31	Jan 17
62¼	17⅝	Mack Trucks (1a)	5	21	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅜
58¼	25	Macy (RH) Co (2)	10	29½	28⅝	28⅝	—1⅞
15⅝	8¼	Mad Sq. Gar (.20e)	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
63	18½	Magma Cop (2¾g)	7	25½	25⅛	25¼	—1¼
7	1	Manati Sugar ct	5	2⅜	2	2	Jan 18
16⅞	6	Mandel Bros (⅜e)	*1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 19
16½	4¼	Manhattan Ry m gtd	4	7	7	7	—½
29⅝	9½	Manhattan Shirt (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	+¼
6¾	1¼	Maracaibo Oil	2	2⅛	2	2	—¼
14¼	5½	Marine Midland (.40)	45	6⅛	6	6	
51¾	24	Marlin Rock (4¾g)	1	29	29	29	
30⅞	7¼	Marshall Field	18	8	7⅝	7⅞	—½
29¼	10	Martin (G L) Co	66	18⅛	17¼	18	—⅞
13⅞	1¾	Martin-Parry	8	4	3⅝	3¾	—½
74	20	Masonite (1)	10	32	29⅞	30½	—3
41¾	22	Math Alkali (1.65g)	4	25	24¼	24¼	—1
66¼	33¾	May Dept Sto (3)	2	38	38	38	—3½
15½	4½	Maytag (½g)	3	5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
44	20¼	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	25	25	25	Jan 20
36	11¼	McCall (1½)	2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
24⅛	7¾	McCrory Stores (½g)	11	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—¼
106¼	66	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	77	77	77	—½
21	11¼	McGraw Elec (1)	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅝
28½	7¾	McGraw-Hill (.15e)	2	9¾	9½	9½	—¼
42½	30⅛	McIntyre Porc (2)	16	42⅜	41¾	42⅜	+⅜
42½	18½	McKeesport T (2)	5	21½	21	21½	—1⅛
16¼	5⅜	McKess & Rob (d)	26	7⅛	6¾	6¾	—¾
47½	28½	McKess & Rob pf (3)	1	32	32	32	—1¾
19	6	McLellan Strs (.40e)	6	7⅛	7	7	—¾
34¾	10	Mead Corp (1½g)	9	12¾	12⅜	12¾	—¼
93½	50	Mead pf B ww (5½)	3	58	53½	53½	—7½
86½	37½	Melville Shoe (1e)	5	46⅛	45	45	—3
16⅜	3	Mengel	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅜
72¼	33¾	Mesta Machine (1e)	7	40	38½	39	—1¾
26¼	4⅝	Miami Copper (.15g)	39	9½	8⅝	9	—¾
35⅝	14	Mid-Cont Pet (1⅛g)	18	19	18¼	18½	—1
48½	15	Midland Stl (5g)	7	23½	21¼	21¼	—3¾
120	53	Minn Honeywell (3)	4	54	51⅞	51⅞	—3⅛
16⅛	4⅜	Minn-Mol Imp	30	6½	6	6	—⅝
108	50	Minn Mol pf (6½g)	3	55	55	55	Jan 25
2¼	½	Minn St P & S S M	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 20
5⅛	⅜	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	¾	¾	¾	—½
34	15	Mission Corp (1¼g)	1	15	15	15	
9¾	2	Mo-Kan-Texas	7	2⅞	2¾	2¾	—¼
34⅝	5⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	12	8¾	8¼	8½	—½
6¼	1¼	Mo Pacific	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 22
12¼	1⅝	Mo Pacific pf	2	2⅛	2¾	2¾	—⅛
40⅞	12⅝	Mohawk Carp (1.20)	8	14½	14⅛	14½	—½
107½	71	Monsanto Chem (3g)	5	85	82½	82½	—3½
109	105	Monsanto C pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	+2
69	30	Mont Ward (½e)	96	32¼	30¾	31⅝	—1¾
46	21	Morrell & Co	2	30	29	29	Jan 18
3½	¼	Mother Lode (.45g)	42	½	⅜	⅜	
38½	12½	Motor Prod (5g)	9	17½	16½	17	—1
26	8¼	Motor Wheel (1.60)	6	13¼	12⅝	12⅝	—1
54	15¼	Mueller Brass (1a)	6	17⅛	16¾	16¾	—1¾
15¼	4¼	Mullins Mfg B	13	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—1
36⅛	9⅞	Munsingwear (1½g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Jan 21
90	50	Murphy (G C) (4a)	3	54	53¾	53⅞	—⅝
20⅝	2	Murray Corp (¼g)	23	6½	6	6	—¾
71	44	Myers & Bro (4¾g)	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	—1⅝
		N					
24⅝	5	Nash-Kelvin (⅛e)	51	10	9¾	10	—⅛
24	8	Nat Acme (1g)	5	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—1½
16⅜	6⅛	Nat Aviation	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅞
33⅝	17	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	13	19⅛	19¼	19¼	—½
167	145	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Jan 24
33¾	13	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44a)	1	16	16	16	Jan 25
103½	93¾	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	2	77¾	77¾	77¾	Jan 17
59	39	Nat Bond & S (¼e)	1	42	42	42	
38⅞	13	Nat Cash Reg (¼e)	17	16¾	15⅛	15½	—1⅜
26⅛	12	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	27	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	—¾
24⅝	5¼	Nat Dept Stores	3	6	5¾	5¾	—¾
10⅞	4	Nat Dept Stores pf	5	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+⅛
35	17	Nat Distillers (2a)	27	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	—¾
38	17¾	Nat Enam & Stpg (2)	1	18	18	18	—½
18⅛	4⅛	Nat Gypsum	63	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	—⅝
44	18	Nat Lead (½)	30	26⅝	24⅛	24¾	—2⅝
171	153	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	159	159	159	Jan 20
61⅞	16⅛	Nat M & Stl C (2)	4	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—2⅞
14⅝	5	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	16	7	6⅝	6¾	—⅝
2⅛	½	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
1	¼	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jan 21
98¼	55	Nat Steel (2¼a)	12	55	53	53¼	—3¾
26¼	17⅝	Nat Supply (b)	35	18	16½	17	—1½
80⅛	63⅛	Nat Sup 5½% pf (5½)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Jan 21
30	20¼	Nat Supply $2 pf (2)	9	23⅛	22½	22½	—1¼
75	75	Nat Supply 6% pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Dec 14
12⅛	3	Nat Tea	9	4⅜	3¾	4⅜	+⅜
13⅛	6⅜	Natomas (.80)	18	9⅛	9	9	—⅛
57¼	22⅛	Neisner Bros (2)	2	23¼	23	23	Jan 24
87	62	Neisner Br pf (4¾)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	Jan 18
64⅝	32	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	2	40	38½	38½	—1½
41⅝	10⅛	Newpt Ind (2g)	98	15⅞	15	15⅛	—1
98½	29	NY Air Brake (2)	9	32¼	31	32	—1
55⅛	15⅛	NY Central	136	17	16½	16⅝	—⅝
72	14	NY Chi & StL	8	16½	15⅛	15½	—1¼
100	30¼	NY Chi & StL pf	16	27⅞	26	26⅛	—⅝
31⅞	15	NYC Omnib (4.80g)	8	24½	23¾	23⅞	—1⅝
2	⅝	NY Investors	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅝	2	NY NH & H	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
26⅛	4⅛	NY NH & H pf	2	5	5	5	—⅛
6⅝	1	NY Ont & W	1	1	1	1	Jan 22
15⅝	3	NY Shipbuilding	32	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	—1
272	180	Norfolk & W (10a)	1	185	185	185	—4½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅜	⅛	Norfolk Southern	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅜	3	No Amer Av (½g)	110	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅝
34⅞	14¼	Nor American (1.60g)	137	19	17⅝	18	—1⅛
57¼	48¼	Nor American pf (3)	3	51½	51¼	51½	Jan 25
104½	93	Nor Americ Ed pf (6)	1	97½	97½	97½	Jan 18
36⅝	9⅝	Northern Pacific	37	11	10⅝	10⅝	—⅞
6⅞	1⅝	Norwalk T & R	3	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—¼
		O					
22⅞	9	Ohio Oil (1g)	50	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅞
73	24	Oliver Farm Equip	18	26⅝	24⅞	25½	—2
26⅛	6⅛	Omnibus (1.80g)	17	11	10⅛	10⅛	—1⅛
19⅝	5½	Oppenhm Coll (½g)	4	7	7	7	—⅛
45¼	20⅛	Otis Elevator (1.40g)	9	21⅝	20⅝	21	—1⅛
24⅝	6⅞	Otis Steel	35	10⅝	9⅞	10	—⅝
97	48	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	1	50	50	50	—6
28	12¾	Outbd M & M (.30e)	1	13¾	13½	13½	—¾
103¾	51¼	Owens-Ill Gl (¼e)	19	52¾	50½	52¾	—¼
		P—Q					
23	9½	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	6	10	10	10	—¼
32¾	10½	Pac Fin Calif (1.80a)	1	12½	12½	12½	—1
38	22	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	15	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	—⅜
53¾	34¾	Pac Lighting (3)	13	37½	36½	37¼	—½
44⅞	10⅛	Pac Mills	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅞
29¾	11⅜	Pac West Oil (¾g)	9	13	12½	12½	—¾
12⅝	4	Packard Mot (¼g)	147	5	4⅞	5	
17⅛	7	Pan-Am Pet (1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 20
4½	1	Panhandle P & R	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 13
90	32½	Paraffine (4g)	6	39½	38½	38½	—1½
28¾	8½	Paramount Pict	152	10⅛	9⅝	9¾	—⅞
200½	80½	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jan 24
26¾	8	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	42	10⅛	9½	9⅝	—¾
34⅛	18½	Park & Tilford (3g)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 24
8¼	1	Park Utah Mi (.15g)	18	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—½
44¾	28	Parke Davis (½e)	13	33¼	33	33	—¾
29⅞	12	Parker Rust-Pr (1½)	5	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅞
7⅞	1¼	Parmelee Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 24
10½	4	Pathe Film	10	5¾	5½	5½	—½
23⅞	8	Patino Mines (2g)	9	11	10½	10⅝	—⅜
7⅜	2½	Peerless Corp (.30g)	8	5	4⅝	4⅞	—½
64	37	Penick&Ford (1½g)	1	43	43	43	—1
103¾	57½	Penney (J C) (4a)	18	68½	65	66¼	—2⅞
6⅝	1¼	Penn Coal & Coke	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 25
12½	2¼	Penn-Dixie Cement	17	4½	3¾	3¾	—⅞
76½	15	Penn-Dixie pf A	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	—½
29¾	13½	Penn Gl S ct (1g)	3	13½	13½	13½	—¾
50¼	20	Penn RR (1¼g)	49	21½	20⅝	20⅞	—⅝
63	27	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	30	30	30	Jan 5
65½	22	Peoples GL&C (2g)	12	33	30¼	33	+2
17	3	Peoria & East	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
48½	9	Pere Marquette	1	12½	12½	12½	—1½
25	13	Pet Milk (1)	1	15	15	15	Jan 6
21⅝	9⅝	Petrol Corp (1.27g)	9	11¼	11	11	—½
13¼	3	Pfeiffer Brew (.90g)	2	5¾	5½	5½	—¼
59⅞	18½	Phelps Dodge (1.60g)	66	25	23¼	24½	—1¾
54½	34½	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	2	35⅝	34	34	—1¾
100¼	62	Phila Co pf (6)	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	Jan 21
3⅛	½	Phila & R Coal & I	1	½	½	½	—⅛
95½	65	Philip Morris (3)	31	85	82½	84¾	—2⅜
20	5⅝	Phillips Jones	1	6	6	6	Dec 31
64	30⅛	Phillips Pet (2)	55	38⅛	37⅛	37⅞	—⅞
9½	1⅞	Phoenix Hosiery	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 31
20¾	4	Pierce Oil pf	4	6½	6¼	6¼	—1¼
33⅜	20¼	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	5	23¼	22	23¼	+½
18¼	4½	Pittsburgh Coal	2	6	6	6	—1
76½	25	Pittsburgh Coal pf	4	35	33	35	Jan 17
14¼	4	Pitts Coke & Iron	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	—¼
20	4⅝	Pitts Scr & B (.65g)	8	7½	7	7⅛	—⅜
43	8	Pittsburgh Steel	8	13½	12⅝	12⅝	—1½
4	¾	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	5	1	1	1	Jan 13
8⅝	1⅜	Pittsburgh United	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
3	½	Pittston Co	3	½	½	½	—⅛
29⅞	13	Plymouth Oil (1.40a)	19	18	16⅞	17	—1⅜
22½	9	Pond Creek Pac (2g)	2	10	9¾	10	Jan 20
33⅛	7	Poor & Co B	5	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	—1⅜
11⅞	1½	Porto R-Am Tob A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅞	⅜	Porto R-Am Tob B	2	1	1	1	—⅛
15⅛	2½	Postal Tel & C pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	—⅛
31⅞	5⅛	Pressd Stl Car (¼g)	21	8⅝	8	8½	—⅜
31	5½	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (¾)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 24
86	20	Pres Stl Car 2pf(2½)	5	28¼	27½	27½	Jan 21
65½	43¼	Proctor & Gam (2)	11	48¾	48	48	—⅜
52⅜	30⅝	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	17	32¼	31½	32	—¼
140½	117	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	123	123	123	Jan 22
128½	103½	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	3	108	108	108	Jan 20
112¼	91	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Jan 22
113½	110	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	112¼	112¼	112¼	—¼
72½	25½	Pullman (1½a)	24	31	29¾	30¾	—2¼
24⅝	8¾	Pure Oil (¼g)	132	11½	10⅞	11⅜	—⅜
107	85	Pure Oil pf (6)	2	98	97	97	Jan 25
23⅝	5¾	Purity Baking (.60)	33	9½	9¼	9⅜	—⅜
18⅞	13⅛	Quaker St Oil (1.10g)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 18
		R					
12¾	4¾	Radio (.20g)	196	6½	6	6⅛	—½
80	44	Radio cv pf (3½)	25	47⅞	45	46	—2¼
115	96½	Radio pf B (5)	1	61	61	61	Jan 24
10⅛	2¼	Radio-Keith-Orph	54	4⅜	4	4⅛	—⅜
37½	19½	Raybest-Man (1¾g)	4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—⅜
26	20	Rayonier Inc (½e)	4	21⅝	21½	21½	—½
29½	26	Rayonier Inc pf (2)	3	29½	29	29	Jan 18
47	18⅛	Reading Co (2)	2	20½	20	20	—⅜
49	30	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Jan 20
43¾	23	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	26	26	26	+1½
13⅝	3⅛	Real Silk Hosiery	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 24
4⅛	1	Reis & Co	1	1	1	1	—⅜
30	7½	Reis & Co 1 pf	1	8	8	8	—3
22⅞	7¾	Reliable Stores (1a)	1	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—¼
35½	9¾	Reliance Mfg (.60)	1	11	11	11	—⅜
29⅛	8⅛	Rem Rand (¼e)	26	14	13½	13⅝	—⅜
94¼	61½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	66	66	66	Jan 22
9½	1¾	Reo Motor	23	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
47¼	12¼	Republic Steel	209	18	17⅛	17½	—1¼
124	65	Rep Stl cv pf (6)	3	69¾	66	66	—4
110¼	60	Rep Stl pf A (6)	9	70	69	69	—½
49¾	9	Revere Cop & Brass	17	13¾	12¾	13¾	—⅞
98	26	Revere C & Br A	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—8⅞
30⅜	12¾	Reynolds Met (1)	22	17¼	16½	16½	—¾
112	80	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	87	87	87	Jan 24
34¼	5⅞	Reynolds Spring	12	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
58	40¼	ReynoldsTobB (1.20e)	65	41	40¼	40¾	—⅝
14	10¼	Rhine-West Elec	2	8½	8¼	8¼	Jan 7
6½	4¼	Richfield Oil (¼g)	41	6⅝	6¼	6½	—⅜
31½	8¾	Ritter Dental (1)	12	10½	10	10	—1
19½	18½	Roan Ant Cop	29	17⅞	17½	17½	—1¼
38	17¼	Ruberoid (.60a)	9	20⅛	18½	18½	—2
9¾	1	Rutland pf	1	2	2	2	—½
		S					
46	18	Safeway Stores (2a)	23	21⅛	20	20¾	—1¼
65	26½	St Jos Lead (2)	52	34½	32½	32¾	—3¾
4¾	1	StL-San Francisco	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅛	1¾	StL-San Fran pf	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Jan 25
27½	11	Savage Arms (1½g)	2	16⅞	15¾	15¾	—1¼
51¾	22	Schenley Distill (3)	11	23¼	22¾	22¾	—1
98¼	71	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	5	80½	80	80½	—⅜
3¼	½	Schulte Ret Stores	3	⅞	¾	¾	
23⅝	3½	Schulte Ret Sto pf	1	6	6	6	—1¼
2⅛	¾	Seaboard Air Line	3	¾	⅝	⅝	—⅛
8½	1½	Seabd Air Line pf	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	—¼
54⅛	16	Seaboard Oil (1)	25	22½	21⅝	22	—¼
11¼	3½	Seagrave (.15g)	1	5	5	5	Jan 19
98⅝	49¾	Sears Roebuck (3a)	67	59¾	56	57⅝	—3⅛
34	12¾	Servel (1)	12	14¾	14¼	14¾	—¼
42½	15	Sharon Steel (1.20)	3	17½	16¾	16¾	—1¼
120	60	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	65½	65½	65½	Jan 22
14	3¾	Sharp & Dohme	13	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—⅜
65	44	Sharp & D pf (3½)	2	46	46	46	Jan 19
17⅝	6½	Shattuck (FG) (.60a)	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	—¼
34¾	14⅞	Shell Union (1g)	29	17	16½	16½	—½
105⅜	91	Shell Union pf (5½)	2	101½	101½	101½	Jan 20
17⅞	5½	Silver King C (¼e)	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—¾
58	17½	Simmons Co (2¼g)	40	21⅛	19¾	20¾	—1¾
4¼	2½	Simms Petroleum	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jan 24
26	15¾	Smnds S & St (1.30g)	1	19	19	19	—2
60⅜	26½	Skelly Oil (1½g)	5	28	27	27½	—2½
102¼	88	Skelly Oil pf (6)	7	91	91	91	Jan 6
54½	13	Smith (A O)	1	16	16	16	—1½
40½	10	Smith & C Ty (1⅜g)	6	12¼	12	12	—1½
29¾	9¾	Snider Pack (1½g)	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—⅞
23¼	13	Socony-Vac (.80g)	105	15¼	14⅞	15	—⅜
115	110	Solvay Am pf (5½)	2	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	—⅞
6⅝	1½	Sou Am G&P (.20g)	13	2⅝	2½	2½	—½
42½	20½	Sou P R Sug (2)	2	24	24	24	—½
32½	17¾	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	12	21¼	20⅝	21¼	—⅜
65⅜	17	Southn Pacific	99	18	17¼	17¾	—¾
43⅝	9	Southn Railway	31	11¼	10¾	11	—⅞
60½	15	Southn Railway pf	16	17½	16¾	17	—⅞
65⅛	27	So Ry M & O ct (4)	1	29	29	29	Jan 20
11⅞	1½	Spalding	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
9⅛	1½	Sparks Withington	13	3	2⅞	3	—⅛
31	5⅝	Spear & Co (½g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
36	19¼	Spencer-Kell (1.60)	1	21	21	21	Jan 17
23¾	10	Sperry Corp (1.20g)	126	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	—¾
35	10	Spicer Mfg	9	14½	14½	14½	Jan 21
28¾	8⅛	Spiegel Inc (1)	35	9⅞	9¼	9½	—½
48⅜	16	Square D Co (2g)	10	18⅝	17⅝	17½	—1½
16¼	7½	Stand Brands (.80)	38	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
107½	101	Stand Br pf (4½)	1	106	106	106	Jan 22
12⅝	2½	Stand Com Tob	3	3	3	3	—⅛
14⅜	2½	Stand Gas & Elec	31	4	3½	3⅝	—⅛
32⅝	5	Stand Gas & Elec pf	38	8½	7⅞	8	—⅝
65	10	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jan 25
72⅝	14	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	14	20	18¾	19¼	—1½
4	½	Stand Investing	2	1	1	1	Jan 19
50	27⅛	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	35	30⅞	30¼	30¼	—⅝
50	26⅛	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	38	34	33½	33⅝	—⅜
43	30⅝	Stand Oil Kan (5g)	2	34	34	34	Jan 24
76	42	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	72	48¼	46¼	48	—½
48	19½	Starrett (L S) (3½g)	1	23	23	23	—3
75	53½	Sterling Pro (3.80a)	6	57¼	56½	56½	—1
21	5½	Stewart-Warn (½a)	16	10	9½	9½	—½
17½	6⅝	Stokely Bros (1.20g)	7	9⅛	8⅝	9¼	+¼
33⅝	6½	Stone & Webster	59	9	8⅛	8⅝	—⅜
20	3	Studebaker	54	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
77½	44½	Sun Oil (1a)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	—2½
22¼	9	Sunshine Min (3)	15	12⅝	12	12½	—⅜
61¾	18	Superheater (¼e)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅜
7¾	1½	Superior Oil	30	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
47¼	8	Superior Steel	9	14	13⅝	13⅝	—1⅛
39⅞	17½	Sutherland P (1.60)	12	19⅝	18	18	—2
20½	7¾	Sweets Co of Am	1	9	9	9	Jan 10
28⅝	15¼	Swift & Co (1.20)	19	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
33⅞	22¼	Swift Internat (2)	5	25½	25	25	—⅜
23¾	4⅝	Sym-Gou-ww (¼e)	10	8⅝	8½	8¼	—⅝
17⅝	4⅛	Sym-Gou xw (¼e)	7	7	6½	6½	—¾
		T					
15¾	6¼	Talcott Inc (.60)	1	7	7	7	
8⅝	4	Telautograph (.60)	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
15⅝	5¼	Tenn Corp (.35g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	—¼
54½	15⅝	Texas & Pacific Ry	4	18½	18½	18½	—⅛
65⅛	34⅞	Texas Corp (3a)	100	39½	38⅝	39	—1⅜
9⅝	2	Tex Gulf Prod (.10g)	19	4	3⅝	3⅞	—⅛
44	23¾	Texas Gulf Sul (2a)	12	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	—1⅛
18⅝	5⅞	Texas Pac C&O (.40)	25	8⅛	8	8⅛	—⅜
15⅝	5⅝	Texas Pac L T (.20g)	45	9⅛	9	9¼	—⅛
48	18⅛	Thatcher (1a)	2	22	22	22	—1
64	55	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	55	55	55	Dec 30
13¾	3½	The Fair	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	1⅞	Thermoid	7	4	3¾	3¾	—⅛
40	36	Thermoid pf (3)	1	36	36	36	Oct 29
8⅛	1⅞	Third Ave	2	2	2	2	
15⅛	4	Thompson (J R)	1	5	5	5	Jan 24
28⅞	10	Thomp Pr (1.70g)	5	13⅝	13	13	—⅛
10⅛	1⅞	Thompson-Starrett	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅜
40⅝	8⅛	Thomp-Starrett pf	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Jan 11
21⅜	13⅛	Tide-W As Oil (1a)	57	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
98⅛	72	Tide-W A O pf (4½)	3	83¼	83	83	—1⅛
28⅞	8⅜	Tim-D Axle (1⅛g)	18	12	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅝
79	36	Timk Roll B (3a)	16	43	40⅝	40¾	—3
17	10	Transamerica (⅝)	32	11	10⅝	10¾	—⅛
22⅝	4	Transcont & W Air	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅜
27⅝	5⅛	Transue&Will (.60g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
11⅞	3⅛	Tri-Continentl (⅛g)	35	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
109½	83	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	83	83	83	Jan 10
12	4¼	Truax-Traer (.80)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	—¼
26⅝	7	Truscon Steel	1	10½	10½	10½	Jan 18
40⅞	18½	Tw C-Fox F (3½g)	13	23	21½	22	—1⅜
50	25	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	4	30¾	30	30	—1
17⅛	2⅝	Twin City Rap Tr	2	5	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
26⅝	7	Twin Coach (.85g)	20	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	—⅜
		U					
6⅞	1⅛	Ulen & Co	1	2	2	2	Jan 24
100¼	46¼	Underwd-Ell (4½g)	1	51	51	51	—3⅛
18⅜	8⅞	Union B & Pap (½g)	16	10⅛	9⅝	10	—⅝
111	61¼	Union Carb (.80e)	54	75	72⅝	73½	—2½
28¼	17½	Union Oil Calif (1.20)	12	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
148⅜	80	Union Pac (1½e)	11	77	75	75¼	—2⅝
99⅞	78	Union Pacific pf (4)	2	75	75	75	—⅛
31½	22	Union Tk Car (1.60)	2	22¾	22	22	—½
24⅝	5⅝	United Air Lines	38	7⅛	7	7	—⅝
35⅛	10⅜	United Aircraft (1g)	175	23½	22⅝	23⅛	—1
31⅛	7	United Am Bosch	1	9	9	9	—½
30¼	15	United Bis (1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	—⅝
91	36⅝	United Carbon (4)	4	41	40½	40½	—1¼
35	17½	United-Carr F (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jan 25
8⅛	2	United Corp (.20g)	202	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
46⅞	25⅛	United Corp pf (3)	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—⅝
16	5	United Drug (½g)	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
26¾	6½	United Dyewood (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
9⅛	2⅝	United Elec Coal	18	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	—⅛
63	24	United En & F (½e)	7	34½	32⅞	32⅞	—1⅝
86¾	52	United Fruit (3a)	2	63½	63½	63½	—1
17	9	United Gas Imp (1)	107	10	9⅝	10	
113⅞	101	United Gas I pf (5)	2	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	Jan 19
16⅛	3½	United Pprbd (.30g)	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅝
24⅝	5⅝	US & Foreign Sec	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅜
100½	70	US & For S pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Jan 15
3⅜	¾	US Distributing	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 18
34⅞	5½	US Freight	3	9	8⅝	8⅝	—½
137	53	US Gypsum (2a)	21	61	58	60	—3⅜
23½	5¾	US Hoffman Mach	2	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—⅜
70	29⅞	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—⅛
43⅝	16½	US Indus Alco	16	21	20⅝	20⅝	—1
15⅛	3¾	US Leather	1	6	6	6	+¼
22⅝	6⅛	US Leather A	4	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅛
112	65	US Lea pr pf (15k)	3	63	63	63	Jan 20
72¼	24	US Pipe & Fdry (2)	23	29	26½	27⅝	—1⅞
19⅜	3¼	US Realty & Imp	21	5	5	5	—⅛
72⅜	20	US Rubber	184	27¾	26⅝	27	—1⅝
118	43½	US Rubber 1 pf	42	55½	53½	55	—3⅛
105	52½	US Smelt Ref (1e)	6	66	63	63	—3⅛
75⅝	58	US Smelt pf (3½)	2	66½	66½	66½	Jan 25
126½	48½	US Steel	349	55½	54	54⅝	—2⅞
150	100¼	US Steel pf (7)	9	110	109	109¾	—¾
136	114	US Tobacco (5a)	1	122	122	122	Jan 25
9¼	2⅞	United Stkyds (½)	8	4½	4½	4½	—¼
8⅛	1	United Stores A	22	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
84½	46	United Stores pf (6g)	2	41	41	41	+1
21	9¾	Univ-Cycl Stl (1)	9	12⅝	12	12	—1
86	47	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	54¼	54	54	—⅛
4⅞	¾	Utilities P & Lt A	29	1⅛	1	1	
		V					
2⅝	⅝	Vadsco	9	1	⅞	⅞	—⅛
44⅝	14¼	Van Raalte (3½g)	9	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
39⅝	9¼	Vanadium (1g)	42	17¼	16⅝	17⅜	—1
47	35¾	Vick Chemical (2a)	1	42	42	42	Jan 24
12¾	2⅝	Va-Caro Chemical	42	5	4½	4⅝	—⅜
74⅝	18⅛	Va-C Ch 6% pf (1½g)	33	28	26	26½	—2⅛
135	113	Virginian Ry pf (6)	4	120	120	120	Jan 10
		W					
10⅛	2	Wabash Ry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
18⅝	2½	Wabash pf A	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
19⅝	6⅞	Waldorf Sys (1g)	3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
33	18	Walgreen (2)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
92½	71⅝	Walgreen pf ww (4½)	1	80	80	80	Jan 25
51½	32	Walker (H) G&W (4)	4	41	40½	41	+⅛
19⅞	17	Walkr (H) G&Wpf (1)	1	19	19	19	Jan [illegible]
18¾	3¼	Walworth (1g)	35	7⅝	7	7¼	—⅛
50⅝	7⅞	Ward Baking A	3	13	13	13	—2
10¾	2	Ward Baking B	6	3¼	3	3	—⅜
99½	36½	Ward Bak pf (4½g)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jan 22
18	4¾	Warner Pict	87	6⅜	6	6⅛	—⅜
12¼	2⅝	Warren Bros	8	3¾	3½	3½	—⅛
35¼	9	Warren Bros cv pf	1	13	13	13	Jan 21
46	16	Warren Fdy&P (2)	11	23	22	22	—1
38¼	11⅛	Waukesha Mot (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
60¾	20	Wayne Pump (2)	15	26⅛	25½	26	—1
9¾	2¼	Webster Eisenlohr	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
56	23¼	Wesson O&S (⅝e)	3	29⅜	29	29	—⅜
48½	73½	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	75	75	75	Jan 24
30⅛	14½	West Auto Sup (1.60)	3	15½	15½	15½	—¼
11¾	2⅝	West Maryland	12	4	3⅞	3⅞	—¼
23½	5½	West Mary 2 pf	1	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
4¾	1	West Pacific	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
11¼	1½	West Pacific pf	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
83½	22½	West Union	28	25⅜	25	25¼	—¾
57¾	17¾	Westingh Air (1)	27	22½	22	22	—2½
167⅝	87⅛	West El & M (1e)	126	99	94¼	94½	—6¾
30⅝	10¾	Weston El In (1g)	4	14	13¾	13¾	—1½
27¼	10¾	Westvaco Chl (1)	2	14	13¾	13¾	—¾
34⅞	21½	Westvaco C pf (1½)	2	25½	25¼	25½	+¼
65	19	Wheeling Steel	7	22	21¾	22	—1¼
126¼	75	Wheeling Stl pf (6)	2	90	90	90	—5
90⅜	55	Wheel Stl pr pf (5)	1	59	59	59	Jan 14
23½	14½	White Dental (1.20)	1	15	15	15	Jan 24
33⅝	6	White Motor	37	11¼	10½	10¾	—⅞
18⅞	8½	White Rk M Sp (1.40)	4	11	11	11	
6⅜	1⅝	White Sew Mach	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	—¼
46⅛	12	White Sew M pf	2	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	—1⅞
6¼	1¾	Wilcox O & G	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 25
5½	2	Willys-Overland	13	2⅝	2¼	2¼	—⅛
12	4⅜	Willys-Over pf (.60)	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	—¼
12¼	4⅝	Wilson & Co	72	4¾	4½	4½	—⅜
91¾	49¾	Wilson $6 pf (6)	2	51	51	51	—6¼
13¾	10½	Woodward Iron	7	15	14¼	14½	—1¼
65⅝	34	Woolworth (2.40)	52	39⅞	38¼	38⅞	—1¼
47	12	Worth P & M	2	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—1¼
100	40	Worth P&M pf B	2	58	57	58	Nov 30
54	39¾	Worth cv pr pf (4½)	1	35	35	35	—6
40¾	34	Worth pr pf (4½)	2	31	32	32	
76	58½	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	62	62	62	
		Y—Z					
62½	21¾	Yale & Towne (.60a)	2	22½	22	22	—1
37⅞	7½	Yellow Truck & C	275	13½	12⅝	13	—⅞
46⅞	12½	Young Sp & W	9	16	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅝
101⅞	34⅛	Youngs S & T (3¼g)	97	37¾	35⅞	36½	—2
115	70	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	75	75	75	
30½	14½	Youngs S Door (¾g)	17	18	16¾	16¾	—2¼
43¾	11⅞	Zenith Radio	43	14	13⅛	13¾	—1⅞
9¼	2⅛	Zonite Products	6	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) 1937 dividend, plus extra; (e) paid this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid in 1937; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid in 1937; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant; (d) 1-25 share of $3 pf stock; (b) 1-10 share of $2 preference stock.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Over-the-Counter Stocks

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am Mfg $4	21	24	Green T&Dpf$6	50	55
Am Screw $.80 a	41	43	Hey'd Wakefield	17	21
Am Wringer	4	5½	Hygrade Sylv $3	32½	35½
Amoskeag $1 h m	20	25	Keith,GeoEpf$2 f	22½	..
Appleton $4 a	41	..	Lincoln Stores $1 a	20½	..
Arlington M $.50 h	20	24	Ludlow Mfg A $8	113	118
Bates Mfg	6	9	MerrimacHat$1 f	12½	14½
Benef Ind $3½ pf	52	54½	Merrimack Mfg	8	11½
Berkshire FS$.40 f	5	7	Nashawena Mills	4	6
Bird & Son pf	86	..	Nashua Mfg	10	13
Boott Mills $4	35	45	Nat'l Casket $4	44½	47½
Bos Rail H $4pf	10	35	Naumk'g Steam$6 f	39	41½
Boston Wharf $2	20	24	Newm'k'tMfg$6½ f	38	..
Bos Wov H $2 f	22	..	Nicholson F $1.20 a	32	35
Bourne M $1½ f r	10	14	Nonquitt Mills $3 f	14½	18
Cabot Mfg $4½ f	40	..	Norw&WRR$8 pf	82	89
Chapman V $2 a	35	38	Prov&W R $10 f	70	75
Charlton Mills $1 f	27	..	Qui M C S & W	4¼	5½
Collyer In W $1.40 f	14½	18	Quissett Mill $1 f	25	..
Crompton&Knowles	47	52	RegalShoe pf$5¼ f	24	29
Davison Ch $.60 f	9½	11½	Saco-Low new p	7½	8½
Dennison deb $8	105	115	SagamoreMfg$6 f s	30	34
Douglas Shoe pf	16	19	Sanford Mills $4	40	44
Draper Corp $3 a	59	64	Sylv Indus $.95 f	13¾	16½
Eastern Mfg	3	5	U S Envelope $5	52	..
Fiberloid Corp $3	46	49	Valley Mid&I $4 f	21	24
Gorton Pew Fish$4	33	..	Waltham Watch$2 f	6	10
Graton&Knight	4¼	6¼	Wamsutta Mills	6½	8½
Grt Nor Paper $1 a	28½	30½	Whitman Wm $7 pf	93	..

a Exclusive of extras. f Paid in 1937. h Paid in 1938. m Declared a dividend of $1, payable July 5, 1938. r Declared a dividend of 20 cents, payable February 1. s Declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable February 1.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked	Insurance Co. Stocks	Bid	Asked
BankofAm(NTS)	44½	46½	Aetna Cas	86	90
Bankers Trust	46⅛	48⅛	Aetna Ins	43½	45½
Brooklyn Trust	83½	86½	Aetna Life	23⅞	25⅛
Cent Hanover	95½	98½	Am Equit	25¾	27¼
Chase National	30⅝	32⅝	Am Ins Nwk	11¼	12¾
Chemical Bk&Tr	42½	44½	Am Reins	32½	34½
City	25½	27½	Am Reserve	22	23½
Commercial	138	141	Am Surety	38½	40½
Corn Exchange	51½	53½	Automobile	25¾	27¼
Empire Trust	21¾	23¾	Conn Gen Lif	24¼	25¾
First National	1785	1815	Contin Cas	25¼	27¼
Guaranty Trust	233	240	Fid & Dep	102	105
Irving Trust	11½	13½	Gen Reinsur	31½	33½
Manhattan	22½	24½	Glens Falls	34½	36½
Manufacturers	37⅛	39⅛	Globe & Rep	12½	14
New York Trust	94¾	97¾	Globe & Rut	31	33
Public National	30	32	Great Amer	22½	24
Title Guar & Tr	6	7½	Hanover	29½	31½
Boston Bank Stocks	**Bid**	**Asked**	Hartford Fire	63½	65½
Bos Safe Dep&Tr*	290	..	Home Ins	27⅝	29⅝
First National	38½	40½	Homestead	16	17½
Merchants	390	..	Mass Bond	39	42
National Rockland	59	..	Nor River	25½	27
National Shawmut	22¾	24¾	Phoenix	77½	81½
New Eng Trust*	400	..	Springfield	108	111
Pilgrim Trust	165	..	Sun Life	415	465
Second National	135	..	Travelers	421	431
State St Trust*	262	..	U S Fid & G	13⅛	15
			U S Fire	50⅝	52½

* Stock to be sold must first be offered to directors of bank

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Volume of Wool Sales Is Limited And Prices Soften

Weekly Wool Review

Sentiment in the market for raw wool is rising a bit. And this in spite of the fact that the volume of sales is still limited, and prices are inclined to soften.

Stocks of raw wool in the hands of consuming mills are gradually working lower and the best selections of men's wear wool goods are apparently running low. Buyers of raw wool are, perhaps, a little more willing to purchase limited quantities now and again, even though it be "at a price" and evidently by agreement.

Overseas markets are generally easier. New Zealand markets have weakened at sales in the past two weeks. Australian sales show spotty conditions. Spot apparel wools of overseas origin, held in Boston, are more or less ignored and in the absence of any volume of business, prices are nominally unchanged.

Some wool in the Southwest is being sold and one Boston house is understood to have agreed to take nearly 300,000 pounds of 12-month Texas wools at prices estimated to be close to 70 cents a pound, clean, Boston. In Boston, trading is of small proportions. Most of the Boston holders of fine and fine medium wools ask close to 70 cents, clean, with some selling a couple of cents less.

Small lots of sorted mohair are being sold in the Boston market but the prices are lower, in sympathy with the drop in values at country points during recent weeks. Quotations for original bag adult Texas mohair are locally around 35 to 37 cents.

Tokyo Bid to Trade Chamber Congress Postponed to 1941

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Japanese National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce has voted to defer until 1941 the invitation which it had previously extended to hold the 1939 Biennial Congress of the International Organization in Tokyo, it was announced by Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Chamber of Commerce, and Eliot Wadsworth, chairman of the American section.

"We have been advised by the Japanese National Committee that, in view of recent developments in the Chinese situation, they do not now think it opportune to invite leading business figures of the world to Tokyo next year, and they conclude it will be difficult to attain the original purpose of conducting a study of economic conditions in the Far East as they affect the rest of the world," the announcement says.

"The Japanese committee has accordingly resolved to withdraw its invitation to hold the 1939 Biennial Congress, and to propose to the International Chamber of Commerce an invitation to hold the 1941 congress at Tokyo. The chamber has accepted the withdrawal of the invitation for 1939. The invitation for 1941 will be presented to the council at the next meeting."

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

London Market

3 mos bills	9/16%	9/16%	9/16@⅝%
Short bills	9/16	9/16	9/16
Bar gold	139s 7½d	139s 7d	141s 11d
Bar silver	20⅛d	20d	20⅛d

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@7/16%	½@7/16%	¼@3/16%
60 days	½@7/16	½@7/16	¼@3/16
90 days	½@7/16	½@7/16	¼@3/16
4 months	9/16@½	9/16@½	5/16@¼
5-6 months	⅝@9/16	⅝@9/16	⅜@5/16

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	1½	Lisbon	4
Kansas City	1½	London	2
Minneapolis	1½	Helsingfors	4
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	4
San Francisco	1½	Paris	3
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Budapest	4	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.99⅞	$4.99⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.99 11/16	4.99 11/16	8.2397
France—franc	.0326	.0326	§
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1689	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2311	.2310	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4027	.4027	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5570	.5572	§
Sweden—krona	.2577	.2576	.4537
Norway—krone	.2512	.2510	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2232	.2231	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0351¼	.0351¼	§
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.3961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0454½	.0454½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso¶	.2940	.2945	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0535	.0535	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.53001	.53001	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2906	.2906	.8440
India—rupee	.3774	.3774	.6180
Java—florin	.5585	.5583	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3131	.3131	*
Shanghai—dol	.2962½x	.2962½x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5880	.5880	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds (Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 3¼s '41	107.15	107.12	107.13
6 3⅛s '46-'43	107.25	107.20	107.25
4 3¼s '46-'44	107.25	107.25	107.25
3 4s '54-'44	112.29	112.29	112.29
3 2¾s '47-'45	104.12	104.12	104.12
67 2¾s '45	103.13	103.6	103.6
21 3s '48-'46	105.30	105.23	105.28
3 3⅛s '49-'46	106.16	106.12	106.12
26 2⅞s '51-'48	102.18	102.11	102.15
1 3⅛s '52-'49	106.6	106.6	106.6
58 2½s '53-'49	100	99.31	99.31
85 2¾s '54-'51	101.17	101.13	101.13
33 3s '55-'51	104.21	104.15	104.18
49 2⅞s '60-'55	102.13	102.6	102.6
22 2s '50-'56	101.12	101.6	101.6
Federal Farm Mortgage			
3 3s '47-'42	104.2	104.2	104.2
25 3s '49-'44	103.30	103.30	103.30
Home Owners' Loan			
57 2¾s '49-'39	102	101.27	101.27
2 2¼s '44-'42	101.18	101.18	101.18
60 3s '52-'44	103.28	103.27	103.28

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4s '48	95	95	95
3 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	47	47	47
7 Alleghany 5s '49	61½	61	61
37 Alleghany 5s '50 st	30¼	29	29
99 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103⅞	102¾	103
19 Am & For P5s 2030	50	50	50
7 Am Int 5½s '49	96¼	96	96
8 Am T & T 5½s '43	113⅜	112⅞	113⅜
16 Am T & T 3¼s '66	101⅛	100¾	101
26 Am T&T 3¼s '61	101⅜	101	101
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	94	94	94
4 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103½	102¾	102¾
31 Arm Del 4s '57	92⅝	91½	91½
18 Arm Del 4s '55	92⅝	91½	91½
152 AT&SF 4s '95	107	106⅝	106⅝
22 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	100	100	100
1 AT&SF 4s '60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 A C Line 1st4s '52	85	85	85
9 A C Line 4½s '64	70¼	70	70
5 A C Line 5s '45	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	18	18	18
3 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101	101	101
20 B&O rfg 6s '95	32	30¾	31
36 B&O 1st 5s '48	66¼	64⅝	64¾
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	30	29	29
22 B&O 5s '96 F	29¼	28½	28½
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	29¼	28½	28½
57 B&O cv 4½s '60	26⅛	25½	25¾
21 B&O 4s '48	60	59⅛	59⅛
95 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	47¼	47	47
25 B&O 5s S W '50	45	43	43
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Bang & Ar4s cv '51 st	105	104¼	104¼
5 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	119	119	119
4 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	127	127	127
11 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103½	103	103
23 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95¼	94⅞	94⅞
4 Boston&Me 5s '67	38⅛	38	38⅛
5 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	34	34	34
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	50½	49¾	50½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	105	105	105
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94⅛	94	94
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	32¾	31	31
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2 Bush Term 5s '55	40½	39	39
8 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	10½	10½	10½
3 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123¾	123¾
6 Can Pac 5s '44	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	102⅝	102½	102½
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	96	95⅝	95⅝
20 Can Pac 4s perp	87¼	86¾	86¾
1 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	74½	74½	74½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	6¼	6¼	6¼
10 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	99¼	99	99
16 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	60⅝	60	60
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	87	87	87
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	58¾	58¾	58¾
17 C&O 3½s '96 D	91	90¾	91
1 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	112¼	112¼	112¼
5 Chi & Alton 3s '49	22	22	22
7 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	100	99½	99½
49 CG&Q 4½s '77	95⅝	94⅞	94⅞
46 CB&Q gen 4s '58	102	101½	101½
12 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15	14½	14½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
43 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17¼	16⅞	17¼
2 Chi I & L 6s '66	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
6 ChiI & L 5s'66	6¼	6¼	6¼
74 CMSP& Pac 5s '75	11⅛	11	11
201 CMSP&Paj 5s 2000	4½	4⅛	4¼
14 CM&SP 4½s '89C	30⅝	30	30
6 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
4 CM&SP gen 4s '89	29⅞	28¾	28¾
11 Chi&NY 6½s '36	18¾	18½	18½
5 Chi& NW 6½s '36	18¾	18½	18½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	10¾	10¾
4 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	18⅛	17¾	18⅛
56 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5¾	5¼	5¼
10 Chi & NY 4s '87	15⅝	15½	15½
11 Chi & N2W 4s '87st	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜
6 CRI& P 4½s '52 A	8⅛	7¾	7¾
12 CRI&Pcv 4½s '60	4⅞	4½	4½
9 C R I & P 4s '88	18¾	18¼	18¼
13 CR I & P rfg 4s '34	8¼	8	8¼
32 CRI & Prfg4s'34	7½	7½	7½
1 CT Hts & SE rfg 5s '60	58	58	58
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	108¼	108¼	188¼
1 ChUn Sta3¾s'63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Childs Co 5s '43	59	59	59
10 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	103	-02¾	103
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104½	104½	104½
23 CCC&StL 4½s '77	58½	57½	58
4 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Clev & Pitts 3½s '48C	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Clev & Pitts 4½s '77	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
14 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	88	83½	83½
12 Clev Un Term 5s '73	82	80½	81
9 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	76	74½	74½
12 Col F & I 5s '70	61⅝	60	60
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	93	93	93
15 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	92½	91¾	91¾
20 Colmbia G 5s 1961	92⅝	92	92
6 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107	107	107
1 Com'l Cred 3½s '51	97½	97½	97½
48 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100¾	100½	100½
43 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Comwlth Ed 5s '53	112¾	112¾	112¾
6 Comwith Ed 5s '54	112¾	112½	112½
3 Conn Riv Pw 3¾s '61	105	105	105
5 Con Coal Del 5s '60	51	50½	50½
1 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	105	105	105
1 Con Edis 3½s '46	105	105	105
3 Con Edis 3½s '56	102½	102¼	102¼
12 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107	107	107
19 Con Oil 3½s '51	98⅝	98	98
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¾	102½	102½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Container 5s '43	88½	88½	88½
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Crown Will 6s '51	103¾	103K	103¾
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	41	40¾	40¾
12 Cuba R R 5s '52	47½	47½	47½
30 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	49½	48¼	48½
2 Del P & L 4½s '69	106½	106½	106½
1 Den G&E 5s '51 st	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
35 D & R G 4s '36	13	12	12½
3 D & R G West 5s '55	6½	6½	6½
17 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6¼	5⅝	5⅝
8 D & RGWest 5s '78	9⅛	9	9
13 Det Ed 5s '52	108⅝	108½	108½
5 Det Ed 4s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 Dow Chem 3s '51	103½	103½	103½
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	21½	21½	21½
1 Ed Ill N Y 5s '95	131½	131½	131½
26 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	100¾	100½	100½
44 Erie rfg 5s '67	17½	17	17
56 Erie rfg 5s '75	17⅝	17	17
4 Erie 1st 4s '96	49¼	49	49
29 Erie gen lien 4s '96	28⅝	28¼	28¼
1 Erie cv 4s '53 D	21¾	21¾	21¾
6 Fairb Morse 4s '56	100⅛	100	100
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	99	98½	98½
2 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	95½	95½	95½
29 Fla E Cst 5s '74	6	6	6
17 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Gen Mot Acc 3⅛s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	50½	48½	49
5 Goodrich 4¼s '56	97¼	96⅞	96⅞
6 Goodrich 6s '45	95	94¾	94¾
2 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	105	105
15 Gt No. Ry 5½s '52	95½	94	94
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	92	92	92
16 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82	81½	81½
115 Gt Nor 4s '46 G		98⅞	97¼
22 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	88½	87⅛	87⅛
21 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	75⅛	75	75
3 G Bay & W deb A	59	59	59
1 Gulf Se Util 4½s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Hackens Wat 4s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	77⅝	77¾	77¾
6 Housatonic 5s '37	37	37	37
3 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	100	100	100
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	24	23½	23½
13 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	53	52½	52½
11 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	20	19⅝	20
4 Ill Cen 4s '55	42½	42	42
21 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30¼	29¾	29¾
18 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	38	37	37
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
8 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
27 Interb R Tr 7s '32	54	53½	53½
15 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	52½	52	52
87 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	51½	51	51½
6 Inter RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	51	50	50
16 Interlake Iron 4s '47	77½	76⅛	76⅛
16 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	18¾	18	18
20 Int Hydro El 6s '44	65⅞	63¾	64⅛
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	41¼	40	40
10 Int Paper 6s '55	79⅛	77¾	77¾
14 Int Paper 5s '47	84	84	84
82 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	82	80½	80½
38 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	89⅛	88	88
2 Int T&T 4½s '52	55	55	55
43 Int T&T 5s '55	60⅝	58	58½
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
16 Jones&Lou5t4½s '61	98⅛	94½	94½
3 K C South 5s '0	61	60⅞	60⅞
15 K C Term 4s '60	105½	105	105
5 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	102	102	102
5 Kresge Found 4s '45	98⅞	98¾	98¾
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
10 Las Gas 5½s '53	58	57½	57½
5 Las Gas 5s '39	87	87	87
9 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30½	30½	30½
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	56	56	56
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '38	99½	99½	99½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	35	35	35
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	35	35	35
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003	23½	23	23
120 Leh Val 4s 2003	22½	21⅝	21⅝
4 Liggett&M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
10 Liggett&M 5s '51	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
21 Liquid Carb 4s '47	106⅛	104¼	104½
21 Loews 3½s '46	98½	98½	98½
5 Long Isl gen 4s '49	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
8 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	85	85	85
6 Louis&Ark 5s '69	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
8 Louis & N un 4s '40	102	101⅝	101⅝
1 Louis & N 1st 5s 2003	84	84	84
6 L & N Pad & M 4s '46	106	105⅞	105⅞
15 Maine Cen 4s '45	86½	85	85
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	51½	51½	51½
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	28½	27¾	28¼
2 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Mead Corp 6s '45	97¾	96¾	97¾
10 Met Ed 4½s '68	108⅝	108½	108⅝
4 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	17½	17½	17½
11 MilSparta4½NW 4s '47	17½	17¼	17¼
5 MSP&SS Marie 6s '46	4½	4½	4½
16 MPS&SS Marie 5s '38	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12¾	12	12
12 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	10	9⅝	10
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	39	38¼	39
1 M-K-Tex1aj 5s '67	19½	19	19
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	56½	56½	56½
27 Mo Pac 5s '49	5	5	5
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	18	18	18
29 Mo Pac 5s '77F	20	29⅝	19⅝
20 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	20	20	20
9 Mo Pac 5s '80H	20	19½	19½
11 Mo Pac 5s '81	20	19½	19⅝
32 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6⅝	6¼	6¼
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	12	12	12
2 MonWPaPubS4½s'60	103¼	103	103
17 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	90⅝	90½	90½
60 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	100¼	100	100
14 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
2 NEng T&T 4½s '61B	120¼	120¼	120¼
4 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	94⅝	94	94
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	57½	57½	57½
4 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	34	33¾	33¾
5 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 NY & Erie 1st 4s '47	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¼	62⅛	62⅛
18 NYC 4½s 2012A	56⅜	55¾	55¾
8 NYC 3¾s '52	74	72	72
17 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	56⅛	55½	55½
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	87⅜	87¾	87¾
14 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	58	57	57
2 NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
19 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	44⅛	44	44
10 NY Conn 4½s '53	104	104	104
12 NY Dock Co 5s '38	49	47⅝	47⅝
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	103⅛	103	103
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	123	123	123
2 NY G El H&P 4s '49	113¾	113¾	113¾
16 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	21	20⅝	20⅝
17 NYNH&H 4½s '67	21⅛	21	21
2 NYNH&H 4s '55	19½	19½	19½
8 NYNH&H 4s '56	19⅛	19½	19½
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	10¼	10⅛	10¼
2 NYNH&H 3½s '56	18½	18¼	18¼
10 NYNH&H Con 4s '54	16	16	16
4 NY O&W gen 4s '55	6½	6½	6½
17 NY Steam 6s '47	106¼	106¼	106¼
17 NY Steam 5s '56	105½	105¼	105¼
7 NY Steam 5s '51	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8 NYS&W rfg 5s '37	10¾	10½	10½
1 NY Tel 3¼s '67	105½	105⅛	105½
7 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	94½	93	93
3 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	53	53	53
10 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
7 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	11⅜	11	11⅜
3 Norf & W 4s '96	119	119	119
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	101	101	101
15 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	100¼	100	100¼
40 Nor Pac 6s 2047	74	71⅝	71⅝
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	66	66	66
17 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	64	63¼	63¼
29 Nor Pac 4s '97	82	81⅛	81⅛
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	55	55	55
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101	101	101
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	96	95¾	95¾
12 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	100½	100½	100½
2 Oklahoma G&E4s'46	100½	100½	100½
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
10 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	107	107	107
5 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	114½	114½	114½
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	100½	100½	100½
15 Otis Steel 4½s '62	74	73	73
13 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	101¾	101	101
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	103	103	103
1 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
9 Para Pict 6s '55	93½	93¼	93¼
18 Para Pict 3¼s '47	72¾	72¼	72¼
2 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	78	78	78
20 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	99⅞	99¾	99¾
15 Pen Co 4s '63	98½	96	96
14 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106⅜	106¼	106¼
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	118	118	118
57 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100¼	99¾	99¾
14 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84⅞	84¼	84¼
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96⅝	96¼	96¼
9 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95⅝	95	95
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
18 Pen RR 3¼s '52	81½	80¼	80½
26 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	110¼	110	110
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	69	69	69
69 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	104	103¼	103¼
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	107	107	107
24 Phila Co 5s '67	91	90½	90½
23 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106	105¾	106
2 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4¾	4¾	4¾
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	16	16	16
49 Philippine Ry 4s '37	23⅛	20½	20½
10 PCC&SL 5s '75 B	106	106	106
9 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	82	82	82
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	53½	53	53
4 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	50⅝	50	50
81 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15	13¼	13½
6 Radio Keith 6s '41	75	75	75
19 Readg 4½s '97 A	84½	84	84
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	62	62	62
11 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	91½	90½	91½
12 Republic Steel 5½s '54	106¼	106	106
8 Republic Steel 4½s '61	81	78	78
7 Republic Steel 4½s '56	82⅝	80½	80½
5 Republic Steel 4½s '50	113	112¾	112¾
7 Rever Cop&B 4¾s '56	100⅛	99⅞	100
18 Richfield Oil 4s '52	93½	92½	92½
3 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	16¼	15⅞	15⅞
10 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	109½	109½	109½
3 Safeway Strs 4s '57	103⅜	103	103
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
5 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	57	57	57
2 StLPeo&NW5s '48	17	17	17
1 StLRM&Pac 5s '55	68	68	68
8 St L S F 4s '78	10½	10	10½
4 StLSF4½s '78 ctf st	10	10	10
16 St L S F 4s '50 A	12⅜	12	12
3 St L S F 4s '50Act	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
20 St L SW 5s '52	19	18½	18½
5 St L SW gfr 5s '90	15¼	15	15
3 St P&Duluth 4s '68	98	96	96
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	74	74	74
10 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	109½	109½	109½
9 San Diego G&E 4s '65	109½	109	109
2 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	20¼	20⅛	20½
76 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8½	8	8
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7½	7½	7½
1 Sea A L 4s '50	14½	14½	14½
9 Sea A L 4s '50 st	14	14	14
11 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6½	6⅜	6⅜
4 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	6¼	6⅛	6¼
2 Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Shell Un 3½s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
21 Simmons 4s '52	85¾	84¾	84¾
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	98½	98½	98½
5 Socony Vac Oil 3½s50	107⅛	107	107
5 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	102⅞	102¾	102¾
5 Sou Kraft 4¾s '46	91	91	91
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	97	97	97
9 Sou Pac 4½s '68	50½	49	49
31 Sou Pac 4½s '31	50½	49	49
34 So Pac 4½s '69	50⅛	48¾	48¾
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	74	74	74
16 So Pac clt 4s '49	53⅛	52	52
5 So Pac 3¾s '46	69	69	69
11 So Pac 4½s 'Ore '77	63	60¼	60¼
13 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	100	99½	99½
4 South Ry 6½s '56	48½	46	46
10 South Ry gen 6s '56	46⅝	45	45
10 South Ry cn 5s '94	70	70	70
20 South Ry gen 4s '56	37⅞	35½	35½
5 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7 S W Gas & El 4s '60	102	102	102
7 Spokane Int 5s '55	14	14	14
5 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
37 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	101	100¾	100¾
9 Studebaker 6s cv '45	68	65¾	65¾
2 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	106¼	106	106
1 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	96	96	96
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	75	75	75
1 TRR A St L 4s '53	102½	102½	102½
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	105⅛	105¼	105¼
2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	80	80	80
2 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7	6⅞	6⅞
5 Third Ave 4s '60	30¾	30½	30½
8 TideWatAsO 3½s '52	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
3 Toronto H&Bf 4s '46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
11 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
29 Union Oil Cal 3½s'62	107½	105¾	105¾
16 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	113⅜	113¼	113¼
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	109⅝	109	109
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	105	104½	104½
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	92	92	92
3 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	106½	106½	106½
6 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	75	73	73
3 Unit Drug 5s'53	79½	77	77
5 Un Rys StL 4s '48	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
10 US Pipe&Fdy 3½s'45	109	108½	108½
37 US Rub 5s '47	105⅛	105	105
11 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	81	80⅛	81
5 Utah P&L 5s '44	83½	83	83
6 Util P&L 5½s'47	50	50	50
14 Util P&L 5s'59	50	50	50
1 Vanadium 5s '41	83	83	83
9 Vertient Sug 7s'42 ct	10¾	10⅛	10⅛
16 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	102⅞	102	102½
18 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	11	10½	10½
1 Wabash 1st 5s'39	53½	53½	53½
1 Wabash 5s '80D	10½	10⅛	10⅛
1 Wabash 5s 80D ct	9	9	9
3 Wabash 5s '76 B	10⅛	10	10
5 Wabash 4½s '78C	10⅜	10	10
3 Walker H 4½s'45	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
15 Walwrth 4s '55	66⅛	66	66
20 Warner Bros 6s '39	75⅛	74½	74½
10 Warren Bros 6s '41	41⅛	40	40
18 Westch Lt 3½s '67	101⅝	101½	101½
2 West Pen P 5s'63E	118	118	118
5 West Pen 3½s'66	107	107	107
2 West Md 5½s '77A	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
4 West Md 4s '52	85⅜	85	85
4 West Pac 1st 5s'46	19⅞	19¼	19¼
3 West Pac 5s '46 asd	19	18⅛	18⅛
2 Western Un 5s'51	69	69	69
15 Western Un 5s '60	65	64¼	64¼
1 Western Un 4½s'50	63	63	63
25 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	91⅝	91⅛	91⅛
4 Wick Sp cv 7s '35ct	15	15	15
13 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	6¼	6⅛	6¼
1 Wilm & S Falls 5s '39	101 1/16	101 1/16	101 1/16
1 Winston Sale 4s '60	109	109	109
37 Wilson & Co 4s '55	99¼	98⅞	98⅞
4 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	84¼	83⅞	83⅞
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	6⅝	6½	6½
14 Youngst S&T 4s '61	100¼	100	100
Foreign Bonds			
2 Antioquia 7s '45A	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Australia 5s '55	105½	105½	105½
7 Australia 4½s '56	101	101	101
1 Austria 7s '57	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Belgium 7s '55	115	115	115
2 Belgium 6½s '49	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Brazil 8s '41	21⅛	21	21
14 Brazil 6½s '26-57	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
2 Buen A 3s '84	49	49	49
20 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	67¼	66⅞	66⅞
6 BuenA4½s4½sAug'76	67⅛	66⅝	66⅝
3 BuenA4¾s4¾s Apr'76	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
5 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
2 Bulgaria 7s '67	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
17 Canada 5s '52	113	112⅞	112⅞
14 Canada 3¾s '61	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
25 Canada 3s '67	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
11 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
17 Chile 6s '60	18⅛	17⅞	18
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan	18	18	18
7 Chile 6s '61 Feb	18⅛	18	18
6 Chile 6s '61 Sept	18⅛	18	18
3 Chile 6s '62	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
12 Chilean Mun 7s '60	14	13½	13½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	13¾	13⅝	13¾
2 Copenhag 5s '52	100	100	100
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
4 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	61¼	61¼	61¼
10 Costa Rica 7s '51	23½	23½	23½
2 Cuba 5½s '53	105	105	105
26 Cuba 5½s '45	74½	74¼	74½
1 Denmark 6s '42	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Denmark 4½s '62	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 GerCAgBk6s'60 Oct	31½	31½	31½
1 GerCAgLoan6½s'58	25	25	25
14 Ger Gov 5½s'65	27¾	27¼	27⅝
1 Ger Govt 5½s'65unst	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
26 Ger Govt 7s '49	33½	33⅛	33½
2 GtConElPJap 7s '44	68	68	68
3 GtConElPJap6½s'50	66½	66½	66½
1 Haiti 6s '52	75	75	75
1 Hung Mun 7½s '45	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	64	64	64
1 Italy 7s 1951	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
20 Japan 6½s '54	75¼	75	75
22 Japan 5½s '65	59	58	58¼
3 Kreuger&T 5s '59 ct	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
2 MinasGer6½s'58	10	10	10
2 Norway 6s '44	106½	106½	106½
3 Norway 4½s '56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
12 Norway 4¼s '65	103¼	103	103¼
1 Norway 4s '63	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1 Orient Dev 5½s '58	52	52	52
2 Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	91	91	91
1 Paulista Ry 7s '42	70	70	70
17 Pernambuco 7s '47	9½	9½	9½
2 Peru 7s '59	11⅛	11⅛	11½
3 Peru 1st 6s '60	10	10	10
2 Poland 8s '50	60	60	60
3 Prague 7½s '52	98	98	98
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	11	11	11
18 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	9⅝	9½	9½
1 Rio Gr de Sul 8s '46	12	12	12
10 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	9½	9⅜	9½
23 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	9½	9½	9½
1 Rome 6½s '52	70½	70½	70½
1 Roumania Inst 7s '59	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
2 Sao Paul Cty 6½s '57	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	32¾	32¾	32¾
15 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	33½	32¾	32¾
10 Siemen&Hal 6½s '51	64½	64	64½
5 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
4 Tokyo City 5½s '61	57	56¼	56¼
2 Tokyo City 5s '52	42	42	42
13 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	55½	55⅜	55⅜
5 Warsaw City 7s '58	60	60	60
3 Yokohama 6s '61	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛

Total Today 6,328,000; Previous Day, 6,335,275; Week Ago 8,390,000; Year Ago 13,810,000; Two Years Ago 19,646,000; Jan. 1 to Date 136,384,950; Year Ago 312,664,000; Two Years Ago 431,347,000.

Candy Sales in 1937 Top 1936 by 6 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Washington

The nation's candy manufacturers, the Commerce Department said, reported sales of $254,000,000 during 1937, or 6 per cent more than in 1936.

British Foreign Trade Last Year Best Since 1930

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Big expansion in Britain's overseas trade has taken place during the past 12 months, the total value having been the largest since 1930.

Imports, according to Board of Trade returns for the calendar year 1937, at £1,029,065,000, show an advance of £181,313,000 over those of 1936. Exports at £521,594,000 are up by £80,989,000.

The chief increase in imports was in raw materials, at least partly connected with rearmament, but food arrivals were also larger. In the case of exports the main advance was in manufactured goods, reflecting improvement in Britain's staple articles of production.

With so much of the nation's producing activity diverted, as is now the case, to unproductive preparations for defense, no surprise is felt here that disproportional increase in imports has resulted. Taking such "invisible" exports as shipping earnings and overseas investment returns into account, the net adverse trade balance on the year is unofficially estimated at about £50,000,000.

This sum has presumably been drawn from Britain's overseas investments to the capital value of which it does not bear any large proportion, being less than a third of the amount annually paid to United Kingdom holders of this form of property.

Wheat Values Off Nearly 3c Bushel

CHICAGO, Jan. 26—Persistent selling, largely on stop loss orders, forced wheat prices down almost three cents a bushel here today.

The fall of Chicago wheat values was the steepest suffered in some time. Abrupt setbacks of Liverpool and Buenos Aires wheat quotations, together with New York stock market weakness, was chiefly responsible.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were two cents to 2½ under yesterday's finish, May 93⅝-¾, July 88⅞-89, corn ½ to one cent down, May 60¼-⅜, July 60¾, and oats ¼-½ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading in stocks was quiet today. Prices moved narrowly. Transatlantics weakened and the industrial list closed generally lower. Oils pointed higher. Early gains in giltedged issues were shaded in late trading. German bonds continued firm.

Paris: Industrial issues were on the downside of irregular Bourse prices today. Internationals and railroad shares gained. Bank of France declined 95 points.

Liverpool: In a quiet cotton market futures declined under light hedging and realizing in nearby positions. Trade and speculative support was small.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	8.45	8.46	8.41	8.43	—.05
May	8.52	8.53	8.47	8.49	—.07
July	8.58	8.58	8.53	8.54	—.05
October	8.66	8.66	8.63	8.65	—.04
December	8.73	8.73	8.67	8.67	—.10

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	4.81	4.81	4.77	4.78	—.04
May	4.86	4.86	4.83	4.83	—.04
July	4.90	4.90	4.86	4.87	—.04
Oct.	4.96	4.96	4.94	4.94	—.04

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY March No. 3	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	—.01
Wld March No. 4	1.13⅛	1.13⅛	1.13	1.13	—.02
Wld May No. 4	1.15⅛	1.15⅛	1.14	1.14	—.02½

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
25 Acme Wire vtc (4g)	32½	32½	32½
900 Aero Sup Mfg B (½g)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
200 Agfa Ansco (½g)	32½	31½	31½
100 Ainsworth (1½g)	6½	6½	6½
66100 Air Devices	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Air Investors	1¾	1¾	1¾
1100 Air Inv war	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	61½	60	60
10 Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	51	51	51
300 Allied Int inv pf (1g)	10¼	10	10
50 Allied Pr A new (1¾)	14	14	14
750 Alum Co Am	78	75	76
200 Alum Co pf (6)	106½	106	106½
250 Alum Ltd	68⅛	67½	68
300 Am Airlines	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝
300 Am Bx Bd (1.55g)	9	9	9
100 Am Cap pr pf (5½)	57	57	57
600 Am Centrifugal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Am Cit P&LA (3h)	26	26	26
300 A CP&LA ww (2¾h)	23	22¼	22¼
100 Am CP&LB (.30g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
3800 Am Cyan B (.60)	24¼	23	23¾
1300 Am & Fgn P war	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Am Fork&Hoe (1)	1	⅝	⅝
2100 Am G&E (1.40a)	24⅝	24	24¼
250 Am G&E pf (6)	110	110	110
350 Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25¼	24¾	24¾
25 Am Gen $2½pg (2½)	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
200 Am Laun Mch (.80a)	16¼	16	16¼
1600 Am Lt & T (1.20)	12	11¾	11¾
50 Am Mfg (4g)	22½	21	21
200 Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Am Meter (4g)	24	24	24
50 AmPot&Chem (3½g)	31½	31½	31½
1800 Am Republics(.40g)	8	7¼	7½
100 Am Seal Kap (.20g)	6	6	6
2600 Am Sup Power	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Am Sup P 1 pf (6)	73	73	73
400 Am Sup P pf	14	13	14
200 Apex Elec (.60g)	10	10	10
900 Arctur Rad Tube	⅜	⅜	⅜
2100 Ark Nat Gas	3⅝	3⅜	3½
4000 Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3½	3½
400 Ark Nat Gas pf(.60)	6⅜	6¼	6¼
400 Art Metal Wks (.80a)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1700 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
1900 Asso G&El A	1	1	1
800 Asso G&El pf	7⅛	6½	6½
500 Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2100 Atlas Corp war	1	1	1
200 Austin Silver M	½	½	½
400 Automat Prod	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100 Auto V Mach (½)	8	8	8
50 Axton Fis A	16⅛	15	15
125 Babcock&Wil(5g)	85	83	83
100 Baldwin Loco pf	13½	13½	13½
1500 Baldwin Loco war	3⅞	3½	3¾
1300 Baldwin Rub(½)	8¾	8¼	8¼
2900 Barium Sta Stl	2½	2⅛	2¼
100 Barl&Seel A (1.20)	10	10	10
600 BathIronWks (6%f)	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝
100 Bell Airc	14	14	14
10 Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	118	118	118
200 Bellanca Airc (½g)	3½	3½	3½
1500 Berk & Gay Furn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200 Bidsboro SFdy(1¼g)	8	8	8
200 Breeze Corp (½g)	6½	6	6
600 Bridgpt Mach (2g)	9⅛	9	9
100 Bright Star El B	⅜	⅜	⅜
1700 Bliss E W	8⅝	7½	8⅛
500 Blumenthal (S)	7⅛	6¾	6¾
100 Borne Scrym (1½g)	10½	10½	10½
800 Brewster Ae (.05g)	4⅛	3⅞	4
20 B'pt Mach pf (7)	82	82	82
100 Brill B	1¾	1¾	1¾
50 Brill pf	22¾	22¾	22¾
200 Brown F Dist	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Brown Rubber (.60a)	3½	3½	3½
400 Buckeye P L (3¼g)	38	35	35
700 Bunk Hill&&S(1½)	15¼	14¾	14⅞
200 Burry2Biscuit (¼g)	2½	2½	2½
100 Can Ind Alc B	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1700 Can Marc Wire	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6400 Carib Syn (½g)	1⅛	1	1
100 Carnation (1a)	20	20	20
300 Carnegie Met	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	75½	75½	75½
1100 Carrier Corp	28½	27⅛	27½
300 Carter (JW) (.60g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200 Casco Prod (2¾g)	14	14	14
400 Catalin Am	3	2⅞	2⅞
75 Celanese 1 pf (7a)	71	70	70
200 Cen & Sw Ut	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
700 Cen Ohio St	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝
300 Cen St El	¼	¼	¼
50 Cen St El 6% pf	5½	5¼	5¼
25 Cen St E 7% pf	12½	12½	12½
100 Centrif Pi (.40)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
50 Cherry-Burrell(1.40)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
50 Chesbro (4a)	102½	102½	102½
100 Chi Flex Shaft (4)	44¼	44¼	44¼
100 Chi Riv&Mach(1¼g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
5500 Cities Service	1⅞	1¾	1¾
300 City Auto Stpg (.60a)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Clark Control(2½g)	18	18	18
2900 Claude Neon Lts	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100 Cleve Tract	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
500 Club Al Uten	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300 Color Develop	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2500 Colon Devel cv pf	4	4	4
200 Colo Fuel & I war	6	5¾	5¾
200 Colum G&E pf (5)	57	55	55
1000 Colum O&G (.40g)	4⅛	4	4
500 Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50 Comm Pub Svc(½e)	20¼	20¼	20¼
200 Compo Sh M vtc(1a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100 Cons Biscouit(.40g)	4⅛	4	4
6100 Cons Cop Min (¼g)	5	4¾	4⅞
100 Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	65	65	65
500 Cons Mng & S (1a)	61¾	60⅛	60⅛
100 Cons Ret Strs	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Cons Royalty (.20)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700 Cons Stl Corp	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600 Cont Roll & Stl	7	6½	6½
200 Cooper-Bess	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
100 Copper Range	6	6	6
100 Copperweld Stl (2a)	20¼	20¼	20¼
700 Cord Corp	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100 Corroon & Rey	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
900 Cosden Petro	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100 Cramp & Sons	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1700 Creole Pet (½a)	25⅛	24¾	24¾
1000 Crocker Wh (.10g)	7	6⅞	6⅞
1300 Croft Brewing	⅜	⅜	⅜
300 Crown C Pet (.10g)	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
600 Crown Drug	3⅛	3	3
100 Cuban Tob	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Cuneo Press (2a)	29½	29½	29½
500 Cusi Mex	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Dayton Rub	9¼	9¼	9¼
200 Dejay Strs (.80)	6⅞	6½	6½
100 Derby Oil	3	3	3
500 Detroit Gasket (1)	½	½	½
200 Det G&M pf (1.20)	13½	13½	13½
100 Det Gray Ir (.04a)	1½	1½	1½
600 Det Stl Prod (2g)	18½	17¼	17½
100 Divco Twin Trk (.40)	¼	¼	¼
100 Dubilier Con (.15g)	1¾	1½	1⅜
150 Duke Power (5.078g)	64	64	64
300 Duro Test (.40h)	6	5⅞	5⅞
700 Duval Tex	9½	9	9⅜
1700 Eagle Pich Ld (.40g)	10	9¼	9¼
150 East G&F 6% pf (3)	29	28	28
1600 East Sta Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 East Sta A pf	21	20	20
800 Easy WashMB	4¼	4¼	4
100 Eisler Elec	⅞	⅞	⅞
15800 El Bond & Sh	8	7¼	7¾
1400 El Bd & Sh pf (6)	52¼	50¼	51
200 El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	44⅜	44	44
2500 El Pow As (.37g)	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛
500 El Pow As A (.37g)	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
700 El P&L war	4¼	4¼	4¼
300 Elect Share	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
400 Electrol vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 Emp G&F 8% pf	32	32	32
300 Emsco D&Equip (1)	9⅝	9	9
1200 Equity Corp	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Esquire Coron (.30e)	11¾	11½	11½
300 Evans Wallo pf	7	6¼	6½
800 Ex-Cell-o Corp(.80a)	11½	11	11
200 Fairchild Av	2⅞	2¾	2¾
400 Fanny Farmer (1a)	20⅞	20¾	20¾
100 Fedders Mfg (1.20g)	7½	7½	7½
100 Ferro Enam (2½g)	20½	20½	20½
70 Fire As Phil (2a)	6¾	6⅛	6⅛
15000 Fla P&L $7 pf (1¾g)	35½	35	35
200 Ford M Can A (1)	17½	17½	17½
25 Ford M Can B (1)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100 Ford M Fran (.04g)	2	2	2
100 Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	5½	5½	5½
100 Fruehauf Tra (1.10g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Gen El Ltd (.643g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
300 Gen Firepfg (1.60g)	12¾	12¼	12¼
10 Gen Out Adv pf (6)	70	70	70
100 Gen Tel (1a)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1600 Glen Alden (½g)	5	5	5
50 Godchaux Sg A (1e)	30¼	30¼	30¼
200 Godchaux Sug B	12⅛	12	12
10 Godchaux Sg pf (7)	90¾	90¾	90¾
3000 Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
700 Grand Nat Films	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Grand Rap V (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500 Gray Tel P S (1)	5⅛	5	5
50 Gt Atl&P nv (6¼g)	48	48	48
25 Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	121	121	121
100 Greenf T&D	5¾	5¾	5¾
300 Groc Str Pr (¼g)	3	2⅞	2⅞
1700 Gulf Oil (1)	39¾	37⅞	38¼
200 Hall Lamp (.30g)	3	2⅞	2⅞
400 Harvard Brew	1	1	1
200 Hat Coru AmB(.20e)	4¾	¼	½
200 Hazeltine (3)	15½	15⅜	15⅜
200 HearnDStrs(1.65g)	6⅞	6½	6½
100 HearnDStrs pf (3)	30	30	30
1100 Hecla Min (.95g)	9	8⅛	8¾
100 Heller pf ww (1¾)	20	20	20
200 Hewitt Rub (1)	7⅜	7¼	7¼
200 Heyden Chem (2a)	36	35	35
200 Hoe (R) & Co A	9½	9¼	9¼
300 Holling Gold (.65a)	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
25 Horn & Hard(1.20e)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1600 Hud BayM&S(1¾g)	23¾	23	23¼
2200 Humble Oil (2g)	65⅞	63	63
400 Hum Ross Fib (.80g)	5⅝	5½	5½
100 Hygrade Fd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
150 Hygrade Sylv (¾e)	32	31	31
200 Ill Iowa Pow	3⅝	3½	3½
400 Ill Iowa Pow div ct	5	4¾	4¾
200 Ill Iowa Pow pf	15	14½	14½
50 Ill Zince (¾g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
100 Imp Chm Ind (.302g)	8	8	8
100 Imp Oil Can (½a)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
300 Imp Tb Brit (1.30vg)	37¼	37¼	37¼
400 Imp Tb Can (¾g)	14	14	14
20 Ind Svc 7% pf	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
20 Indus Finan pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50 Ins Co .. Am (2a)	59½	59½	59½
200 Int Hyd-El pf	14	13⅛	13⅛
700 Int Paper & Pow war	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1500 Internat Pet (1½a)	29⅝	29½	29¾
100 Inter Prod	3	3	3
400 Inter Radio (.85g)	7⅝	7¼	7¼
100 Inter Util A	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1100 Lnter Util B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Inter Util pf	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
500 Inter Vitamin (½)	3⅝	3½	3½
100 Inters Hos (3¼g)	26	26	26
120 Inters Pw Del pf	5	5	5
100 Iron Fire vtc (1.20a)	15	15	15
500 Irving Air Ch (1a)	10⅛	10	10
500 Jacobs Co (2g)	6	5⅝	5⅝
200 Jonas & Naum (.30g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200 Jones & Lau Stl	33⅞	33	33
300 Ken Rad T (1½g)	11⅝	10¾	10¾
200 Kennedy's (.30e)	6	6	6
1100 Kingston Prod (.40)	3	2⅞	2¾
200 Kirby Pet	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50 Koppers Co pf (6)	102	101	101
2200 Lake Shore M (4a)	54	53⅞	53⅞
200 Lakey Fdy&M(.15g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100 Le Tourneau (1a)	16	16	16
500 Lehigh C&N (.30)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400 Leonard Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
25 Lime Material	19	19	19
2400 Lion Oil (1a)	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝
400 Lit Bros	2⅛	2	2¼
200 Locke Stl Ch (.30e)	9⅛	9	9
4700 Lockheed Airc	8⅛	7⅝	8
1600 Lone St Gas (.60g)	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
100 Long Is Lt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Long Is L pf B(3)	33½	33½	33½
400 Loudon Pack	2⅛	2	2
1600 Louis L & E (.40a)	8⅞	8¼	8⅝
800 McWill Dredg	10⅞	10⅛	10½
100 Mangel Strs	3	3	3
100 Mass Util Asso	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
500 Massey Harris	7	6⅝	6⅝
50 Mead John (3a)	101¼	100	100
100 Memph N Gas (.60g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
250 Mercant Strs (3g)	18	18	18
600 Merritt C & S	3¾	3¼	3¼
25 Mer-C&S pfA(6½g)	44	44	44
100 Mesabi Iron	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Metal Textile (.10g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
500 Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
400 Michigan G & O	5	5	5
100 Mich Stl Tube(1½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Michigan Sug	½	½	½
200 Mid St Pet A vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
50 Mid Oil cv pf (1g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 Midland Stl (2)	14	14	14
500 Mining Corp Can	2	2	2
150 Minn Min &M(2¼g)	26½	26	26
200 Mock J Voeh (1g)	7¾	7½	7½
1100 Molybdenum (1g)	5	4⅝	4¾
600 Monogram Pict	2⅜	2¼	2¼
100 Mont-Dak Ut (.10g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
20 Montg Ward A (7)	136	136	136
25 Moody In ptc pf (3)	24¾	24¾	24¾
200 Moore (T) Dis	1½	1½	1½
3000 Mount CityCop(¼g)	7	6¼	6⅜
200 Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
10 Mount St T&T (8)	120	120	120
1300 Nat Bellas Hess	1	1	1
600 Nat City Lines	9¼	9	9
700 Nat Container	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300 Nat Fuel	13⅜	13¼	13¼
100 Nat Oil Prod	18½	18½	18½
100 Nat P&L pf	55	55	55
500 Nat Rub Mch	4½	4¼	4¼
500 Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Nat Sug Ref (2)	16⅞	16¼	16¼
100 Nat Trans (1g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
2000 Nat TunelGMines	2	1⅞	2
100 Nat Un Rad	¾	¾	¾
100 Navarro Oil (.40a)	14	14	14
300 Nehi Corp (3g)	44	42	42¼
100 Neptune Met A (½g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100 NEngPwAs6%pf(6)	55	55	55
100 N H Clock	7	7	7
100 NYC Omnibus war	10	9⅛	9⅛
500 NY Shipbd Fd	8½	8	8
700 Newmont Min (3a)	64½	61½	61¾
100 N Mex & Ariz	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
950 N J Zinc (4½g)	71¼	70	70
20 NY Wat Svc pf	16	16	16
2300 Niag Hud Pow(.40g)	7¾	7¼	7⅝
100 Niag Hud B war	1	1	1
700 Niag Sh Md B (.60g)	5½	5⅛	5⅛
300 Niles-Bem-P	33	32¾	32¾
300 Nipissing Mns(.37g)	2	2	2
200 Noma Elec (.40g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100 Nor Am L & P pf	36	36	36
500 Nor St P A	10½	10	10½
200 No'west Eng (1¾g)	11	11	11
50 Ohio Brass B (3)	32½	32½	32½
100 Oilstocks (.40a)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
800 Okla Nat Gas	9⅝	9⅛	9
100 Okla Nat Gas pf	26	26	26
25 OklaNat Gas cvpf(6)	91	91	91
200 Oldetyme Dist	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Overseas Sec (.70g)	3	3	3
100 Pac G&E5½spf(1⅜)	27¾	27¾	27¾
25 Pac Lighting pf (6)	102¾	102¾	102¾
50 Pac Tin spl (2a)	25¼	25¼	25¼
400 Pan-Am Air(¼e)	16½	16¼	16¼
2900 Pantepec Oil	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
50 Parker Pen (2)	14½	14½	14½
50 Pender Gr A (3½)	24	24	24
3400 Pennroad (⅛g)	2½	2⅛	2⅛
50 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	88¼	87	87
100 Pa Salt (8¾g)	146	146	146
375 Pepperell (6a)	70	67½	67½
100 Phila Co (..e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Phillips Pkg	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500 Phoenix Sec (¼g)	3⅛	2¾	2¾
50 Phoen Sec pf (3)	20	20	20
300 Pierce Govern (.60)	14¼	14¼	14¼
1200 Pioneer Gold (.40)	3	2⅞	2⅞
300 Pitney-Bowes (.10e)	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
500 Pitts Pl Gl (6½g)	85	84	84
100 Pleas Val Wine(.15g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
500 Plough (.80)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200 Polaris Mng (.03g)	2½	2½	2½
1100 Potrero Sugar	1⅛	1	1
100 Powdrell & Alex	3¾	3¾	3¾
25 Pow Corp Can (..g)	14	14	14
100 Pratt&Lam (2)	21	21	21
100 Premier Gld (.12b)	2	2	2
100 Pressed Met (2)	17	17	17
100 Prosperity B (1½g)	6	6	6
275 Prov Gas (¾g)	7⅜	7¼	7¼
200 Prud Invest (.30g)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
10 P S Ind $7 pr pf	25	25	25
50 Pg Sd P $5 pf (6¼g)	29	28½	28½
125 Pug Sd P $6 pf	13⅞	13½	13⅞
10 Quaker Oats (5)	95	95	95
25 Ry&LS(½g)	9	9	9
50 Raym Conc (1)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100 Raytheon Mfg	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Red Bank Oil	4¼	4	4
300 Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	26⅜	25	25
500 Reiter-Fost	½	½	½
200 Reynolds Inv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
300 Richmond Rad	2	2	2
100 Rio Grande Val G vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Rome Cable	6½	6¼	6¼
900 Root Pet	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100 Rossia Intl	⅜	⅜	⅜
50 Royal Type (¾e)	45½	45½	45½
100 Russeks F Ave (½)	5¼	5⅛	5¼
100 Rustless I&S	8⅞	8¾	8¾
300 Ryerson & Haynes	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25 Safety Car H&L(10g)	80¼	80¼	80¼
500 St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300 St Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25 St Regis Pap pf	58	58	58
1100 Segal Lock	1⅛	1	1
300 Seiberling Rub	3½	3¼	3¼
2200 Selected Indus	1	1	1
50 Sel Ind cv (1½g)	8	8	8
50 Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	56½	56½	56½
200 Seversky Airc	2	2	2
1000 Shattuck Denn (¼g)	7¾	7¼	7¼
50 Sherw Wms (4)	89	87¼	87¼
100 Shew-Wms pf (5)	108	108	108
200 Simmons H&Pt	2	2	2
90 Singer Mfg(6a)	241	240	240
100 Sonotone (¼g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
800 So Coast (.15e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
100 So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	25	25	25
300 Sou Union Gas	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
300 Stand Cap&S(1.60)	18	18	18
200 StanC&Scvpf(1.60)	18½	18½	18½
300 St Oil Ky (1a)	17⅝	17½	17½
100 St Oil Neb (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
100 St Oil Ohio (1a)	20	20	20
55900 St Pow&Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600 St Pow&L B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400 Stand Prod	7⅛	6¾	6¾
700 Stand Sil Lead	¼	¼	¼
100 Stand Stl Sprg (1¼g)	8	8	8
900 Starrett Corp vtc	3¼	2¾	2¾
200 Stein (A) & Co (¼e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200 Sterchi Br Strs (½g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300 Sterl Alum Pr (1.20g)	6¾	6½	6½
200 Sterling Brew (.40g)	4½	4¼	4½
200 Sterling Inc (.20)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
50 Stetson (JB)	7¼	7¼	7¼
50 Stroock & Co (2)	10½	10½	10½
100 Sullivan Mach	7½	7½	7½
4000 Sunray Oil (¼g)	3	3	3
100 Sunray O cvpt (2¾)	34½	34½	34½
125 Swiss Am El pf	116	115	115
300 Taggart	4¾	4½	4½
100 Tampa El (2.24)	28½	28½	28½
100 Taylor (K) Dist	1⅜	1⅜	1
2200 Technicolor (¾g)	18⅛	17⅞	18
300 Texon Oil (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200 Thew Shovel (½g)	10	9⅞	9⅞
100 Tilo Roof (1a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300 Tob Prod Ex (.2758g)	3	3	3
275 Todd Ship (2a)	52	48½	48½
100 Tonopah M (.03g)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200 Trans-Lux (.20a)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600 Transwest Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100 Tri-Cont war	¾	¾	¾
800 Tubize Chat	9	8¼	8¼
400 Tung-Sol Lamp (.40g)	3	2⅞	2⅞
200 Ulen & Co 7½% pf	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
200 Union G Can (.80)	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
300 Un Prem FS (.80a)	13	12⅞	13
800 United Aire war	9⅛	8⅛	8⅞
3100 Unit Cig Wh St	⅝	⅝	⅝
6000 Unit Gas	4	3⅞	3⅞
160 Unit Gas pf (7)	96	96	96
500 Unit Gar war	1	1	1
10 Unit G&E pf (7)	73	73	73
3000 Unit L&P A	2⅛	2¼	2½
1700 Unit L&P cv pf	19⅜	18¼	18½
1400 Unit Shipyds A	4⅛	4	4
1400 Unit Ship B	1⅝	1⅝	1½
125 Unit Sh M (2½a)	75	74	75
200 Unit Spec (1.40)	65	65	65
100 US&Int Sec	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400 US Foil B (.56g)	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞
500 US Lines pf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 US Play Cd (1a)	22¼	22¼	22¼
400 US Radiator	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100 US Rub Recl	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300 US Stores	¼	¼	¼
200 US Strs 1 pf	4	4	4
400 Un Verde Ext (3g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2500 Un Wall Paper (.15g)	2⅛	2	2
1300 Univ Corp vtc	3½	3	3
800 Utah IdahoSug(.17g)	1½	1½	1½
100 Ut Pow & Lt	¼	¼	¼
100 Util Pow&Lt B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50 Util P&L pf	16	16	16
100 Util&Ind pf	1⅛	1⅛	1½
300 Utility Equit	2	2	2
100 Valspar Corp	2½	2½	2½
50 Valspar Corp pf	38¾	36¼	36¼
100 Van Norm MT (.20g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
500 Venezuel Pet	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Wagner Bak (1.60)	10	10	10
100 Walker Min (.05g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200 Wayne Knit M (1g)	6½	6½	6½
200 WeisbaumBBr (.40)	5½	5½	5½
200 WentworthMfg (¼g)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1000 West Va C&C	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 West Air Exp	3½	3½	3½
50 West Tab & Sta (2)	21½	21½	21½
50 Weyenberg Shoe(.80)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100 Wms Oil-O-Mat(½g)	4	4	4
100 Wil-Low Caf pf	¾	¾	¾
600 Wolverine Tbe (.40g)	5½	5¼	5¼
800 Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
300 Yukon Gold (.21g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
5 Ala Pow 5s'46	92	92	92
3 Ala Pow 5s'68	75	73	73
9 Ala Pow 4½s'67	67	66	66
1 Ala Pow 5s'56	78	78	78
86 Am G&E 5s 2028	107½	106⅞	107
31 Am P&L6s 2016	75	72	72¾
14 Appal El Pw 5s'56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Appal Pow 5s'41	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Ap Pow 6s 2024a	111	111	111
5 Ark Lou Gas 4s'51	100½	100½	100½
13 Arfl2 P&L 5s'56	88	86	88
14 As Elec 4½s'53	35¾	34¾	35
4 As G&E 5½s'38e	73¼	72¾	73¼
9 As G&E5s'50	28	27¼	27¼
4 AsG&E 5s'73	48	46½	46½
8 AsG&E 5s'68	27¼	26½	26½
2 AsG&E4½s'73	46	44	44
11 AsG&E 4½s'49c	24½	23½	23½
4 AsT&T5½s'55a	75½	75	75½
22 Baldw L 6s '50	68	64	65½
6 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	120¼	120	120¼
4 Birm El 4½s '68	82⅜	82	82
2 Broad Riv P 5s '54	84	84	84
4 Can Pac 6s '42	105	105	105
9 Caro P&L 5s '56	91½	91	91½
30 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	92	90	90
11 Cen P&L 5s '56	85⅜	83¾	83¾
3 Cen St El 5½s '54	37	36¾	36¾
7 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	44¼	43⅛	43⅛
2 Chi&IllMRy 4½s '56 A	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Chi J Ry&USY 5s '40	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	45	45	45
1 Cin St Ry 5½s '52	84	84	84
1 Cin St Ry 6s '55 B	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 Cities Ser 5s '66	59½	59½	59½
20 Cities Ser 5s '69	56	54½	55½
17 Cities Ser 5s '58	56	54½	55½
64 Cities Ser 5s '50	54⅞	52¾	52¾
15 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	97	96½	96¾
1 Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Cit SP&L 5½s '49	50	49⅛	48⅞
12 Cit C Pow 5½s '52	49½	49	49
12 Comw'l Sub 5½s '57	62¼	61½	61½
1 Commu P Svc 5s '60A	95	95	95
20 Con GEL Ba 3¼s '71	104⅞	104¼	104⅜
2 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	61¼	61¼	61¼
23 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	71	68⅛	68⅛
7 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	96	95¼	95¾
2 Del El Pow 5½s '59	102	102	102
1 Denver G&E 5s '49	109	109	109
16 Det C Gas 6s '47 A	105	105	105
6 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	102	102	102
24 East G&F 4s '56 A	74½	73⅞	74
27 Elec P&L 5s 2030	66	63	64
17 Empire Dis E 5s '52	90	89¾	89¾
4 Emp O&R 5½s '42	76¾	76½	76½
4 Erie Ltg 5s '67	103½	103	103½
4 Fstone Cot M 5s '48	104	104	104
5 Fla P&L 5s '54	80	79	80
9 Fla Pow 4s C '66	83	81½	81½
2 Gary E&G 5s '44 st	88⅛	88	88
3 Gatin P 5s '56	104	104	104
4 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	69	67½	67½
11 Geo Pow 5s '67	83⅛	79⅛	79⅛
5 Gobel 4½s '41A	59½	59	59
16 Grand Trunk 4s '50	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 Guar Inv 5s '48 A	34	34	34
1 Hacken Wat 5s '77A	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Hall Pr 6s '47A st	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
2 Heller (W)&Co 4s '46	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
2 Hous Gulf G 6s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Ill Nor Ut 5s '57	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
21 Ill Pow & L25s '56 C	88	86½	87¾
3 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	95	94	94
2 Ind & Mich 5s '57	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
4 Ind El 6s '47	86½	85	85
7 Ind E 5s '51 C	75¼	74	75¼
1 Ind Gen Svc 5s '48	108½	108½	108½
2 Indnapls Gas 5s '52	55	55	55
14 Ind P&L 5s '57 A	106	105½	105½
9 Int P Sec 6½s'55C	56	55¼	56
2 Inters Pow 6s'52	25	25	25
7 Inters Pow 5s'57	44⅛	43½	43½
2 Inters P Svc 5s '56 D	72¼	72¼	72¼
2 Inters P Svc 4½s '58	68½	68⅛	68⅛
1 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	95	95	95
8 Ia Pub Svc 5s'57	99½	98½	98½
69 Jer Cen P&L 4½s '61C	103¼	102½	103¼
11 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	104½	104⅛	104⅛
3 Kan El Pow 3½s '66	97½	97½	97½
1 Ky Util 6½s '48D	95	95	95
1 Ky Util 5½s '55F	86½	86½	86½
11 Lehigh PS 6s '2026A	100¾	100½	100¾
1 Lib McN&L 5s '42	103½	103½	103½
2 LtngIsl Lt 6s '45	97¼	97¼	97¼
13 Lou P&L 5s '57	04	103¾	103¾
6 Mengel Co 4½s '47	90	87	87
1 Metro Ed 4s '71	106	106	106
4 Midland Val 5s '43	57	57	57
2 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	95	95	95
9 Minn P&L 5s '55	99¼	99	99
8 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	84½	83¾	83¾
3 Mo Pub Svc 5s'60	66	66	66
1 Munson SS 6½s '37 ct	4	4	4
10 Nat P&L 6s 2026A	81¼	79½	79½
2 Nat P&L 5s2030B	71½	71½	71½
2 Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
4 Neisner Bros 6s '48	88	88	88
2 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	72	72	72
3 N Eng G&E 5s '50	49½	49	49
2 N Eng G&E 5s '48	48½	48	48½
12 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	81⅝	81⅛	81⅛
18 N Eng Pow 5s '48	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
7 N Orl PS 6s '49 A	69	67	68
1 N Orl PS 5s '42 st	89½	89½	89½
1 NY Cen El 5½s '50	99	99	99
15 NorIndPbS5s'66C	98¼	97	97
2 NorIndPS4½s'70E	93	91	91
5 NorStPow3½s'67	98½	98½	98½
10 Norwest El 6s '45 st	103	103	103
1 Norwest PS 5s '57	90	90	90
10 NY P&L 4½s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 NY St E&G 4½s '80	94⅛	94	94
4 Nor Con Ut 5½s '48 A	36	35⅛	35½
5 Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	98	97	97
13 OklaNatGas4½s'51A	96⅝	96	96⅛
6 Pac G & E 6s '41 B	115¾	115⅝	115⅝
2 Pac Inv 5s '48 A	86¾	86½	86½
5 Pac P&L 5s '55	65¼	63	63
10 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	87½	86¼	86¼
1 Pen El 4s '71 F	84	84	84
13 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	89	88½	89
2 Pen Wat&P 5s '40	107¾	107½	107½
7 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	88⅞	88½	88½
5 Peo Gas L & C 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
7 Phila El P 5½s '72	112½	112	112
1 Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	107	107	107
5 Pitts Steel 6s '48	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2 Portland G&C 5s '40	54	54	54
1 Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	106½	106½	106½
1 Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	63¼	63¼	63¼
6 Pub S N Ill 4½s '78D	104	104	104
1 Pub S N Ill 4½s '80E	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Pub S N Ill 4½s '81F	104	104	104
9 Pub Sv NJ 6s 'ct	133¾	133¾	133¾
2 Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	99¼	99¼	99¼
12 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	62⅝	62¼	62¼
9 Pug SdP&L4½s '50D	55	54½	55
2 Safe Har W 4½s '79	109	109	109
2 San Ant PS 5 '58A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Scripps 5½s 43	101	101	101
1 Shaw W&P4½s67A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 ShawW&P4½s70D	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5 SEP&L6s2025A	86⅛	85	85
10 So Cal Ed 3¾s 45	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 So Cal Ed 3¾s 60	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Si Cal Ed 3¾s 60B	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 So'wesP&L6s2022A	71	71	71
6 So'wes Pub S 6s45A	102½	102½	102½
4 Stand G&E6s35	46	45	46
1 Stand G&E 6s35 ct	45	44	45
2 Stand G&E 6s 35 cv	46	46	46
3 Stand G&E 6s '51	48	48	48
4 Stand G&E 6s '66	47½	46	46½
14 Stand Inv 5½s '39	45⅜	43¼	43¼
1 Stand P&L 6s '57	45⅜	43¼	43¼
7 Starrett Corp 5s '50	24½	23½	23½
8 Superpwr Ill 4½s '70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
8 Superpwr Ill 4½s '68	106	106	106
3 Tenn Pub S 5s '70	59⅛	58	58
9 Tex El S 5s '60	95½	94⅝	95¼
1 Hex P&L 6s 2022A	99½	99½	99½
14 Tex P&L 5s '56	103⅛	102⅝	103⅛
7 Toledo Ed 5s '62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
18 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	62	61¾	61¾
1 Ulen&Co6s'50 4th st	45	45	45
5 Unit El NJ 4s '49	114½	114½	114½
6 Unit L&P 6½s '74	63	62	62
8 Unit L&P 6s '74	62	60¼	60¼
1 Unit L&P 5½s '59	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	71	70	70
8 Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	102½	102½	102½
3 Utah P&L 6s 2022A	75⅜	75	75
1 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛

Boston Stocks

Jan. 26, 1938

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
	Am Pneu pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	87	87	87	94
8.75	Bos & Alb	102	94⅞	95	102
8.00	Boston Edison	120¼	118⅜	119⅜	120
5.00	Bos Elevated	50½	50½	50½	50
..	Bos & Me pr pf	10⅜	10⅛	10½	11
..	B & M st A pf	3½	3½	3½	3¼
..	Copper Range	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6½
1.00	Emp Group	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅞
.50	Fi Nat Stores	32½	32½	32½	32¾
1.50	Gen Capital	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	29¾
1.00d	Gilchrist	7½	7½	7½	7½
1.10b	Int But Hole	19	19	19	18
..	Isle Royale	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
..	Maine Cent	8⅛	8½	8⅛	8½
..	Maine Cent pf	20	20	20	20
2.00	Mergenthaler	23	23	23	23
.50d	Narr Rac A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
..	Nat Tunnel	2	1¾	1¾	2⅛
6.25d	N E Tel & Tel	99⅞	99½	99⅞	99½
.80b	Reece But H	20	20	20	20
.60b	Shawmut Asso	9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9⅞
1.10d	Torrington	26	26	26	26
1.00b	Un Twist Drill	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	75¾	74½	74½	75½
..	Utah M & T	1	1	1	1
..	Warren Bros	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4⅛

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.94⅛	.95	.93⅛	.93⅜	—.02⅛
July	.89⅝	.90	.88⅛	.89	—.02
Sept.	.89	.89⅝	.88⅝	.88½	—.02¼
Corn					
May	.60½	.60¾	.60⅛	.60⅜	—.00⅛
July	.61	.61¼	.60⅝	.60¾	—.01
Sept.	.61⅛	.61⅛	.61	.61⅛	—.00¾
Oats					
May	.31¾	.31¾	.31⅛	.31⅝	—.00⅛
July	.29¾	.29⅝	.29⅜	.29⅜	—.00⅛
Rye					
May	.74	.74½	.73⅝	.73½	—.02⅛
July	.69⅛	.69½	.68¾	.68¾	—.02

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., Boston)

	High	Low	Last
March	80.0	78.4	78.4
May	78.9	77.5	77.5
July	76.8	76.0	76.0
October	76.9	76.0	76.0

Sales, 85 lots. Spot price, 85.0.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	8.59	8.60	8.42	8.55	—.15
June	8.88	8.96	8.76	8.96	—.15

Potential Buying Power of Trusts Seen as Bullish

There is a large potential buying power under the stock market in the form of cash holdings of investments, say competent observers. During the final months of 1937 these institutions contributed heavily to liquidating pressure in the securities market, but their selling operations placed them in position where, when investment skies are clearer, they can contribute greatly to stabilizing or strengthening of security prices.

Eighteen of the larger investment companies, with total asset values of $493,422,000 at the close of 1937, held at that time a total of $86,998,000 in the form of cash or government bonds. Most trusts took a "bearish" attitude toward the stock market as the second half of the year advanced and sold securities until, as a group, they held 17.6 per cent of their assets in cash or equivalent. There can be little doubt that, in the "thin" markets prevailing, this selling contributed strongly to the extended market decline.

However, the force that worked one way will some day work the other. When investment trust managements as a whole become convinced that higher prices lie ahead they will re-enter the market and their potential buying constitutes a powerful future factor for advancing prices. Many of the largest trusts have not yet reported their year-end figures. If the ratio of 17.6 per cent cash applies generally throughout the trusts, far in excess of $100,000,000 is lying idle (or nearly idle) in the hands of the investment companies, waiting to be put to work in the market at the right time.

In the following table are shown the amounts of cash and government securities held by 18 investment companies as of Dec. 31, 1937, together with total net asset values of these companies and proportion of cash to total values:

	Cash and Gov't securities	Total value	% Cash to total value
Incorp Invst	$18,277,000	$47,660,000	38.3%
Lehman Corp	14,920,000	62,763,000	23.9
Mass Inv Tr	12,240,000	97,678,000	12.5
Adams Exp Co	8,106,000	27,835,000	29.1
State St Inv Cor	7,345,000	34,805,000	21.1
Gen Am Inv Co	4,153,000	26,377,000	15.7
Chicago Corp	4,055,000	31,156,000	13.0
Amer Int Corp	3,319,000	17,818,000	18.6
Equity Corpn	2,448,000	15,977,000	15.3
Prud Inv, Inc	2,432,000	10,424,000	23.4
U S & Fo Sec Cor	2,006,000	30,850,000	6.5
Gen Pub Sv Cor	1,984,000	9,048,000	21.9
Supervsd Shrs	*1,500,000	8,805,000	*17.0
Spenc Trsk Fnd	1,113,000	4,469,000	24.9
Gen Captl Corp	977,000	3,572,000	27.3
U S & Int Sec Cor	937,000	25,896,000	3.6
Natl Invstrs Corp	704,000	16,023,000	4.4
Amer Genl Corp	482,000	22,264,000	2.2
Total	86,998,000	493,422,000	17.6

* Approximate.

Dividend Declarations

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable	Hldrs of Record.
Accumulated				
Stott Briquet Co., Inc., $2 conv pf	50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Initial				
Sierra Pacific Power Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Reduced				
American Arch Co	50c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Extra				
Revere (Paul) Fire Ins Co	5c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Rich's, Inc.	50c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 20
Regular				
Alpha Port Cem	25c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 1
Bridgeport Gas Light Co	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Can Cottons, Ltd	$1	Q	Apr 1	Mar. 18
do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Cedars Rapids Mfg & Pwr Co	75c	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Champion Pap & Fibre Co	25c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 4
Chi Yellow Cab	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Creameries of Amer pf	87½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Horn & Hardart (N Y) pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Inland Steel	$1	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Intl Busi Mach	$1.50	..	Apr. 11	Apr. 1
Lindell Tr (St. L)	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 19
Lord&T 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
LuzCoG&E $7 1pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do $6 1 pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
McKess&Robb pf	75c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Midland Grocery Co	$3	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
MinnGasL5½%pf	$1.37½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Do $5.10 pf	$1.27½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Montreal Lt H&P	$2	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Moore (WR) DG	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Do	$1.50	Q	July 1	July 1
Do	$150	Q	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Do	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Jan. 2
Natl Biscuit Co	40c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 11
Natl Lead pf A	$1.75	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Norfolk & W Ry	$2.50	Q	Mar. 19	Feb. 28
Ontario St Prd pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Pacific Fire Ins	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 7
Pitney Bowes P M	10c	Q	Feb. 21	Feb. 1
Reading Co 1st pf	50c	Q	Mar. 10	Feb. 17
Revere (P) Fire In	60c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Rich's Inc	50c	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 20
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Rolland Paper Co	25c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
San Gabriel River Improvement Co	20c	M	Jan. 25	Jan. 24
Savannah Gas Co. 7% pf	43¾c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Servel, Inc	25c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Do pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Suffolk R E Tr	25c	..	Feb. 1	Dec. 31
Stand Cap & S	40c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Trusteed Am Bk Sh A	3 2-5c	..	Jan. 31	......
Un Eng & Fdry	50c	..	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
U S Steel pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 19	Jan. 28
U. C & B RR	*90c	..	Aug. 10	Aug. 1
Do deb	*$2.50	S	June 27	......
Do deb	*2.50	S	Dec. 26	......
Va Trust Co (Richmond, Va)	$1	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20

*Subject to receipt of rental.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	105½	105⅛	105⅛
13 Wash Wat P 5s '60	105⅛	105	105
1 West Newsp Un 6s '44	39	39	39
3 West Pa 5s 2030	100	100	100
11 WestPaTract 5s '60	103½	103	103
2 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	84	82½	82½
6 W Un G&E 5½s '55 A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 Wis Min L&P 5s '44	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
1 WiscP&L 4s '66 A	91¾	91¾	91¾
Foreign Bonds			
34 Cauca Val 7s '4	9	8¼	9
1 Com Pvt Bk 5½s'37	83	83	83
4 Cubn Tel 7½s'41A	96	96	96
11 Cubn Tob 5s '44	53	50	50
2 Danzig Port 6½s'52	57½	57½	57½
1 Den Mg Bk 5s'72 1X	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 Ercole M El 6½s'58A	53⅞	53¾	53¾
1 Fin P M Bk 5s'61st	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4 Isarco Hyd El 7s'52	62¼	62¼	62¼
5 Mendoza Pr 4s '51 st	69⅛	69	69
3 Nippon E P 6½s '53	56	55	55
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	9½	9½	9½
10 Russ 5½s 1921	¾	¾	¾

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) 1937 dividend, plus extra. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated div. paid or declared in 1937. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 26 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot and future 10.25-50; export 10.02½. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 40.75; future 41.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.90-95; East St. Louis 4.75. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and future 5.00. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and wolframite unchanged.

Huge Gifts to the C. I. O. By Miners' Union Revealed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26—The importance of the United Mine Workers of America to the C. I. O. labor movement was emphasized today by the disclosure that during the past six months this single union has contributed $1,404,000 to the funds of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Most of this contribution was in the form of "loans," but there is little expectation that they will ever be repaid. What proportion of the C. I. O.'s total financial resource is represented by this contribution from a single union is not known here, but the belief is that it represents the major item on the list of receipts.

The amount of the United Mine Worker aid is all the more striking in that the total income of the union during the six month period was $1,497,426, or only slightly more than the amount lent and given to the C. I. O. All expenses of this powerful union, which claims 500,000 members and of which John L. Lewis is president, are given as $2,526,531.

Big Cash Balance

Regardless of this excess of expenditures over receipts for the six months, the union still has a cash balance on hand of $2,534,668 due to a large reserve fund it has maintained for years and a special assessment of $800,000 taken in during the first half of 1937.

This information regarding the finances of the key union in the C. I. O. was obtained as 2,000 delegates to the union's thirty-fifth convention settled down to routine business this morning. But it was not made available to the rank and file of the convention, who were told in the official reports only that the last net balance of the union was greater than at the same time in 1936.

What was not told to them officially was the following itemization of their union's advances to the C. I. O. during the six months ending in November:

Loan to C. I. O.	$650,000
C. I. O. assessment on U. M. W.	180,000
Loan to the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers' Organizing Committee	475,000
Loan to the C. I. O.'s Textile Workers' Organizing Committee	99,000
Total	$1,404,000

Some intimation of these figures has, however, leaked out to the rank and file of delegates. It is possible that before the 10-day convention is over there will be some vociferous protest against the extent of the miners' contribution to the C. I. O., a contribution which is made on the responsibility of the officers of the union.

Revolt Stirring

In the meantime, they are already in partial revolt over the issue of autonomy, which scarcely exists in the U. M. W. Out of about a thousand resolutions submitted to the convention by individual locals, 201 were demands for the right of the local to elect its own officers. On the other hand, there were 60 resolutions endorsing the existing system under which officers are handpicked by union headquarters.

Murray Blames A. F. of L.

The early morning session of the convention was devoted to the routine approval of sections of the official report of the officers. In the process, the convention went on record in general as approving the past political activities of the union, increased political activities in the future, Federal legislation to limit the use of the National Guard against strikers, launching of a $5,000,000,000 Federal low-cost housing program, and amendment of existing Federal labor law to bring greater pressure on employers to recognize labor's right of organization.

Phillip Murray, Vice President of the union, then reported on the failure of the labor peace conferences between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. representatives which went on here during the Fall and Winter. He blamed the failure on the alleged fact that the Federation representatives "did not have the power to negotiate an agreement with our representatives."

"The C. I. O. has in good faith done everything it possibly could to honorably bring about the unification of all the forces of labor," he said. "The failure to accomplish this purpose lies directly on the door step of the A. F. of L. The Federation wants us to surrender, to give up, to yield and go back where we were before the C. I. O. was organized. But I say to you that the C. I. O. is not going to yield to the A. F. of L. It stands four square on the principles of the United Mine Workers. You have given us authority to do this job and with your continued support we're going to do it."

Slump Held Cause Of Ford Layoffs

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26 (AP)—Witnesses at a National Labor Relations Board hearing told today how a 23 per cent decline in the national sale of Ford automobiles in the last six months had affected production and employment at the company's St. Louis plant.

Testimony of Thomas W. Skinner of Detroit, Assistant General Sales Manager, and Milton N. Johnson, manager of the St. Louis plant, was intended to establish that present business conditions, and not the company's alleged anti-union policy, prevented reinstatement of many employees.

Ford business increased greatly in the first six months of 1937, Mr. Skinner said, but a gradual decline began in July. By November, sales were about 50 per cent less than the same month in 1936, he asserted.

Company counsel began development of the economic picture after they were blocked in efforts to show that a Labor Board representative gave adverse advice last spring to Ford employees who sought to organize an independent union to compete with the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers of America.

Daniel Bartlett, Ford attorney, declared he wanted to show the N. L. R. B. was "in a conspiracy to promote the C. I. O."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOR RENT

HOMES, apartments for rent in Palm Beaches; mail your Florida rental and sales inquiries to H. D. VAN VRANKEN, Box 333, Palm Beach, Florida.

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THE POD SHOP—California's colorful atmosphere. Charm Strings, $1, $1.50, $2.50, 18" to 26". Mexican Carts with Pods and Gourds. Express collect. 3610 W. Jefferson, Los Angeles, Calif.

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ESTABLISHED IN LOS ANGELES 12 YEARS
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1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RESPONSIBLE WOMEN WANTED—Why not be independent? "You can by the Mutual Plan." Use your spare time to increase your income. Sell our unsurpassed quality, laboratory tested dress fabrics, women's and children's up-to-date wearing apparel. Build up a permanent business for yourself with our merchandise. No experience, no investment is needed to make a start. We loan you the samples and teach you how to sell. You can earn a liberal wholesale discount on every order. A limited number of women who have had experience in selling or have the ability and personality to learn how to sell are eligible to appointment as our authorized saleswomen for our products. Write today for full details.
MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1150, BINGHAMTON N. Y.

WOMEN to demonstrate Sandra Cosmetics (Monitor advertised) to friends and neighbors; commission basis. Write SANDRA INC., 2212 W. 7th St., Los Angeles. EX. 2929.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN money. Sell Everyday Greeting Card Assortments to friends, others. Also Personal Stationery. Liberal commissions. No experience needed. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 513, New York.

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home town, representing this famous line of California Sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

WOMEN WHO CAN SEW—write me today for amazing opportunity to earn extra money without canvassing. HARFORD, Dept. B-60, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, 27, bachelor science degree, experienced in retailing, insurance, teaching; now adjuster large motor company; desires change. Address P. O. Box 87, Hibbing, Minnesota.

WANTED

WANTED, IDEAS—If you have an idea for a wooden toy, novelty or gadget that you think would sell, send it to us; we will pay liberally for any such ideas that we use.
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Local Classified

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BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

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ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Veterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston, Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City—Toe, tap, creative, modern and ballroom; correct posture.

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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
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MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724.

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COAT RACKS to rent and sell; TABLES and CHAIRS for all occasions. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymkt. Sq., Boston; CAP. 3632.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

OCCASIONAL chairs, Victorian and others, fine for needlepoint, sets 6, 4, single. Mrs. H. F. Reed, 419 Lancaster Ave., Haverford, Pa.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SENSATIONAL reduction sale reproductions, antiques, rugs, and new Simmons bedding. Also unusually fine showroom models for living rooms, bedrooms, and dining rooms; bargains guaranteed. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 50th St., N. Y. C.

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HOUSE worker-cook, experienced, Protestant; family 3 adults; country; references. Write Box X-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Beautician, all-round operator. WONDER BEAUTY SHOP, 758 Flatbush Ave, BUckminster 4-9028. Call all week.

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Local Classified

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, furnished room, use of kitchen, laundry, parking; woman only. 41 Clark Rd. LON. 8691.

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N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

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CAPABLE woman would like position as companion, housekeeper, in small family. Address Mrs. Gladys Crocker, Route 1, Westford, Mass.

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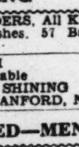

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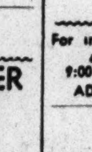

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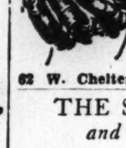

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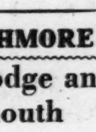

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"Panto" vivat!

An American attending the London pantomimes around Christmas must come away with a bit of wonderment as to what it's all about. In theory, the "panto" is staged every year for the children, many of whom are admittedly home from boarding school and enjoying almost their only relaxation of the sort during the winter months. Actually it seems that the fathers and mothers and uncles and aunts and others crowd the theaters and enjoy the performances even more than the youngsters.

And again one wonders. Because the "humor" is of an ancient and almost antediluvian variety, and the entire show harks back to an idiom and a tempo quite different from

"It's so essentially a children's play"

that of the modern theater or cinema. Perhaps that is what delights the old-youngsters who are thus enabled to step back into their own pasts and be children again.

As to the old jokes, a sample of the long-beards that still bring a loud guffaw from "panto" audiences follows:

From "Aladdin": The Widow (the inevitable man in woman's clothes) says to Aladdin, "Why can't you be a good boy?" And the boy replies in the familiar way, "Well, mother, I'll be good for a shilling." To which the mother answers, of course: "You'll be good for a shilling! Why, when I was your age, I was good for nothing!"

In "Cinderella" we did enjoy the gentle jab at the B. B. C. when the remark was made: "There's nothing on the wireless tonight—not even chamber music!"

Smart

Outside a smart Parisian man's shop appears a startling notice which reads:

"Trés chic. Trés English. Trés snob—Presque Cad."

Hard to Catch Up

Now that Mr. de Valera is back in the news again with his Eire-land, somebody recalls that the best story of his methods also concerns Mr. Lloyd George. It is told that the representative of the Irish Free State spent three long hours closeted with the white-maned gentleman from Wales. When Mr. Lloyd George was asked about the discussion he replied that negotiating with Mr. de Valera was rather like riding on a merry-go-round (or a "roundabout") and trying to catch up with the horse ahead.

Diminishing

And speaking of horses, it seems that there were 3000 fewer in London than in 1936—that is, only 12,000 licenses for horse-drawn hackney and private carriages were issued in 1937. But that is 215,000 fewer than in 1922. Even so there appear to be many more horses in evidence here than in New York.

Tom Cat, M. P.

The cat population of Great Britain, besides having five representatives in the Houses of Parliament, has now also two civil service representatives in Downing Street, home of the Prime Minister, and of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. These two cats really belong to the Treas-

"The Minister for Milk, I presume"

ury. In keeping with the British Civil Service's reputation for impartiality, one is black and one is white. And Parliament votes them a food supply each year.

The Commons Party, led by Mr. Tom Cat, M. P., has been officially recognized for four years. It was in 1933 that the invasion of an alley-cat into the historic precincts of Parliament caused a rumpus which ended in an official census of the Felinist Party. A count of "miaows" was taken, and five cats were allowed to remain. They form the only party in the House that never has to "go to the country."—E. B. H. and J. A. M.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

[**"Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.**]

Cryptogram

A fact about the speed of a common summertime object forms the basis of today's easily solved cryptogram. What's your speed at solving it?

N ONPQROST QUXUO YNQ NZZNPQ N ATUUR SB CSOU ZDNQ ZDPOZE BUUZ N AUYSQR QS CNZZUO DSF BNO PZ BNGGA.

Who's Who

See how quickly you, or someone to whom you may read the biographical sketch below, can guess the name before the entire sketch is read: He was a naval engineer. He surveyed Nicaragua for a canal. He invented a canal lock. Then he decided to pursue a career of exploration. He led many explorations across Greenland. He found large meteorites. He was the first man to reach the North Pole, accomplishing that feat in 1909. Who was he?

Letter Juggling

This is shared by a Bridgeport, Conn., reader. Try forming six different 5-letter words from the 5 letters below. Use all 5 letters in each word:

E S P R A

What Is Cost of Each?

Seven pounds of sugar and 3 pounds of rice together cost 57 cents; also 5 pounds of sugar and 6 pounds of rice cost 60 cents. What is the cost of a pound of each.

Mates

Although these "mating" puzzles have appeared in this column for some time, this is the first having to do with the subject of "Mates." Can you "mate" each of the "mates" correctly as indicated by the example checked?

1	mate	hooked	
2	consummate	final	
3	penultimate	one of a pair	✓
4	amalgamate	bushy, hairy	
5	palmate	to compute	
6	inanimate	to complete	
7	estimate	to merge	
8	hamate	not active	
9	comate	last but one	
10	ultimate	web-footed	

Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Tip to the manufacturers of games: Throw one together in a hurry and name it antimonopoly.

Punch: "A farm cart laden with hay and lumbering along a country lane is the most charming of all rural scenes," asserts an artist. Provided of course one isn't behind it in a motor car.

Vistas in the Swiss Alps

Monitor Camera Club From Dr. Franz Stefan, Vienna

Left—Descent From the Sella. Right—Rest in the Sunshine

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Joseph's Pit

The 37th chapter of Genesis records how Joseph, leaving the "vale of Hebron," sought out his brethren first at Shechem (verse 14); while, on learning that they had moved further north, he eventually caught up with them near a place which was then known as Dothan (verse 17).

It will be recalled that as a result of the plotting of his brothers, prompted by their annoyance at his dreams of greatness and his favor with their father, the lad was thrown into a near-by "pit," which was probably an abandoned water cistern—being eventually removed from this temporary prison only to be sold as a slave to a group of men who were traveling toward Egypt.

The modern name given to Dothan by the Arabs is "Jubb Yusuf" ("Joseph's Pit"), a name which provides an interesting echo of the Biblical incident.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Making Wheels

My little boy, now 10, from the time he was about 5 years old, has always been wanting wheels to make a wagon, trailer, or something else. One year his uncle, a machinist, made him six wheels from wood, about five inches in circumference; and these have been in use ever since, four on a home-made tractor and two on a two-wheeled trailer.

Assorted sizes could be put in bags or boxes and sold for about 25 cents. I believe nearly every mother with boys from 5 to 12 would be glad to buy some. True, one can buy sets in stores with small bits of lumber and wheels, but they generally cost a dollar or more; and the lumber can generally be found at home, but not wheels.—Mrs. E. B., Seattle, Wash.

Eat in Peace

Persimmons ripe an' sugar yams,
Dey's sho' mighty fine;
An' how I eats dat watermillyun
Right down to de rine!
Sho'tnin' bread an' co'n pone, too,
Dey's sho' mighty fine;
Ham an' lamb an' chicken stew
Is fit fo' kings to dine!
But what ebbe' I eat, in peace, am sweet.
An' dat am de meal fo' mine!
—Minny M. H. Ayers

Quotation for Today

THE race advances only by the extra achievements of the individual. You are the individual.—TOWNE.

In Lighter Vein

Nice Rearing

Minister: "Can you count, my little man?"

Lad: "Yis, I c'n count."

Minister: "Well, let me hear how far you can count."

Lad: "One, two, three, four, foive, six, siven, eight, noine, tin, jack, queen, king."—Drum Major.

Somesense Rhymes

I seldom notice bookends much,
Although, of course, I've seen them;
They are like ears—what really counts
Is what one has between them.

Dual Role

The actor rushed home after the night's performance and awakened his wife.

"Beloved one," he cried happily, "tonight has been the greatest of my long career. Tonight, for the first time, I played a dual role."

His wife sat up. She was a trifle mystified. "A dual role? How did you come to play a dual role?"

"Ah, my love," he replied, "it was truly sensational! Just before tonight's performance we had news that Claude Goodwin could not appear."

"Well," commented his wife, "I still don't understand."

"Very simple," asserted the actor proudly. "I not only carried my own spear—but his as well!"

Reducing Process

Going home during the evening rush hour I struggled into a tube train at Oxford Circus. Finally the doors closed, and everybody was wedged tight, unable to move.

In the thickest was a short, fat Cockney woman, who remarked to the passengers in general: "I comes in 'ere like Stanley Baldwin and goes aht like Anthony Eden!"—London Evening News.

Couldn't Afford to Quit

The crooner was complaining to a friend about his boss. "I've been working at his club now for three months. And in all that time he hasn't paid me a cent of salary."

"Well, then," said the friend, "why don't you quit?"

"How can I?" moaned the crooner. "I've got a family to support!"

—Travaro delle Idee, Rome

My wife regrets that she was unable to come—but she didn't want to disappoint you by not letting you see her new coat."

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Auto Helps

While touring it is desirable to have available instantly a supply of toys, books, literature, road maps, candy, fruit, crackers, purses, gloves, hairnets, tissues, cold cream, mirror, comb, etc.

Without a filing system for these articles, the car becomes untidy and the items inaccessible.

A solution for this problem is to use a cretonne shoe bag containing separate pockets for 12 pairs of shoes, and to secure it with safety pins top and bottom to the upholstery on the back of the front seat. These pockets can accommodate all these necessary articles, and cannot interfere with the comfort of those in the back seat; in fact, it can add to their comfort, for the entire seat can then be free, to move about on. Children like to be in charge of the "car file."

This leaves the one compartment in the car to take care of the car's accessories, like flashlights, bulbs, fuses, keys, etc.—Kathryn M. M., Hempstead, N. Y.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Letters

This is a game for indoor parties. A number of children are selected from the guests. They study the room while the others remain quiet.

The selected ones are then blindfolded. Any guest may give a certain child that is blindfolded a letter, such as "P." The one that has been asked, may answer "picture" or "piano"; but there must be something in the room that begins with the letter given.

When everyone has had a turn, the scores may be counted; and the winner may be given some alphabet game as a prize.—Lorna K, Chicago.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Fish Can Breathe Under Water?

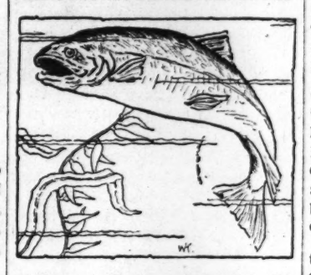
Oxygen and the other gases which combine to make up the air we breathe are dissolved in the water in which fish live. Lungs are designed to utilize air in its free state, hence we cannot get the oxygen we need by breathing wrier water.

Strictly speaking, fish do not breathe under water, either. They have nostrils, but these nose openings lead only to closed passages—not to lungs, in most kinds of fish. Fish obtain the necessary oxygen by taking in water through their mouths and then forcing it out again through their gills.

Gills are a special part of the fish's body, consisting of a number of delicate feather-like ribbons of membrane, richly supplied with blood vessels. The gills, located on either side of the fish's "neck," have the property of extracting oxygen from the water which is forced through them, at the same time giving off carbon dioxide to the water.

Fish do not require as much oxygen, even in proportion to their size, as we do. They do not burn up any of their supply of oxygen in keeping their bodies warm, for fish are cold-blooded creatures; that is, their blood and bodies are about the same temperature as the water in which they live.

All fish have gills, but not all kinds of fish are lungless. The African mudfish, the South American lolach and the barramunda of Aus-



tralia are three varieties of fish which have both gills and lungs. The possession of lungs enables them to exist through periods when the swamps and mudflats which they inhabit dry up, or the mud gets too thick for gills to function.

Odds and Ends

King Gudea

Harvard University has acquired a rare statue of King Gudea, a ruler of Babylonia 4300 years ago.

Old Crab

Workmen excavating in the London subway have found a fossil crab over 50,000,000 years old.

Jest a Minute

"Five lunches an' a glass of milk!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

Skegness, England

One December night a group of friends were returning home from a lecture at Grimsby, when the motor-coach broke down.

At first this did not seem serious. The driver was convinced that he could remedy the trouble, and was therefore left to demonstrate his skill. However, three hours later (12:30 a. m.), the trouble having been traced to the petrol pump, the driver realized that the only way of getting home was to telephone for a relief car from Skegness, 45 miles away. This could not arrive for two hours.

The outlook was not a happy one. The night was bitterly cold and foggy, and there was sleet in the air. The long halt had run down the battery, and the lights in the coach were getting quite dim. The party, mostly women, were all weary, cold, and hungry; but there were no complaints or grumbling. Everyone was preparing to settle down for the dreary wait as comfortably as possible, when a man came out of a big house opposite where the breakdown had occurred.

He at once offered hospitality to the party, and invited them in to a comfortable room luxuriously heated by a blazing log fire. Then, aided by his wife, who had already retired, the Good Samaritans made a hot drink and provided 25 hungry persons with refreshments.

Then, seeing that everybody had all that was required, they mended up the fire, brought in a pile of extra fuel, and bade the party good-night, leaving the men to turn out the lights and lock up when the rescue party arrived—which they did at 2:45 a. m.

So a seeming misadventure was turned into a happy experience. And the group reached home at 4:10 a. m., full of the knowledge of the love and protection God offers to all.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Election Procedure

Question: A bylaw provides for a board of seven members "which shall consist of at least three men and three women." Another section states that "in balloting for directors, each member shall receive a list of those eligible for office together with a ballot on which he shall write the names of seven persons whom he desires to act as directors. The 14 names receiving the highest number of votes shall be returned for a second ballot. No ballot shall be counted which does not contain seven names of those eligible. . . . If two members of one family are nominated on the first ballot, the one receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped from the list."

(a) Should the first or nominating ballot comply with the requirement of "at least three men and three women," as required for membership of the board?

(b) Ballots are perforated to make seven parts. Is it in order for the chairman to rule that a ballot which does not contain a name to each part is disqualified though in accord with the bylaws otherwise?

(c) Should the names to be dropped from the list because of family relationship be just dropped from the list of 14, or should the next highest be added in their place?

Answer: (a) The nominating ballot should also have at least three men and three women. It is equivalent to the member's choice for the board which should accord with the bylaw stipulations regarding its composition.

(b) The chair could make such a ruling. If objection is made, the members should decide the question.

(c) As they stand, the bylaws do not seem to make it necessary to add names. On the other hand, not to do so conflicts with the provision requiring 14 names for the second ballot. In view of this, it would seem more nearly right to add names to make the 14.

The rule regarding two from one family really makes the one receiving the lesser number ineligible. The bylaws should be amplified to make this clear. Incidentally, the bylaws should also be corrected to provide for situations involving more than two from a family.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A raindrop never can attain a speed of more than 30 feet a second no matter how far it falls.

Who's Who: Robert E. Peary.

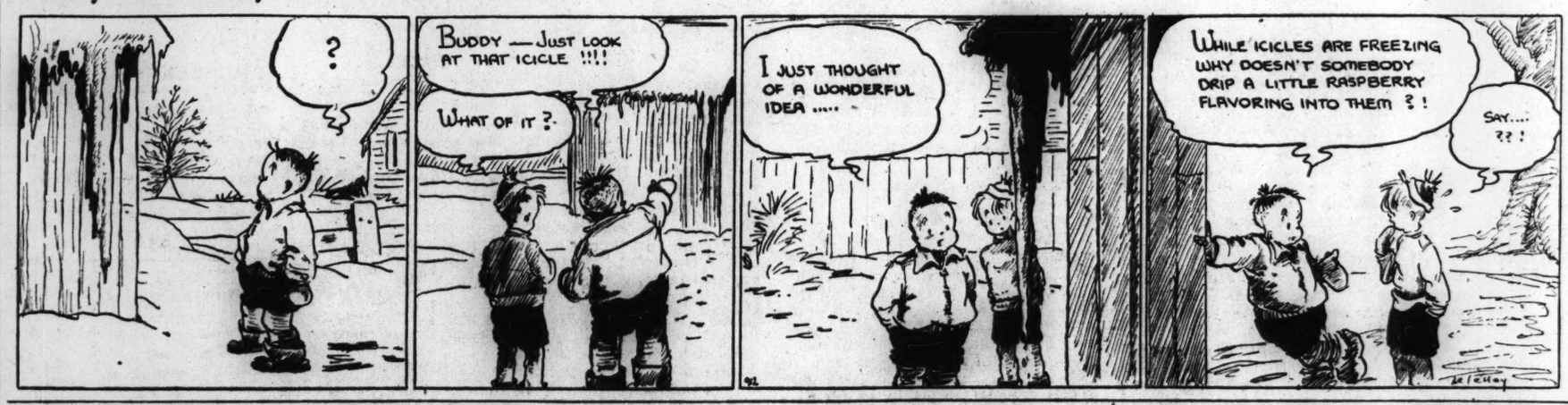
Letter Juggling: Spear, reaps, pares, spare, parse, pears.

What Is Cost of Each?: Sugar, 4 cents; rice 5 cents a pound.

Mates: Mate—one of a pair; consummate—to complete; penultimate—last but one; amalgamate—to merge; palmate—web-footed; inanimate—not active; estimate—to compute; hamate—hooked; comate—bushy, hairy; ultimate—final.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*An All-Day Icicle*

By LE PELLEY



Animal Town—*Receipts in Africa*

By DUMMER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Court and the People

SENATE confirmation of Stanley H. Reed as a justice of the United States Supreme Court confirms also the new direction and character the court has taken since the reversal of last March in the minimum wage case. The confirmation did not make sensational headlines, but such changes in the court have made a great deal of American history. In this case the greatest importance of the change is not that it removes a barrier to the New Deal but that it tends to place on the people instead of the court the responsibility for national policy.

Too often Americans have made the court the keeper not only of the national conscience but of the national judgment. It was much less trouble to ask the court to say whether a proposed change was constitutional than to think through the problem and determine whether it was sound policy. Former Chief Justice White gave clear warning on this point:

> There is great danger, it seems to me, to arise from the constant habit which prevails where anything is opposed or objected to, of resorting without rhyme or reason to the Constitution as a means of preventing its accomplishment.

The history of the great cases before the Supreme Court bears out this view. The majority of them have arisen where some important interest in the nation has opposed legislation designed to control it. This is entirely legitimate and the continuance of self-government requires that citizens or corporations should be protected from the invasion of their liberties by government.

The court is indispensable both as guardian of civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution, and as umpire between the federal and state powers. But the Constitution did not mean the court to determine the wisdom of legislation. It leaves much leeway in many areas of social and political policy. In these areas, such indefinite clauses as those dealing with due process and interstate commerce have been used to oppose new governmental controls over private interests which were extending their own control over the individual. Because the resistance to such controls has often come from powerful interests able to carry on a long legal battle, it has often been able to oppose in the courts on grounds of unconstitutionality changes which had been approved by the people on grounds of social or political wisdom.

At the same time other clauses of the Constitution had been so interpreted as to greatly extend federal powers. While court decisions denied either to state or federal governments the right to stop child labor or insure a decent minimum wage for women workers, the taxing and spending powers of the Federal Government were being used to set up all kinds of governmental controls over the individual. By grants-in-aid devices or loans Washington influenced state policy in such things as road building, maternity care, and education. In these matters states and citizens usually wanted federal money and were willing to take federal control. No battle over constitutionality was raised in the courts. And quite possibly a greater threat to the Constitution and to individual liberties developed along this line than in the areas where control of private enterprise was stubbornly contested.

The recent attitude of the Supreme Court, now buttressed by the Reed appointment, indicates that many of these questions will now be left to the people themselves. Two lower-court decisions within the last week set up legal rules which will necessarily have to be modified by the people themselves if individual rights and sound policy are to be protected. The TVA decision at Chattanooga and the oil monopoly case at Madison, Wis., make wholly legal government actions which have by no means been proved wise or just. But it is a gain for the American people to have the responsibility for determining national policy put squarely up to them.

The Vanishing Bear

ON FEW other depression questions has more ink been spilled than upon short selling. It brims with so many complications that straight answers are impossible. But the Securities and Exchange Commission has decided to cut through all the argumentation. Short selling now becomes virtually taboo in a falling stock market.

The regulation has a seemingly one-sided implication, familiar in tax procedure. In the capital gains and losses tax, the Government levies on gains, but makes no corresponding allowance for losses. Similarly with short sellers. If the market is going up, they can bear the market for all they are worth. When the market is going down, they are practically kept out of the market.

This is the meaning, not the exact explanation of the new regulation. One might conclude that the bear may become as extinct as the Great Auk. For the short sellers in a rising market are few and far between, since they are gambling against the popular tide, or merely trying to pick up relatively small change on the periodical "technical reactions" that mark even the most bullish of bull markets. The short seller cleans up when optimism on the part of the general buying public has taken wing.

So the days of the great bear seem to be numbered—the Adamzads whose exploits have made Wall Street history, and seem nowadays to be obtaining post-mortem renown on the screen. Whether the reform will lead to less instability is another matter. Even short sellers have to buy eventually in order to deliver the stock they have sold, and there are those who hold that this very act is a stabilizing influence even on a declining market.

The figures adduced by the SEC, however, favor the theory that the initial raids of the short sellers produce demoralization. And anything that will temper artificially-induced swings in values is socially constructive, since those swings unsettle the public mind, and spread a hectic flush over business and commerce. In American life the stock exchange has too dominating an influence over the market place.

Candor With "And/or"

THE citadels of good English have again been successfully defended from onslaughts that would hybridize the language with the signs of mathematics. Taking up the cudgels lately swung by Senator Carter Glass, Deputy Mayor Henry H. Curran of New York has had the upstart expression "and/or" stricken from a legal document before the Board of Estimate.

The double-acting conjunction is vague, sloppy and meaningless, objects Mr. Curran, as did Senator Glass. Then think what it might lead to if sentences became cluttered up with plus and minus signs in addition to other punctuation. Ah, would that public men were ever so impatient of equivocation!

But after all, nobody seems to have much doubt what "and/or" means. We have heard of lawsuits turning upon the definition of "due process" or "double jeopardy" but never yet upon the significance of "and/or." And the Board of Estimate seemed clear enough about it; instead of "corporate stock and/or serial bonds" they wrote, "corporate stock, or serial bonds, or both." Which seems to illustrate that this gadget actually saves some breath. If an inventor can devise a pushrod or cotter-pin that will do the work of two, do we not count it all gain? Then, why not take the same stand for "and/or"?

New Inquiries in Palestine

THOUGH it is the duty of the British Government to hasten slowly in its search for a final solution of the Palestine problem, it is to be hoped that the new inquiries will not be prolonged a day longer than is necessary.

For the Jews of Palestine and their friends abroad delay means a slowing down in migration and the interruption of an economic policy which should be continuous and according to plan. For the Arabs it is likely to nourish hopes which cannot be realized, and to encourage agitators to believe that there is still something to be gained by agitation.

If indeed there were any likelihood of Jews and Arabs getting together and arranging a better plan than that of partition then delay would be well worth while. But no such happy prospect is in sight. Therefore the sooner the new and amended scheme of partition can be completed, the better for all concerned. Uncertainty in such a case is a breeder of mischief, and should be quickly ended.

But the British Government has been well advised in deciding to admit some modifications in the scheme of the Royal Commission which reported last July. The reactions of both parties have been seen and studied. Some grievances which it would arouse have come to light, and these may be removed. The Palestine Government has behaved with a discretion and resolution which has not always distinguished it in the past, and in spite of occasional sporadic outbursts of violence has now in the main restored order.

The recent statement issued by the British Colonial Office must not be interpreted as an abandonment of the main proposals of the commission. There is no weakening in regard to the fundamental of partition, which would outline Arab and Jewish areas destined in the future to be separate self-supporting States, and retain enclaves under the British mandate. But a large field of further inquiry is open to the technical commission.

The declaration by the Colonial Secretary clearly shows that the British Government is not committed to the details of the plan. In particular it does not accept the suggestion, which had caused much concern to Arabs, that Arabs should be compulsorily transferred from Jewish areas; and hints at some revision in their favor when it insists that the boundaries should be so drawn as to include "the fewest possible Arabs and Arab enterprises in the Jewish area and vice versa."

But there are possible modifications in favor of the Jews as well as the Arabs. These inquiries cannot be unduly hurried. But the situation would be eased if an interim report concerning the most vital changes could be issued as soon as possible. That should clear the air and avert much unprofitable discussion.

Calloo, Callay!

Book News of the Day

MESSRS. Auden, Spender, and Mac Neice, Lewis, et al, for several years have been given furiously to think, and spasmodically to speak; typical of their utterances is the forecast, "Something's coming, and it won't be flowers." Now Rex Warner, also of their number, reiterates this prognostication in a lengthy prose allegory, THE WILD GOOSE CHASE (New York: Knopf. $2.75).

Like his fellow poets, Mr. Warner has a great deal to say about present-day life; like his contemporary peers in the realms of allegory and fantasy, particularly R. L. Duffus and Edward James, he cloaks his asseverations in tumultuous prose, but Mr. Warner sometimes beclouds the fundamental meaning to such an extent that he who reads may run.

Authors of allegories invariably face this risk of misunderstanding on the part of the audience, unless they are adept in the art of discoursing in parables; even then, a choice of interpretations may be open to the reader as he stumbles across the moorlands of the Not. Like the lugubrious philosopher in the old poem, the reader of allegories sometimes hunts in vain the Itness of the What through the copses of the Whence, and is only bewildered when he hears the think bees buzz. Sometimes he is sure that it is all a wild goose chase, but occasionally some cogent shaft will emerge from a prolonged metaphor, and the reader's attention will be re-engaged. Rex Warner's jaunt through the looking glass has just enough of these steel-tipped arrows to render it effective.

The allegory concerns three brothers, an adventurer, a scholar, and an ordinary man, who set off for the frontier in search of the Wild Goose. In a tempestuous sort of pilgrim's progress, they follow the oh-come-away-birds, but only George, the average man, has sufficient common sense and initiative to hold to the course. The goal is, apparently, freedom and happiness, but George finds that modern civilization blocks his way toward this goal. The story then becomes a record of his conflict with the prevailing concepts of government, with the various shibboleths of civilization, with the myriad manifestations of tyranny, which confront him on his journey. He rallies the masses, instigates a revolution, and puts to rout the despotism and decadence which have for so long smothered his world.

In thus attempting to track the crafty Where, your reviewer is guilty, perhaps, of telling too much of the story, instead of leaving it an allegory for which other readers may find a different interpretation, as they climb the slippery Whichbark tree to watch the Thusness roll. The adventures of George invite, in fact they more often demand, interpretive comment. They are often ludicrous, sometimes offensive, but usually provocative, because George is an extraordinary ordinary man. His favorite reading is Shakespeare, Karl Marx, "Tom Jones," and Isaiah—a fact which illumines his character better than any other description which might here be made. Some attempt to illumine his activities in similar succinct fashion is made in the preceding paragraph, but it is not offered as definitive. The reader will no doubt form other interpretations of his own.

But don't say we didn't warn you.

M. W. S.

"That Means You!"

Canal Voyage

FOR concentrated insight into Soviet life, we recommend the round trip between Moscow and Kalinin through the new Moscow-Volga canal. To Soviet citizens, the canal ranks high among the wonders of the world, and all who can spare the time and money are taking this voyage. To the foreigner, the canal itself is not so remarkable as the panorama of Soviet life it presents.

Opened last summer, the canal has settled down to active existence. Bright new motorships plod regularly along its placid waters, pausing at larger collective villages and at suburban industrial centers. Peasants and workers, with their bags and bundles, come and go at every stop; newcomers inspect with awe the baby-blue brocaded chairs of the ship's saloon, the white silk draperies of the cabins, and peer respectfully through the windows of the two "de luxe" cabins, occupied by Soviet personages or visiting "capitalists." More prosperous citizens patronize the commodious dining room, but thrifty peasants untie their bundles of food on deck.

An earnest lecturer is determined that no one shall miss any of the passing wonders. He stands tirelessly at his station on the upper deck, surrounded by maps and plans, and patiently points out the canal's terraced banks, its new bridges, its hydro-electric power and pumping stations, and explains how the locks work. He becomes as excited as his listeners when we approach the Volga dam which made the canal possible, and stands silently as we pass the enormous statue of Joseph Stalin erected where the canal joins the Volga, floodlighted at night and visible for miles around. As the ship plows through the artificial lake above the dam, he points out where villages stood only a few months ago. Time and again he repeats: "We have done all this. This is the achievement of socialism, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Comrade Stalin." His humble listeners nod in solemn assent.

Our sedate steamer was enlivened one midnight by the appearance at a wayside village of a hundred schoolgirls, off for an outing. They were in holiday mood, and celebrated with songs and recitations until they left us at three in the morning. They brought their own lecturers, who instructed the children outside our cabin windows through the night. This interrupted the sleep of through passengers, but no Soviet citizen would protest against instruction of children, even at two in the morning.

In fact, the joyous mood of the children was contagious, and little groups of adult passengers started songs of their own, with balalaika accompaniments. Radios, too, located at strategic points, were kept going full blast, and several incipient pianists seized the opportunity to practice scales on the piano in the saloon. We marveled that some hardy passengers managed to sleep undisturbed through it all.

We came to one lock at the end of a working day, and a long row of prisoners lined the concrete embankment above us, looking down at our ship. Guards with rifles lounged beside them. Mongol, Tartar and Russian faces stared at us dispassionately; some were old and tired, but others were young and alert. We tried to read from their faces whether it is true, as the Communists say, that these men and women are being "reforged by socialist labor." But their faces told us nothing. We could not decide whether these prisoners—some merely thieves, others political offenders—take pride, observing this great canal, in the fact that their labor has gone into its making.

DEMAREE BESS

Translating Our Times

Franco-German Friendship

IN FUTURE it is needful we cultivate and exchange a greater understanding between our peoples [Germany and France]. . . .

The situation in Germany is most favorable for such an accord. . . . Today in Germany we are studying history with new eyes. . . . The notion of hereditary enmity [between French and Germans] is tending to lose itself . . . we deduce this sentiment . . . from . . . the [existent] desire to discover what there is in common between our arts, our social questions and political hopes. This is a happy situation and it might—in spite of being founded on art and science—show itself fruitful if politics, which today still keeps silence, would utilize it.

I rejoice to find a growing understanding [of German society] on the French side. . . .

Just as rivalry which once opposed you [France] to England one day ended, so we [in Germany] hope there will be born and grow between our two countries a new and flourishing friendship founded on the right.—Hans Friedrich Blunck, Honorary President of the Chamber of Literature of the Reich, in *Deutsch-Französische Monatshefte*, Berlin.

Germany and World Economy

Germany's four year plan . . . [to] guarantee the security and life of the German nation constitutes . . . no obstacle to the elaboration of a new world economy. . . . World economy does not allow itself to be commanded; it does not live because of monetary or economic doctrines. Rather does it live by the just conceptions of statesmen as to economic and cultural relations between nations. . . . No country today can subtract itself from this world economy. . . . Into what catastrophe will not only Europe but the whole world plunge if hate and misunderstanding continue their destructive work? It is high time that international congresses of political economy dealt with a new organization of world economy.

Germany is always ready to participate in such conversations . . . [by which] social and political peace in the entire world can be assured.—Ministerpräsident Göring in *Deutsch-Französische Monatshefte*, Berlin.

Hungarian Foreign Policy

In the Franco-Soviet and Russo-Czechoslovak agreements which were directed against Germany, the Reich saw a degree of mistrust irreconcilable with Locarno and therefore took consequences which are now history.

We [Hungary] cannot feel a greater degree of confidence in the sincerity of the Little Entente's allegedly peaceful intentions so long as three states, though well aware we have no aggressive designs on them, rigidly insist on the petrification of conditions not in consonance with the spirit that must inspire the Danubian States [for] a better understanding.

Hungary's position in international politics has gained in strength and her willingness to approach her neighbors grows in direct ratio to the consolidation of her international position. . . . Negotiations become easier when there is no danger of the hegemony of one party forcing unilateral interests on the other.

Hungary will continue to seek her peaceful aims by peaceful means. . . . —From a speech before the Hungarian Parliament at Budapest by Foreign Minister Coloman Kanya of Hungary.

Storm Over the Mediterranean

Poets have sung of the calm and serene beauty of Mediterranean shores. Nature made her . . . an agreeable, hospitable and smiling sea. But human passions have taken upon themselves to throw trouble into it.

Real protagonists and rivals in the drama are Great Britain and Italy. . . . For England, it is the imperial route par excellence. . . . Italy has proclaimed that . . . the Mediterranean is her [very] life. . . . [The latter], ardent, impatient, takes the initiative without much worry as to form; the other shows patient perseverance to avoid a catastrophe. . . . The London Committee, Nyon accord, breakdown of talks . . . no sooner begun . . . shows diplomacy's ingenuity and deliberately blind subtleties. . . . Until when will the undeclared war, at least that of Europe's, last? When everybody is armed to the teeth and peoples bowing under the burden of National Defense, war will break out of itself. . . .

Let those charged with governing peoples measure their responsibilities.—Pierre Mamopoulos in *Les Balkans*, Athens.

The Wide Horizon

Are People Numbers?

By Rosemary Reynolds

Excerpts From the Compass, Published by the American Association of Social Workers

"IT IS the essence of social insurance that everyone be treated alike." This thought-provoking sentence is taken bodily from Joanna Colcord's article which was printed in the Compass of August, 1937. Perhaps because I am a social worker, or because I have spent four years in a large public relief agency, or because of both things, I question the possibility, if not the validity of this statement.

People, being individuals, are not alike and will not be treated alike even if this be the intent of the governing body. Each of us has weaknesses, idiosyncrasies, and virtues which make us react differently to the same rules. . . .

How many times in public and private agencies we find clients who are seemingly unable to adjust themselves to the regulations. There have always been and always will be, I am afraid, the woman who forgot the office closed at twelve noon on Saturday; the man who feels that additional benefits are due him because the factory did not record the correct amounts he paid. . . . I don't mean to imply that in each of these situations the agency always alters its plan, but I do mean that careful consideration, skillful evaluation and prompt attention of some kind must be available. For a story—sometimes tragic, sometimes ludicrous—always significant—lies beneath the seemingly simple request for exceptional treatment.

Miss Colcord would probably point to the insurance and trust companies as organizations who handle vast numbers of persons and still maintain a fairly rigid program. Of course I think several things make their problem simpler than that which faces the social security program. A life insurance policy once paid, ceases to be a concern to the company. However, the widow who wouldn't think of returning to the insurance office when her money is spent, applies for a Mother's Pension or unemployment relief. On the other hand annuity holders for the most part are planful people or they would never have made such arrangements in the first place. They consequently cause the insurance companies little trouble. . . .

Still it seems to me that the insurance group is more apt to be able to fit into specific regulations than the population at large who will be the benefit holders of social security. Many of these people have always been "close to anxious." Many have had low, uncertain incomes throughout a lifetime. Many are resentful at the turn of events which lead them to social security.

Individual handling of applicants for any type of benefit is certainly going to be needed. Blanks can be used but personal interviews by someone who is patient and kindly will also be needed. Last winter it was necessary for the public agency in Cleveland to re-register the total caseload with all speed. We experimented with a simple questionnaire which was mailed to each family receiving relief at that time. The answers to our supposedly simple questions have made many skeptical of the value of blanks as the sole means of determining eligibility. These answers which I happen to remember, give an idea of the problem one would face if this were the only method used:

Q. Name of head of household?
A. My wife.
Q. When were you born?
A. My mother knew, but she's dead.
Q. Do you own an auto or truck?
A. No. We haven't finished paying for it yet.

These replies are amusing but it is also alarming to realize how many misinterpretations are possible when people are asked to read and write. Particularly is difficulty experienced by the old. Factual information is hazy to them. Precise figures and dates are often impossible to secure without time and gentleness. . . . I believe as Miss Colcord does that someone will have to be available to help work out the puzzle. . . .

Someone will ask, I am sure, why do these seemingly stable individuals need a social worker when they have managed their lives without one up to this time. Of course the majority will be adequate to continue to handle their own affairs. However, there also will be the group who not only need steadying now but could have profitably made use of a caseworker before this time. . . .

Who should give this extra service? Social workers? Should this be the function of the division itself or a private social agency? Could volunteers or clerical workers supply this need? With rare exceptions I think that this extra understanding and consideration will only come from the group of professionally equipped social workers. Possibly the solution will be to have enough qualified people in the Social Security Division to care for application problems and emergencies. This could be supplemented by the private agency which could give service to individuals needing help over a longer period.

The location or source of these workers concerns me far less than the quality of helpfulness they embody. . . . I only want to be certain that Carl Jacobs, who drank himself stiff after layoff news, is seen as a man made frantic by continuous economic uncertainty, not as an undeserving alcoholic. I want Mr. Jacobs and the rest seen as people, not as social security numbers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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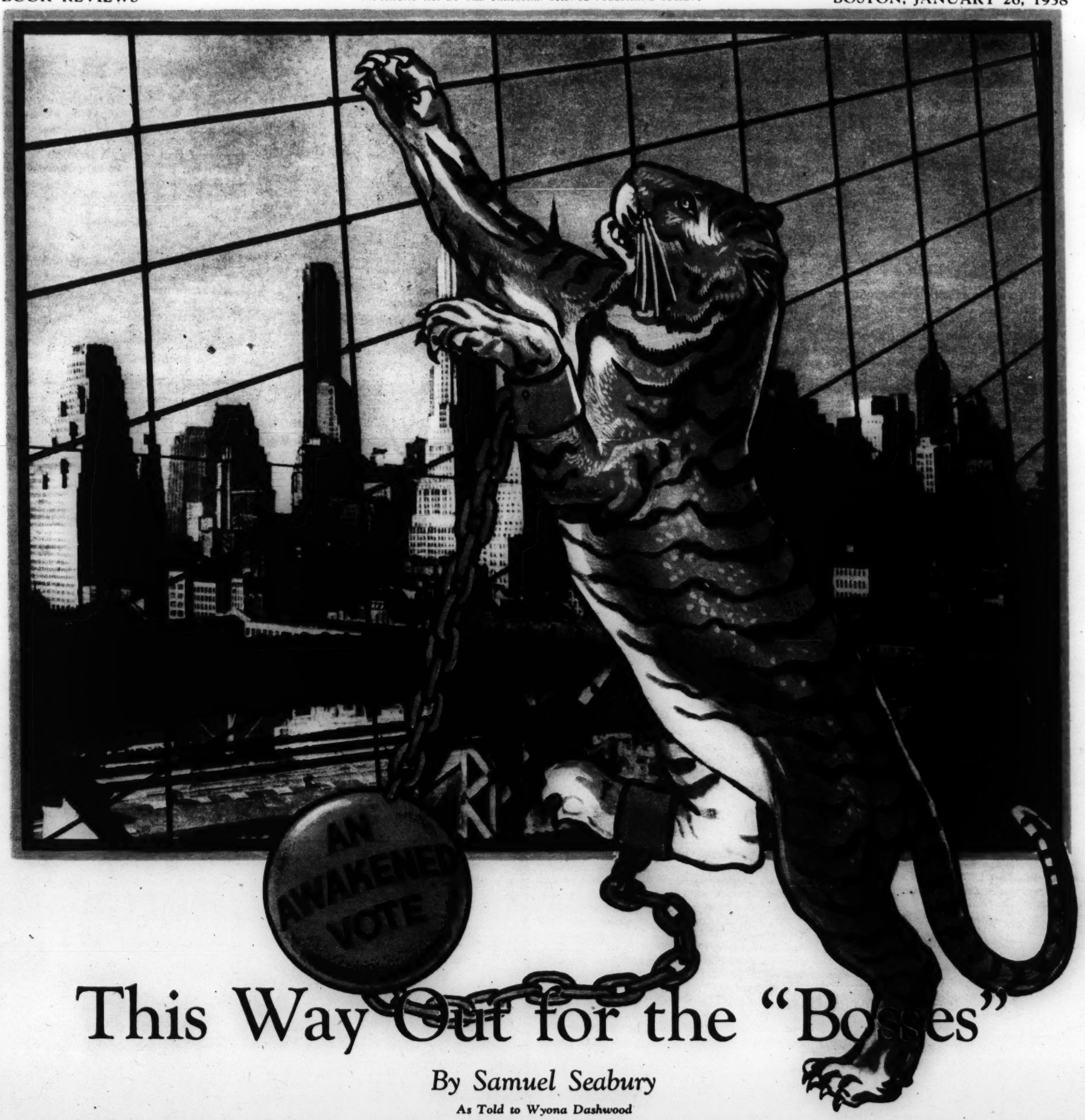


This Way Out for the "Bosses"

By Samuel Seabury

As Told to Wyona Dashwood

"I have no means of knowing what the Legislature will do about the appalling conditions which have been shown to exist. I have, however, an abiding faith that, with these facts laid before the people, the sense of public decency is such that these conditions will not be allowed to continue. They cannot be smothered or suppressed, and . . . the time cannot be far distant when the people themselves will insist upon remedying the abuses and evils that have been disclosed."

THAT STATEMENT OF FAITH was written in my final report of the investigation into New York City affairs under date of Dec. 27, 1932. It has now been verified and can have similar verification in any boss-ridden city in America.

In New York City we have shown what can be accomplished when you play up to the people, instead of down to them, as the politicians always have. The "dumbness" is not on the part of the voters. They require only to be given the facts and to have their attention directed to constructive steps whereby they can remedy conditions that have been shown to exist.

The story of the change in New York City government now is written large in terms of public action for clean, efficient, non-political municipal management. The curtain has fallen on Tammany Hall's control of city affairs, proving in the nation's greatest city that the deeply etched party label may be obliterated. Non-partisan rule has been instated for a second term, and today not a single city department may be said to be motivated by corruption, whereas testimony adduced five years ago abundantly established that it infested almost every one.

Once the picture was fixed in the public eye, the corrective sequence could, and did, take rapid course, although the Legislature did not trouble to print the report. It was literally kicked around the floor in both chambers in Albany or deposited in the wastebasket. For the first time a legislative body refused to appropriate the money to print the evidence of an inquiry it had voted into city affairs.

The substance of this article is drawn from an interview granted by Judge Seabury to Miss Dashwood when pressure of other matters prevented him from writing the article himself. Samuel Seabury was appointed in 1931 by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt to hear charges filed against the district attorney of New York County, and was counsel to the Joint Legislative committee to investigate the affairs of New York City.

The findings would have gone the way of other conveniently forgotten things had not the publicity given them by the press destined them for living memory in the public thought.

At the outset of the investigation it was determined to present only the evidence of facts rather than rumors. Our purpose was to produce two classes of testimony: that which showed that the condition in which the city found itself was due to the waste, the graft and the corruption permeating its affairs; and that which would lead to revision of the structure of government which made the condition possible.

Huge as the subject, the process was an elementary one of taking a thing apart to study its construction, and I knew of no complicated way of going about that. We had first to get the facts and publicly corroborate them in the presence of the person who was accused. He was thus afforded an opportunity to say anything

he liked in extenuation or in excess, or, if he could not do so, he could exhibit himself to the community.

From the evidence, the responsibility for the condition could be fixed. Finding out who was responsible would determine where the profits from the system went. All led to that final focusing on the system and its favorites. The vicious pattern had first revealed itself in the Magistrates' Court; subsequently its presence became apparent wherever we scrutinized in every city department, extending to, and including, that of the very head of the city government.

The glaring corollary was that the form and structure of the Government itself were in large measure responsible for failure to recognize the defects which at first glance appeared exclusively personal to the officials.

* * *

Thus did the evidence build steadily for positive action by the investigating committee—presentation to the Legislature of suggestions and affirmative recommendations that would preclude the recurrence of the conditions which had been shown to exist. A minority, implemented by a political organization, held the city as a subject province; fundamental changes alone could end this thralldom.

I have referred to the "embrace" with which the findings were received in Albany. We had been amply prepared for it through the committee itself which had blocked the way to the conclusions with a bitter and flagrant opposition.

When I wanted to make the charges against Sheriff Thomas M. ("Tin Box") Farley, and, subsequently, against Mayor Walker, I had to lay them before the Governor without authority as representing the committee. Even the payroll was cut in the hope of preventing the making of the charges by eliminating the services of my aides. The fact is, those eight or nine young men refused to be fired, remaining at their own expense to finish the job. With all the talk about the materialistic conceptions of youth today, I enjoy telling that story.

Aside from the fact that none of the witnesses examined were what could be called willing; that the evidence had, as a rule, to be elicited from persons implicated in wrongdoing and, consequently, hostile, the attitude of the inquiry minority had been offensive beyond the limits of decency. I had early the temptation to resign had I not realized it would play directly into the hands of the interests under investigation.

Party to the obstructive procedure were the city authorities and the leaders of the dominant political organization—so frankly engaged, indeed, that one official said his attorney would make "so many actions and counter-motions that somebody soon will have St. Vitus' dance."

No matter how depraved and corrupt a witness showed himself to be, he was defended and championed in the committee, and, where witnesses reluctantly consented to tell the truth, they were insulted and assailed. Our record was eloquent not only because of testimony given, but because of testimony withheld by those who succeeded in avoiding examination by flight or obstruction. Not one miscreant was repudiated or even criticized by Tammany Hall for proven official wrongdoing. On the contrary, it took the wrongdoers to its bosom and acted as protector and advisor throughout.

The further we proceeded with the laborious and time-consuming work, the clearer it became that the maladministration uncovered was integral with the system controlled by Tammany Hall and permeating the city, and that it was Tammany Hall which sought to prevent the proof from going in.

The display of evils had brought forth the apologists and defenders of the system, along with those who had fattened upon those evils. Graft was reflected sensationally in the costly differential between the outlay for public improvements and reasonable value, representing the "rake-off." Patently now it was not by reason of special aptitude or mere accident that practically every Democratic district leader in the city was ensconced in a key city office.

* * *

Sufficient legislation existed to insure a vastly better government, but its circumvention and defiance easily fell within the scheme of control. Depredations could be concealed, and, even where they became known, the law enforcement agencies, being dominated by Tammany Hall in all five boroughs of the city, could be depended upon to do nothing about it.

Whatever the Legislature did, or did not do, I never had any doubt as to how the people would act in reference to the abuses which had been disclosed. Awareness had spread that a vast realm of administration was concealed or inadequately exposed; that legislative and money-spending operations must be opened to full discussion and public observation. The crying need for equitable representation that would end this domination of the vital agency of government by a single party was now manifest.

For this reason, the fact of corruption established, I concluded my final report with the draft of a remedial city charter of which minority representation was a fundamental tenet. The yardstick to the basic change that has since befallen New York City governance lies in citizen acceptance and intelligent practice of this reform in selecting the new City Council. Minority representation is not a panacea, but the opposition, protest and difference of opinion that is the essence of its working is salutary political economy.

* * *

Legal provisions, some of which have now undergone major revision, served to continue the control of elections by the political machine. It is not to be credited that the people deliberately choose mediocrity or incompetence for Mayor. That results from the pernicious power of party organizations. The voters are practically powerless to break the grip of this colossus unless they organize outside the dominant party camp.

This they may do through the system of nominating the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the City Council by petition and voting for them upon a nonpartisan ballot without party designations or emblems.

Taken in connection with proportional representation for the election of the City Council, this would eliminate partisan primaries from our municipal elections and stimulate a truer and more complete expression of the electorate. Election concepts which impose state and national affairs upon local matters, making partisanship dominant, have served to confuse the voters and becloud the real issue at stake—efficient, nonpartisan city government.

In its revised charter, New York City has not outlived the partisan municipal primary nor the luxury of five borough presidents saddled upon it 40 years ago as the price which those wanting to create Greater New York had to pay to the local politicians to achieve consolidation. There is room for improvement, and I have no doubt that further beneficent changes will be made within a reasonable time. The city investigation had to, and did, refute a whole negative chorus on the impossibility of achieving undertakings essential to its effectiveness.

At the start the pessimists said: "You can't get anywhere with the inquiry." The evidence was produced.

"You can't reach the people at the top," they said. The facts were shown in reference to the then Mayor of the city and the sinister group around him.

"You won't get anywhere with them," we were assured. The charges were filed against Mayor Walker.

* * *

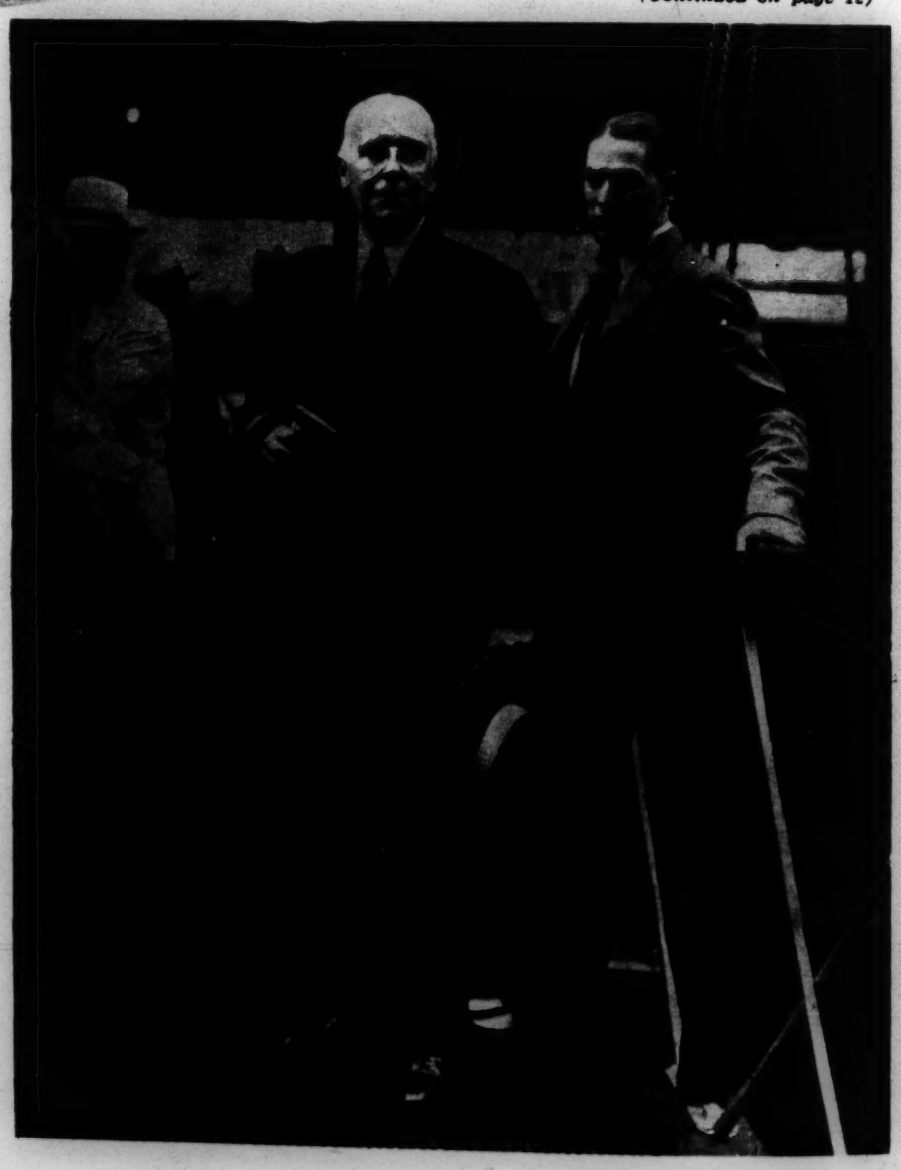
"You will never be able to remove him," they insisted. He ran away before he could be removed and in order to avoid removal.

"He will be re-elected," the pessimists predicted. Tammany Hall did not dare nominate him for any office.

"You will never get a new charter—and proportional representation is out before you start," they said. The voters approved both, overwhelmingly—and proportional representation got even more votes than the charter.

"No Fusion government has ever succeeded itself," they chorused. Mayor

(Continued on page 12)



Wide World Photos

"THE ORIGINAL NECESSITY LAY IN THE AWAKENING OF THE PEOPLE"

Samuel Seabury, Chief Counsel to the Hofstadter Committee Which Investigated Mayor James J. Walker's City Administration and Broke Tammany's Hold in New York Politics (Top), as He Arrived at the Executive Chambers With His Aides and Evidence Data for the Hearing Before President Roosevelt. Later, He Embarked on the S. S. Paris (Above) for a Well-Earned Vacation Abroad. In the Center Is the Tammany Hall Building on East 17th Street

"My Name Is Hull"

Modest Informality Wins Friends for the United States Secretary of State, While His Integrity and Wisdom Offer World Hope

By Sydney Greenbie

TWELVE LINES IN THE 1928 "Who's Who" were devoted to Cordell Hull. Even though lengthened by State Department activities since, so far as Mr. Hull is concerned, that is enough.

The world has pictured the United States Secretary of State too much as another Don Quixote, lean, bookish and of serious countenance. Let us sluice away the mountain of statistics on foreign trade, taxation and economics and get at the gold of personality. It is not easy. What can you do with a person who, at 15, while most of the boy world plays games, pleads with the Governor of his state to be allowed to drive him from town to town, and who pays for the rented horse and buggy with his own hard-earned $30 savings, just to hear the man's speeches over and over again? This it not an individual sold to tariffs and taxes, facts and figures. The eyes alone belie the picture, and what the eyes won't tell, the hands do. If you want to see the human side of Cordell Hull, watch his hands.

Mr. Hull was born in a Tennessee mountain cabin only 100 miles from Lincoln's birthplace over the Kentucky border. Members of the Hull family fought on both sides during the Civil War, and he was born during the difficult reconstruction years. The unusual names given his four brothers, Orctus, Sylvanus Sirnadus, Wyoming and Roy, reflect his father's imaginative nature. Young Cordell worked hard, and he walked 13 miles from school to be with his mother while his elder brother took a raft of logs down river.

* * *

"In those days," he told me, "children were weeded out of school if they did not take to book learning and put to work on the farm." Cordell was favored by his father for his love of books, sent to school and law college. Clothed in blue jeans and shod with brogans, he kept house with his brother at Celina. They were comfortable enough.

Not through hardship came the brooding eyes. Even then he felt the weight of future problems and borrowed from lunch periods to read beneath a tree. When he finished his lessons, he took up other books. Asked about this appearance of brooding, he answered simply that it is merely because he has always been shy. He might have added self-contained. He remained unmarried until he met Rose Frances Whitney and married her in 1917.

Lumbering and logging on the placid Obed River down the Cumberland kept him away from home for several years. But it gave him hours to read, and ultimately he returned to the little hamlet in Pickett County to practice law. There he was rushed into making laws before he was 21. It was not ambition that goaded him, but the need of knowing, of having all the facts. Asked why he took to law, he said because he liked it —not because he regarded it as a career. Three years ago, the same instinct spoke when he said, "The mischief-makers, the inordinately ambitious—yes, even the very greedy—constitute in the first instance only a small portion of the world population. . . ." Reasonable wants are his motivating forces and kept him busy in Congress 30 years, making them workable.

* * *

But a man who for 40 years holds to one vision has his iron side, too. Asked if, as a boy, he had seen a vision of world order, or if the trade agreements are the emergence of 1937, he pointed to his speeches of 1906, to his contribution of one of Wilson's 14 points. A lifetime of thinking and faith and firmness has gone into the making of Secretary of State Hull.

An orator by instinct, Mr. Hull never resorts to mere tongue-lashings. His pen is his tongue's best ally. Pass through his written records, and the sharp steel pen points make prancing pictures on the road. "I would forever despise myself if . . . " he said before leaving for South America.

He draws freely upon his Tennessee mountain lingo, as when he characterized one man: "He is as blind as a mule in a storm." Hitting back at a maligner, he dropped this: "A lie will travel half way round the world while the truth is getting its britches on."

For all that, he never menaces and seldom denies. In 20 years, Mrs. Hull told me, with unabashed dignity, he has never once raised his voice nor lost his temper. It is still on the tongues of men how Cordell Hull, though the London Economic Conference failed, came home augmented in power, dignity and world respect. When in Ireland he spoke of an "Irish Republic" and created an incident; not all the reporters of five continents could trick him into explanations or divert him from the object of his trip. The quips of Will Rogers did not make him blink or blush. Whether before King George of England or Father Neptune of the Equator, neither the stately ways of the Court nor the pranks of the deep changed the steady, sober, quiet dignity of his presence.

* * *

At the same time, he is easier to see at the State Department than any Assistant Secretary or division head. In working with his subordinates he makes them feel common participants. He asks what should be done, what proposed, giving them a sense of opportunity to share in his policies. During my first meeting with him the tenor of his appeal, by subtle implication only, was that I could help him, that he was helpless without us out in the world, making me want to go spread his gospel.

Cordell Hull speaks readily, even aggressively. He waits for no one to prompt him, persists in saying his mind, oblivious of you; yet when he catches a glint of idea from you he stops suddenly, tilts his head forward and listens keenly. He is rather magnificent in his office. His dark suit with gray threads carefully matched by black and white-ribbed sox and black shoes, his black tie and white shirt and protruding cuffs make a severe ensemble for the fine head and deep brown eyes. The eyes are steady and solemn and unchangeable even when that rarest of rare smiles breaks on the corners of his lips.

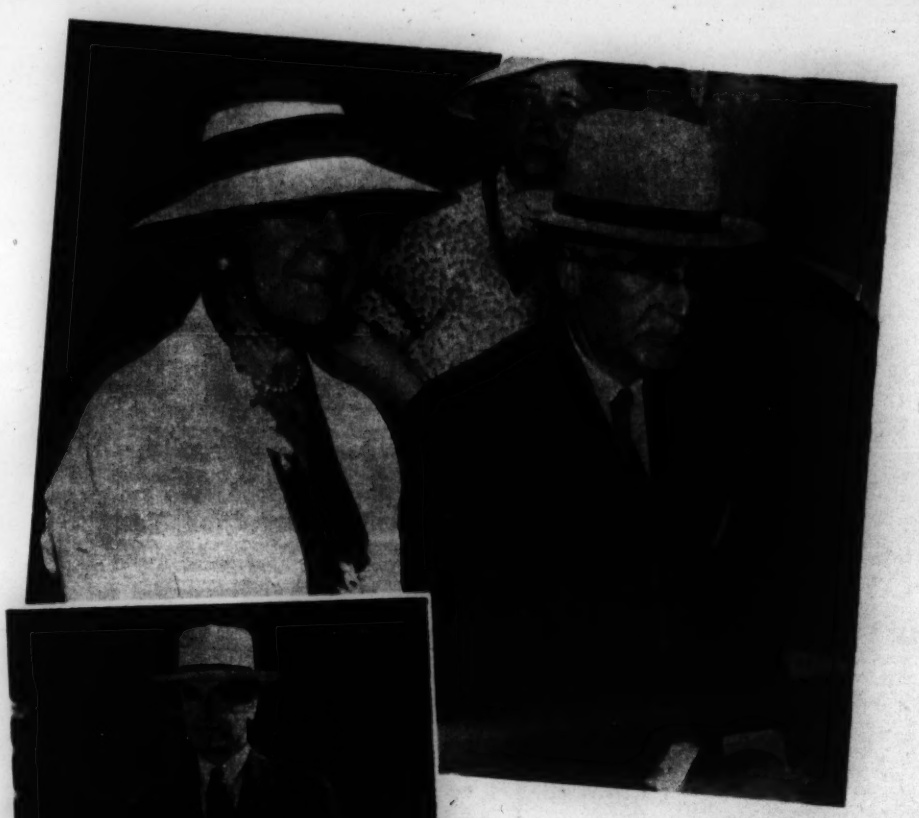
But the hands are the finest expression of Mr. Hull's character. He uses them freely; fingers his glasses with his left hand delicately, but with the fingers of his right he writes the fullness of his feelings against the light: brush strokes for conclusion, taps his curved index finger like an artist stippling or brings the tips of his fingers into a huddle for specific points and then delicately cupping the open hand in swaying assuagement. He seems to feel with them as if groping for the intangible values behind his facts and his visions. Across the back of the chair, he holds his hands relaxed, the thumb of the left makes its appearance through the space between the middle fingers of the right; restless but not annoying; fascinating, not irritating.

His eyes look out at you sidewise and slightly upward, serious but direct and challenging. His lips assume a characteristic extension somewhat like Will Rogers' face in profile. With an almost imperceptible shuffle he shifts when entering a room or when receiving you as you enter, or even when turning in his seat. Lifting his long left leg to rest his ankle on the right knee, he lays aside all concern for his desk, never impatient of his time.

* * *

Mr. Hull walks to his hotel apartment, to and from his office. Roused at 7 by an alarm clock, he remains at work far into the night at the State Department. "The Great Pacificator" he has been called. While some political philosophers change "I am the State" into "The Individual is nothing, the State is everything," Cordell Hull abides by the conviction, "The Individual is nothing; principle is everything." So it was that he left the council tables in South America and walked to the hotels of diplomats and delegates, rapped on their doors and announced, "My name is Hull."

Five portraits of Mr. Hull have been made between 1898 and 1937, but they show no change of expression or modification of poise. As the years see him carrying the burdens of state, his mountain shuffle takes on a surer air. When he first became Secretary, he was dubbed "just a messenger boy for the President." Nobody calls him that now. He has swept out more diplomatic pretenders and brought in more friendship than the tariff fences have been able to shut out. His reciprocal trade agreements are not yet firm factors in any universal economic union, but their fundamentals are becoming more and more recognized. Leaving false self-sufficiency and turning to true sufficiency, the nations must emerge more harmonious. One statesman who has laid his plans and has evolved a technic for world economic unity is Cordell Hull.



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MR. AND MRS. HULL AT THE BALL GAME

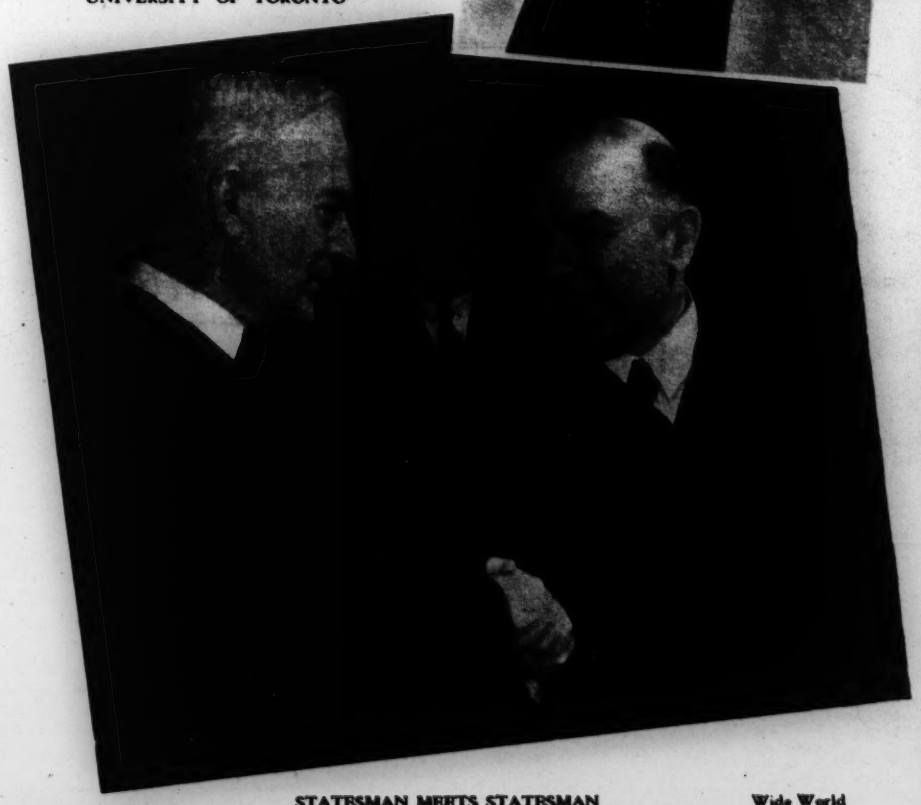
But Secretary Hull Appears to Be Thinking About Something Far, Far From the Scene of the Game

Wide World Photos

MR. SECRETARY WALKS ACROSS THE STREET TO A CONFERENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Wide World

AS DOCTOR OF LAWS AFTER RECEIVING THE HONORARY DEGREE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO



STATESMAN MEETS STATESMAN — Wide World

Mr. Hull Greets W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's Prime Minister, Upon His Arrival in Washington

An Observation a Day

That Sharpens One's Thinking, in the Opinion of This Business Counselor, and by Paying Attention to the Little Things in Daily Experience Big Things Sometimes Develop

By Robert R. Updegraff

How It All Started

IN THE course of correspondence relating to his newest inspirational book, "Yours to Venture" (New York: Whittlesey House, $2), Robert R. Updegraff, business counselor, discusses his interest in daily observations as a means of self-education. Benjamin Franklin, he believes, derived power from his habit of observation, coupled with his custom of writing down his thoughts on men and things.

So Mr. Updegraff decided to write an observation a day, whether he felt like it or not, on any subject under the sun—life, business, people, things, ideas—so long as it was something he had observed "on his own." As a result of the practice, he finds that he listens more keenly to what is going on about him and looks more sharply than ever before at everything, seeking for the significance behind or beneath things.

"Trying to write your observations makes you learn to think sharply, crystallize your thoughts," he says, "and express yourself clearly and simply. I find these observations salable. They have come to form a valuable part of my service to my clients, in crystallizing trends before they come to be clearly visible. Several chapters in 'Yours to Venture' started as observations, expressed in a sentence or two."—EDITOR.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC likes to do and see and buy pattern things, not different things. People seem to be afraid of their own judgment in what they do, where they go, what they buy. If other people have set the pattern, they feel quite comfortable about it.

So it is not entirely due to mass production that we have such uniformity in our lives. It is pattern-worshipping to a considerable extent.

* * *

I have discovered a way to have peace of mind on a farm or country place. There are always more things to be done, in clearing up and fixing up, than one can possibly do. Many of them really need to be done; many others are not necessary, though to do them would improve the place.

My system is to select, every morning, some three or four things as the day's quota. These I do, usually the first thing, and after they are done I pay no attention to any of the other things; I have done my day's stint and the rest can go hang. I am going to loaf and enjoy the place, comfortable in mind over the fact that tomorrow I shall pick out three or four more things.

The interesting part of this plan is that I find that I actually get more done in the course of a week than I used to before I had worked out this scheme, and in less actual working hours. As for the mental peace, there is no comparison!

* * *

Business is largely a process of solving problems, overcoming obstacles, doing unpleasant things pleasantly, and finding possible ways of doing the apparently impossible.

The reason more men do not continue their initial success is because they thoughtlessly relax the formula.

On the stage, many an actress or chorus girl has ruined her chances because she failed to "hold the pose" until she got clear back in the wings, entirely out of sight of the audience. Her stage pose was good; it won the audience to her. But when she relaxed it, just a fraction of a second too soon, she lost her hold.

Holding the pose in business or professional life is just as important. A business "pose" (or formula or method) wins an audience. But it must never be relaxed. The little things must not be omitted or overlooked. They are all part of the pose, and they are important.

It came upon me today as a startling realization that if the Government were to take over the railroads of the United States it would disrupt the whole tax system of states, counties, cities and towns.

For the Government pays no taxes, and all the burden of taxation now borne by the railroads would be shifted to the land owner and the income taxpayer and the consumer.

Furthermore, if the railroads were free from taxes, under government operation, they would have trucks and motorbuses at a distinct disadvantage competitively in the matter of rates.

I begin to understand why politicians can stand the criticism that is heaped on them.

They study, not what people say, but what they are likely to do. They know that the range of things which they can do is vastly smaller than the range of things they can say. And they know that the only practical problem is to get enough of them to do what they want them to do, never mind how much they sputter in the doing.

They do not enjoy criticism; but it is far less personal to them than to the laymen, because their gaze is fixed on the goal of the action they are striving to secure.

* * *

The mistake so many executives make is that they look upon their working force as a group, whereas it is a collection of individuals. Each feels and thinks as an individual, and can only be made to act as a part of a team by being treated as an individual.

Philosophy is developed by those lacking the ability or energy to work themselves through the dilemma of life, and so think themselves through—or try to.

Action is the resort of those who cannot think themselves through the dilemma of life, and so work themselves through—or try to.

Most American business men in higher management positions would begin to be bored almost immediately if they were not permitted to plan for the growth or expansion of their enterprises.

Just running a business of any kind does not satisfy the American temperament; the enterprise must grow and make progress, or at least offer promise of this.

The socialistically minded bureaucrat in Washington, lacking energy and imagination and enterprise, cannot see this, cannot understand why other men would grow restless under his direction and control.

He is trying to reduce all men to his own stature; but he will not succeed—in America.

* * *

A new formula for a magazine might be a telegraphic style, leaving out most of the conventional connectives, copy to be crisp, fast, graphic. Might be called "Stop" or "Telegram."

Could even be illustrated with pictures in which all but the essential lines and masses had been painted out.

Not that I feel sure such a magazine would "go," but it does illustrate that the techniques are not all exhausted.

The editors of the new picture magazines will presently discover that their readers want short picture features, just as they want short articles.

Readers will be impatient of more than two pages of pictures of the same series, and will prefer one-page features.

The editors of the picture magazines will, in fact, discover that in changing the medium of their editorial expression, from text to pictures, they have by no means escaped the problems of editing. Indeed, so graphic is their medium, and so fast is its tempo, that they are likely to encounter a heightening impatience on the part of their readers which will make their task harder even than that of the editor who worked largely with words.

* * *

With all the talk about adult education, it develops that quite unconsciously we have created a medium for the education of adults that works automatically and continuously—radio.

While radio lacks the discipline factor of more conventional educational methods, it has the decided advantage that it entertains while it educates.

W. J. Cameron's talks on the Ford Sunday Evening Hour furnish an admirable course—and a sound one—in economics, sandwiched in between fine education in musical appreciation.

We have been trying for years to lead adults to education, only to discover that all this time we have been taking education to adults right in their homes.

There is a time-limit factor in human minds that is not commonly recognized. Some people cannot concentrate on a plan or problem for more than five minutes. Others 10 minutes; still others 15 or 20 minutes. Still others can concentrate on a given problem for months or years.

An important study for the salesman, preacher, politician, teacher, would be to arrive at an average time-limit factor for the group or class with which he works, and never go beyond this limit. For when he does run over he loses the attention of many in his group.

* * *

When any business is making too much money it is in danger.

A large part of the mercantile and transportation and entertainment and communication business is built around the holidays and feast days. Not only do they induce spending in themselves, but they point up the seasons and serve as centers around which business revolves.

Take out these days and business would be all at sea for several years.

* * *

Business men are forever trying to do business with the public on the basis of reason or logic. The politicians and the labor leaders know better; they use emotion.

The weakest thing about a patent is that it leads one to the assumption that other men will attempt to do the same thing in the same way. Whereas, having proved that it is possible to do the thing at all stimulates others to try to accomplish it in some entirely different way, often with success.

* * *

Workers are glad to share profits, but they never want to share losses. I am beginning to wonder whether it should be expected of them. They are not gamblers; that is why they work in jobs, instead of going in for themselves. Those who go into business for themselves are gamblers, and they get part of their fun out of the gamble.

Publishing is people, not presses and paper and printing. These are but the machinery to serve a formula that starts and ends with what people find interesting to read.

* * *

This the automobile trailer may do: it will very possibly be the means of materially altering the building codes of our cities and towns. These codes are now too demanding in the matters of wall thicknesses, foundations, etc. The trailer, made as it is of new building materials, may conceivably develop into the small pre-fabricated house that we have long been looking for.

The lunch wagon started out on wheels; but today most lunch wagons do not pretend to use wheels, and a large percentage of them do not even have wheels.

The trailer may go through the same metamorphosis.

* * *

Thoughts while weeding the lawn:

A man interested in gardening could build up a profitable summer business by specializing in lawns.

He would attack the problem of lawns on a scientific basis, having soil analyzed chemically, locating good top soil sources, studying seed as applied to the local characteristics of the soil; studying the problem of fertilization; the killing of weeds scientifically, and all the factors that make a good lawn.

It would not take long for such a man to build a reputation, and he could charge a good fee.

* * *

It is salesmen who make a large part of the work of the world, for people do not have the initiative to seek out the good things of life.

ROBERT R. UPDEGRAFF
An Observer Who Recommends Observation

Photo by Costain

Homes Without Taxes

Or With Lower Taxes, at Least, Is Purposed in an Amendment to the Constitution, With Several Arguments Favoring the Idea, But With the Negative Viewpoint Also Strongly Expressed

By Tully Nettleton

SHOULD HOMESTEADS be tax exempt? Would relief of the family hearthside from the shadow of the tax collector help make the United States a nation of home owners instead of renters? Or would the shifting of costs of government from this kind of property merely result in other and less equitable kinds of taxes?

These questions are raised by proposals which have led to some kind of action toward tax relief for owner-occupied dwellings in 17 states and which now head up in a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution. A resolution to exempt from taxation all homesteads up to $5000 of their value was introduced by Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas at the recent special session of Congress.

In a statement accompanying the resolution, Senator Sheppard argued that the exemption would:

(1) Encourage many millions of families, now renters or tenants, in town and country, to begin buying and building permanent homesteads of their own.

(2) Create a vast, immediate market for idle land, idle labor, skilled and unskilled, building materials and household furnishings.

(3) Give to American women and children, and to the aged, a new security by making their homes safe from loss for taxes.

(4) Safeguard democratic free institutions by encouraging and enabling millions now landless and homeless to acquire a permanent stake in their own country.

HOW MUCH TAX SHOULD THE OWNER OF THIS HOUSE PAY?
Should He Be Assessed on the Full Cash Value or on a Percentage of That Valuation? Or Should the House Be Exempt for a Certain Part of Its Value? What System Will Encourage Home Building and Home Ownership? These Questions Are Timely With Tax Relief a Subject of Growing Importance

Arguments such as these have swept through state after state with strong appeal since the adoption of the first typical homestead tax exemption law in Texas scarcely five years ago and have won a strong populuar following in spite of the almost unanimous opinion of tax experts that the proposal is unsound, discriminatory, confusing "and even vicious."

In fact, critics of homestead tax exemption or of exemptions in general take issue with the claims that this would provide any effective stimulus to home ownership or home construction and assert in addition that the change would throw American tax systems badly out of joint.

In states where voters or legislatures have rejected homestead tax exemption it has apparently been upon knowledge that this proposal could not of itself decrease the total tax burden but that the state and local governments would have to turn to new or increased sales taxes, income taxes, gasoline, liquor, cigarette and other license or "nuisance" taxes to make up the lost revenue.

If the loss of income is great enough, observes Lawrence R. Bloomenthal in the Tax Magazine, complete reorganization of present methods of financing local government may be necessary, and this would involve serious legal and economic difficulties, since many of the possible substitute taxes already are earmarked for road building, unemployment relief, old age assistance and the like.

The Oklahoma Tax Commission in 1936 found (after making its own definitions of a homestead, and the question of definition is a problem in itself) that an exemption up to $1000 of assessed valuation would completely exempt three fifths of the owner-occupied homes and would reduce the state's total assessed valuation 10 per cent; that exemption to $2500 would free seven eighths of the homes and cut 15 per cent from the state's tax base.

But this does not tell the whole story. The loss of taxable valuation would not fall evenly over the state. Some particular counties, usually the more agricultural, stood to lose nearly 20 per cent by even the $1000 exemption. And the loss fell most heavily on school districts. These were the units which would have to be most extensively refinanced, since their revenues were most largely drawn from taxation on homes. This effect was confirmed by studies in Utah and Kansas, the Kansas legislative council finding that school districts would lose 43 per cent of their support by the exemption proposed in that state.

At least three states have specifically recognized that the taxes not levied on homes would have to be raised in some other ways. In Iowa and Louisiana the amount of the exemption allowed depends on the amount of replacement revenues gathered into funds for that purpose. An amendment to the Arkansas constitution carried the proviso that the exemption should not become effective until the Legislature had arranged substitute revenues.

Examining the purported benefits to home owners, Mr. Bloomenthal found that the annual savings as a result of a typical exemption would be about $30 per $1000 of valuation. He concluded this was, after all, a minor item in a householder's budget, would be a small inducement toward home ownership and that anyone to whom $50 or $60 a year would make the difference between buying a home and not buying one would probably be a poor financial risk. He pointed out that a tendency to capitalize these savings would increase the prices asked for real estate and thus put homes again out of reach of the modest investor.

The committee on home taxation of the United States Building and Loan League put forward the market increase as a recommendation for exemption in its report of 1934, saying of the probable effects:

"First, and most obvious, will be a rise in home values. Following it, no doubt, there will be a period of new construction by those people who have been deterred from building their own homes because of the tax load. . . . Financing of homes will be easier. . . . Lenders will be more willing to extend credit, and at higher ratios, since they will be assured that their first mortgage is in reality a first lien and not one subject to prior lien indefinite in amount. . . . The final effect of such homestead exemption will then transfer a large mass of individuals who are now in the tenant class to the home-owning group, where previously the confiscatory nature of taxation on homes was the chief reason for their not undertaking home ownership."

A recent study by the Twentieth Century Fund, however, saw no merit in homestead exemptions from the point of view of just distribution of the tax burden, but said they "discriminate against the tenant, who must bear in his rent at least part of the real estate tax burden on his dwelling, and favor the person who happens to be able and willing to own his home."

Dr. James D. Martin puts it: "If the very substantial revenue losses due to homestead exemptions are replaced by excises on consumption, the homestead exemption device is a tool for transferring the tax load from moderately prosperous individuals to the very poor."

Prof. Alonzo B. May of the University of Denver offers a more mediatory comment. He sees the homestead exemption movement as growing out of a dire need for reform of the general property tax system. The Yale Law Journal likewise considers it a protest against the tendency to assess small property relatively much more heavily than high-valued property. "The real remedy," Professor May believes, "lies in a reappraisal of the general property tax in our tax system, in the integrated administration of the assessment and collection routine, and in the replacement of 'rule of thumb' approximations in property taxation by scientific precision."

How the States Have Ruled

States that have homestead tax exemptions in effect, and the nature of the exemption, follow:

Name of State	Amount of Exemption	Taxes Affected	Form of Exemption	When Adopted
Alabama	Not over $2000	State	Statute	1937
Arkansas	$1000 (a)	State	Amendment	1936
			Statute	1937
Florida	$5000	State and Local	Constitutional Amendment	1935
Georgia	$2000 (b)	State	Amendment	1937
Iowa	$2500 (maximum)	State and Local	Statute	1937
Louisiana	$2000 (maximum)	State and Local	Amendment	1935
Minnesota	$4000	State and Local	Statute	1934
Mississippi	$2500	State	Statute	1934
Oklahoma	$1000 (c)	State and Local	Amendment	1935
			Statute	1937
South Dakota	1 acre in town 160 acres rural	State	Statute	1937
Texas	$3000 or 200 acres	State	Amendment	1933
Wyoming	$500	State and Local	Statute	1937

(a) Amendment permits exemption to $2500.
(b) May be reduced by Legislature to $1250.
(c) May be increased by Legislature.

States which accomplish a similar purpose in other ways are:

Montana—Homesteads are assessed at 30 per cent instead of full cash value.

Vermont—Homestead exemptions up to $5000 for five years may be allowed by local option if town or city so votes.

West Virginia—Has an "overall" tax limit of 1 per cent on homesteads.

In addition, two states have constitutional amendments permitting homestead tax exemptions, but their legislatures have refrained from passing statutes under this authority. These are North Carolina (maximum $1000) and Utah (maximum $200). Both amendments were adopted in 1936.

States in which homestead exemption proposals have been defeated by popular vote are Kentucky, New Mexico and Michigan. Bills or amendments have been rejected by legislatures in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts and Nebraska. A proposed constitutional amendment will be voted on in Pennsylvania in 1938 and efforts have been made to obtain referenda in Rhode Island and Oregon.

Streamlining Our Diction

What Did You Say? And How Did You Say It? These Are Matters Which Concern Speech Clinics at Barnard College and Other Institutions, to Air-Condition American Conversation

By Janet Mabie

SERIOUS BUSINESS

A Student in Barnard's Diction Clinic Reads From "Arthur the Rat," Which Is Comic, but Neither Mrs. Seals (Standing) Nor the Class Seems Much Amused. Everyone Is Chiefly Concerned About the Fine Points of Speech

TAKING DICTION APART

Wearing Earphones, Members of the Class in Speech and Voice Listen to a Record Made by One of Their Number. It Is Sent to Each by a Mechanical Device, While They Compare the Printed and the Spoken Words to Learn the Right and Wrong Way to Speak

All photos by courtesy Barnard College News Service

MRS. MARY MORRIS SEALS

Mrs. Seals (Directly Above) Directs the Work in Speech at Barnard. A Girl Who Has Learned Microphone Technique Under Her Guidance Is Shown Demonstrating in the Upper Picture

EVERY TIME YOU say anything about speech improvement classes someone rises up in alarm and says, "What do you want to do? Raise a nation of radio announcers?"

No one would question that radio announcers have their place, but, be of good cheer, classes in speech improvement aren't designed to turn out a lot of people who talk like radio announcers. At least, not the classes conducted at Barnard College by Mrs. Mary Morris Seals. The limit of her wish is to work—not for a standardized speech in the United States, which she thinks would be not only mistaken but impossible—for pleasant speech, spoken with clarity by pleasant voices, voices which will never be loud or shrill, and yet will carry.

Strange things are supposed to go on in speech-improvement laboratories. You hear that "it's all done with mirrors" and that voices are photographed and measured, and speech impaled on pins like so many specimens to be put under microscopes. About all the apparatus to be seen in Mrs. Seals' laboratories—if you can call the simple rooms overlooking the Hudson River at Riverside Drive and 120th Street, laboratories—are a dictaphone, a microphone and a phonograph. Each has basic uses and is not intended to contribute to the mystification of anybody.

They have been doing work in speech improvement at Barnard and in the New York public schools for 25 years. They have been doing it in a lot of other places, too. Perhaps what brings the work into the news nowadays is the growing restlessness in certain quarters over the degree to which the American people seem to be drifting toward the ability to conduct practically their whole lives with the use of a few such phrases as "O.K." and "Huh?" and "Yeah," and "So What?"

As a matter of fact, a distinguished European arrived in the United States not long ago for his first visit in three years, and he remarked on that very thing, when asked what impressed him most.

"I notice," he said, "that it is scarcely necessary to know how to say anything at all in English except 'O.K.'"

It was Mrs. Estelle Davis who introduced the speech work at Barnard, and through the university extension classes, a score or more years ago.

Mrs. Seals set out about 15 years ago to find a job of work to do in the world, which would be interesting, challenging and have some useful value. During the war, she had been on many committees, and when she had to make a speech or read a report, she couldn't do it very well. Her voice was placed wrongly, and she was none too good on the articulation of words. So she decided to do some work in the drama, to improve her speech. She headed for New York to take some work with Mrs. Davis; later, Mrs. Davis asked Mrs. Seals to become her assistant. Mrs. Seals has been working in speech improvement ever since.

"I like the work," she says now, "because it seems to be an honest kind of work. It isn't giving people something of dubious or transient value, but something that will be useful to them all their lives. Genuinely and exactly useful."

There are textbooks for the study of speech improvement. But it's no good just to do a lot of reading when the problem is speech. So you study the lessons in the textbook, and then you make records of the text yourself, via the dictaphone. Then there is a master cylinder, which has on it an impression of the lesson the way it should sound; and you contrast the record you've made with the one which is really as it should be. Then you go to work.

They have an exercise that they use, too, which has come to be a sort of classic comic, even if it is used in a serious cause. It is known as the tale of "Arthur the Rat." It was written by Prof. Cabell Greet of the Department of English at Columbia, as a laboratory exercise specifically for speech improvement. Intrinsically, it is not a very good story, either in literary or dramatic quality. But it has great virtue for anyone who wants to improve his speech, because it demands the use of as many difficult vowels and consonant sounds as a Christmas pudding has plums—the right kind of a Christmas pudding.

"Arthur the Rat" is what you might call the horizontal bars in the speech improvement clinic. When you've really learned to do "Arthur the Rat" up brown, you've learned a lot about good speech.

Naturally, students come to Barnard from many parts of the country. Ask Mrs. Seals if there is any tendency toward an arbitrary standard of speech and she'll shudder slightly and say, "Mercy, no! We don't even try to iron out very much dialect from a speech that comes to us from, say, the deep South, or the wheat fields of Kansas, or the hills of Vermont. For one thing, that isn't a practical kindness. Lots of those students will be returning to their own home areas to work, to teach, to earn their living. If we fix them up with a lot of arbitrary pronunciations, they'll be laughed at when they go home, maybe even lose the jobs they needed.

"Besides, there is no particular virtue in working for a nation of 120,000,000 persons who all speak precisely alike. The dialects of the country are part of its richness, and we have no wish to erase them. In fact, a good deal is being done to preserve records of them, so that they shan't be lost.

"No, what we're trying for is pleasant tones of voice, the eradication of unpleasant nasality, the slurring of words, and the cultivation of a pitch of voice that is agreeable to listen to, and which tends to make the words more easily understood."

"The whole subject of speech improvement is interesting a great many people nowadays," Mrs. Seals adds. "It is partly due to the radio, of course. Some people like the speech of radio announcers. Others loathe it. But the important thing is that that type of speech has set people thinking. About speech; their own speech, all speech. They tend to contrast speech they hear around them with what they hear on the radio. Then people are traveling so much, and along with the sights, they are beginning to notice the way people talk. They wish to talk like someone they have heard, or they wish not to talk like them.

"I ran across an interesting case the other day. A porter whom I see from time to time came to me and asked me if there was any way he could learn to talk. It turned out that he had a daughter who was very much interested in a new beau. And every time the beau came to see her she shut the door of the living room. And so the man—with the wisdom and the perspective not to sit and sulk, with hurt feelings, but ready to do something about what he recognized as a shortcoming—had come to me to see about 'learning to talk.'"

The microphone in the laboratory is used at another stage in the instruction, because Mrs. Seals believes that it is an advantage for students in this increasingly air-conditioned world to know how to speak over the radio—which is an entirely different technique from platform speaking. Whereas platform speaking depends for its effectiveness very considerably on volume, the microphone demands a much lower tone, and particularly good enunciation.

The principal work of certain classes involves the use of the dictaphone—which, incidentally, is valuable training for a girl who may go into secretarial work or something of the kind, after she leaves college. The students begin by listening to a "perfect record." That is, a master record, made with great care to bring out all the positive points about the vowel and consonant sounds in the exercise text. You may think it takes a lot of time, concentration and discipline to get the "I dunno-s" and the "I'm gonna-s" out of your speech. Or you may have been thinking you never were guilty of saying "A hunnert and fifty" for 150, or "I gotta" or "You shoulda." In that case, the cylinder you make, which can then be checked by the master cylinder, is very apt to be a great surprise to you, for it is a fact that even people who are considered particular about their speech are apt to slide into shoddy enunciation without even realizing it.

Mrs. Seals says that most faulty speech is due to carelessness. The chance to go over their speech habits with students opens the door to a comparatively easy righting of such mistakes. Some students show a great improvement in only three or four weeks, Mrs. Seals says, beginning to speak vowels much more clearly and ceasing running the final consonants of one word into the first letter of the following word. With others it takes longer.

And hardly anyone's speech is so slipshod that it cannot be greatly improved. Mrs. Seals says she thinks the popularity of English actors and actresses on the screen is due to the awakening of a mass interest in the charm of their speech.

"I wouldn't want to see Americans as a people try merely to ape the speech of Englishmen. But I believe that, by continuous attention to speech improvement, we can eventually have a speech in the United States which is as attractive in itself as good English speech is, and yet without sacrificing any of our good national speech characteristics, either."

LAW AND LABOR

By Harry V. Roff

"CO-OPERATIVE COMPETITION will solve the labor problem"; Tom Jones, a punch press operator, was talking. He went on to explain to a group of friends what he terms the "logical solution."

"Folks can't be regimented into mere machines without being dissatisfied," said Jones. "Take my case, for instance. I'm stamping out parts 40 hours a week. It is the same old operation, over and over. Yet I am halfway happy, now that I think of my particular work in the scheme of an industrial operation that produces a valued world article. That outlook has been brought to me through the company's monthly magazine for employees.

"How can I be fully happy as a worker, at least reasonably contented? Well, that answer is *co-operative competition*. I mean by that: when our factory is a working partnership.

"Our factory is average, I guess. The boss got his invention patented and then he persuaded some folks to invest money in a plant to produce it. There were tough days at the beginning, but finally things straightened out into what this community calls its greatest industrial success. You see, the boss had vision, courage, ability, and determination, and he deserves to be the top-partner of our outfit. No question about that. The investors' faith in a man and his idea is entitled to just reward, too, in the form of profit. Both hands and dollars should be paid when they work for a business, I say.

* * *

"Now, let us look at the picture of our industry. There is a plant with machine tools, offices, storages, and distributing conveniences. There are several hundred workers in the factory, in the offices, and out selling our product. There are several millions of dollars loaned by investors financing the enterprise. Out in the world at large are the buyers and users of what we in the factory produce.

"Now, down in the factory we may seem to be divided into bosses, workers, and dividend-seekers, but we are really partners in a family job of producing an article of commerce—all workers, whether boss, punch presser, or invested dollar. If we all give intelligent co-operation toward the end of giving the consumer good value and ourselves a just return for our giving, we find there is general satisfaction. Our troubles appear when we fail to work as a family—to offer co-operative competition.

"High wages are not the answer to the labor problem. Wages shift with the tides of trade, and when they are set by an employer or when they are forced by selfish bargaining between management and labor, they usually seem of doubtful fairness to all concerned. We workers are not going to be contented until wages are, in effect, *advanced earnings*—that is, earning-loans to be deducted from the workers' shares in the profit of the business or industry. This would not be a wage-plus-a-bonus proposition, but a just division of profit.

* * *

"There are three factors in the world's labor problem—the investor, the worker, and the consumer. When any one of the three is injured by the selfish, uneconomic gain of another, things get out of gear and eventually all lose. There can be no solution to the labor problem until investment and workers form an intelligent partnership and compete as a co-operative unit for the favor of consumers.

"Take our factory. Suppose the directors who represent the investors or owners were to say to us employees, 'You people are our partners. Our welfare is mutual and we feel that you should have a voice in determining the rightful distribution of earnings between working dollars and working men and women. We have, therefore, decided to ask you to choose three of your number to sit with our board as full-fledged directors. It is our hope and expectation that all future distribution of earnings will be unquestionably fair to all and that our new co-operative partnership will make us stronger competitors for trade.'

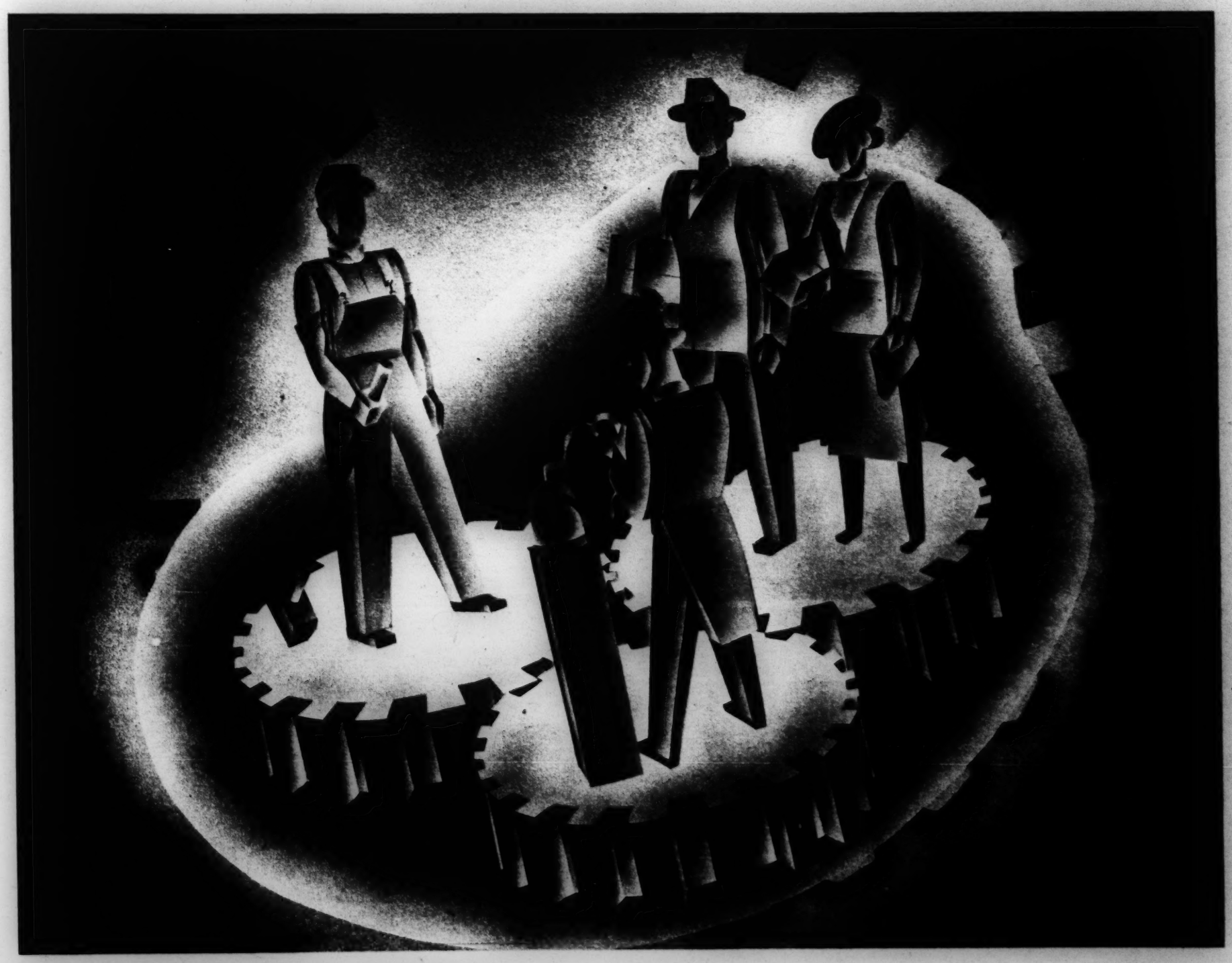
"Then, suppose our representatives from machines and desks sat down with the representatives of investment and considered the problems of our industry from the family viewpoint, planning the job of obtaining trade as an intelligent, earnest unit. Recognizing that an industry, as well as an individual, can only receive as it gives, is it not reasonable to believe that the partnership would strive to provide the greatest values in merchandise and service?

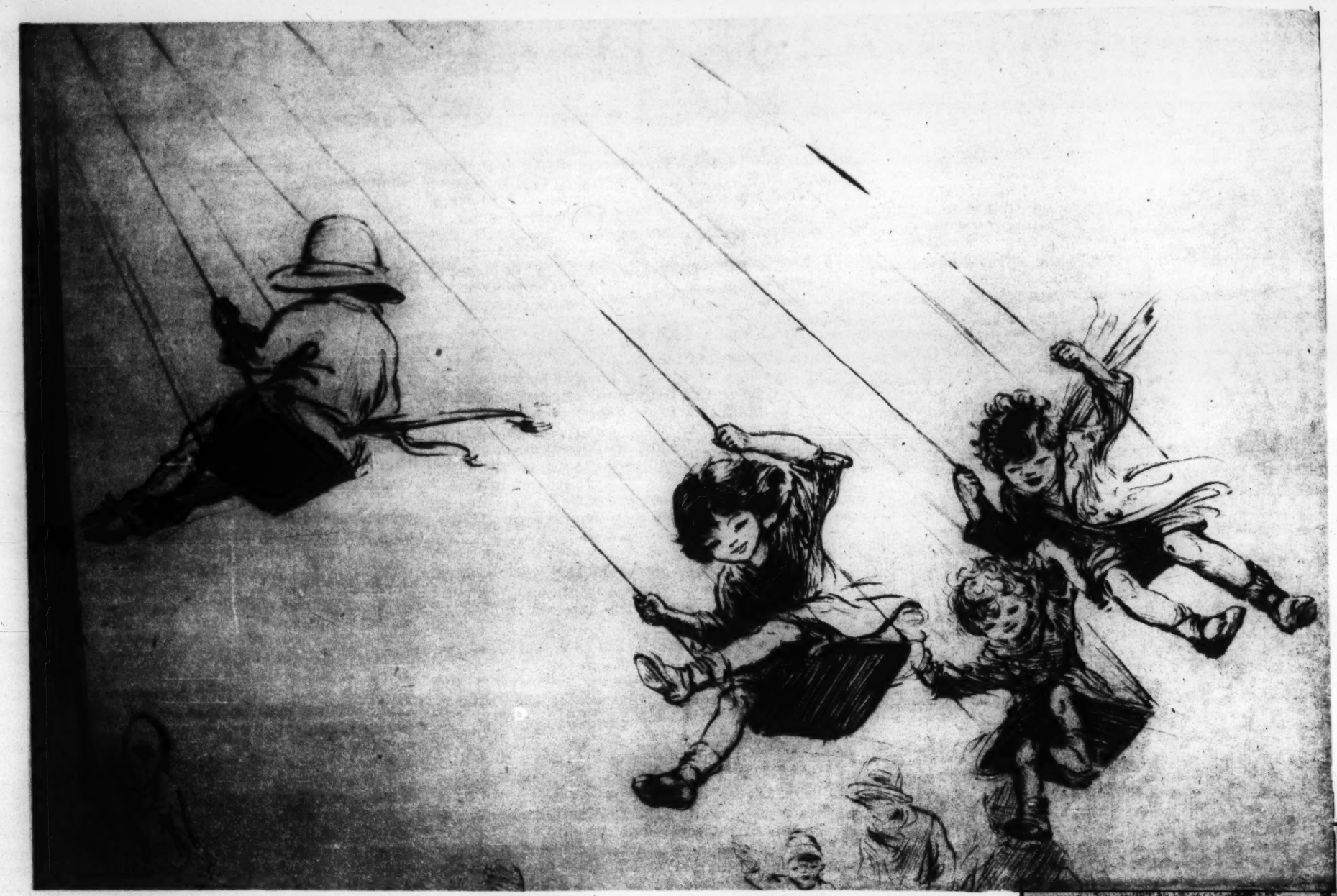
* * *

"It is amazing to me that industrial leaders do not awaken to the obvious wisdom of molding their organizations into such co-operative families of workers—both human personnel and dollar personnel being considered as brothers in a joint task of making and distributing good for mankind. Until all members of the industrial family—the working dollar as well as the working man—are co-operative in mutual confidence, and loyal to the goal of generous giving, there can be no industrial peace, no real prosperity, no continuous employment of capital and labor.

"If industries were functioning as families of workers and capital, which I like to think of as *stored labor*, we might do away with cutthroat competition — at least largely — and, also, with much of the sectional differences in labor costs, for, with a voice in management, workers would insist on fair earnings. Until enlightened, some groups might lower prices uneconomically through curtailment of profit, but I feel such attempts would be short-lived. The intelligent vision of *working to give* is not one-sided; it demands a true balance of the rights of producer and consumer.

"Perhaps we need some national laws to protect workers and working capital through economic minimum standards, but we certainly should not have legislation nor any monopoly of workers or capital that will hamper honest competition or reduce values to the consumer. The great Law of Labor, as I see it, is the *Law of Giving*."





"FLYING-SWINGS" All Illustrations and Titles by Eileen A. Soper

Miss Soper Is One of the Best-Known Illustrators of Children's Stories in England. The Etching Above, "Flying-Swings," Was Exhibited at the Royal Academy and Subsequently Was Purchased by Queen Mary

A Helping Hand in Juvenilia

London's Underprivileged Children Are Receiving Advantages, Thanks to Municipal Aids in Correcting Environment Difficulties

By Elizabeth Yates

A SHORT, DARK-HAIRED WOMAN, with a quick, efficient step and a kindly face, walks down a street where the civilizing influence of better housing is needed. She knocks at a door.

"Oh, good morning, Mrs. Brown," she says, "I came to tell you that the committee have heard of a job for your John. He's 15 next month, isn't he?"

Mrs. Brown's pale face breaks slowly into a smile. She had wondered what would happen to her John when he reached school-leaving age, his father had been out of work so long. She reached out and grasped the short woman's hand.

"Thank you, miss," she managed to say.

The dark-haired woman smiled and went on down the street, stopping here to find out why Mrs. Jones' Lily had not attended the last dental inspection at school, there to ask Mrs. Smith about Henry and urge her to take him to a guidance clinic.

* * *

So, throughout Greater London, more than 5000 such workers attached to the Care Committee of the London County Council are bridging the gaps between school and home. Through the meaner streets of Poplar and Stepney, Southwark and Bermondsey, where so much is needed, they bring practical help, persuading people to use the services which London is giving them.

Voluntary workers, supervised by a staff of paid organizers, wide in sympathy, brisk with common sense, the School Care Committee workers give freely of their time and good will, serving as one of the main channels through which help flows to London's needy children. The County Council, a central administrative body possessing extensive powers, includes the school system, and much of the present-day education is concerned with the well-being of the children that they may be able to profit fully by the instruction given them.

London has had a grim accumulation from the past, but one which is slowly being transformed into a hope for the future as overcrowding, neglect and vicious environments are replaced by better housing, care and a higher standard of living. Philanthropic organizations carry on their magnificent work but often are unable to reach all who are in sordid environments. The betterment of the lives of youngsters in such surroundings has become the responsibility of the school system.

* * *

The London County Council have plans ranging from complete slum clearance to milk for every child, plans still far from realization, to be sure. The most stubborn obstacle is fecklessness among a people who have been treated so long as the waste product of society that they have come to act as such.

Formerly, the school system provided for only half the child population of London. Now every boy and girl, from babyhood to the age of 15, has a place in some type of school.

Henry in Hammersmith and Harriet in Shoreditch will be taught as children, and what aptitude each shows will be directed as foundational work for later happiness and efficiency. From the age of 11, he will receive special instruction in handicraft, she in domestic economy, the syllabus differing slightly with the needs of the locality in which each lives. Both will benefit by the play centers being opened in every district, by the playing fields established in parks and open spaces. And, if these latter are at a distance from their homes, the Council will pay fares to them. Harriet likes flowers, and now that a special fund has made possible the use of waste land in London, and children are helped to lay out gardens, she can take a bunch of blooms to her teacher. A lettuce has often helped her mother make a small meal go farther.

* * *

John, whose world was bounded by the dingy streets of Dockland, could not imagine how seed could be sown that would one day be his bread. He had to believe what people told him about the sea, and as for the woods—the only wood he knew were bits scrounged for in the streets to help his mother with the fire. Often the teaching he received in school failed completely of its effect because of his inability to visualize what his teacher was talking about. Then he went to the country on a school journey and suddenly the four walls of his classroom were expanded.

Now these school journeys, to points of interest and museums in London, as well as to the country, are made when possible, as they have proved so practical, encouraging a broader outlook and developing ever happier relations between teacher and pupil. The Council makes special grants toward them and the balance of the cost is met by the parents or by school funds.

* * *

Tillie, in her school in Bethnal Green, is studying music. Sometimes her father teases her about it and says, "I don't know what good it will do you, lass, squeaking those strings when you've got to go to work soon now." Nor does Tillie, but she knows how good it feels to have a fiddle under her chin. It gives her something to talk to and, in a way she never could explain, it seems to take her off somewhere where the sun is shining and blue flowers are blowing in the wind.

"CITY LAMBS ON COUNT

Tillie and her like have one inheritance—the work of the world. It is a far-sighted education which opens for them a channel through which the waters of perennial delight may be brought.

As school-leaving age is reached, each child is examined and opinion is given as to the type of work he is physically suited for—outdoor, indoor, manual, confined. These examinations also reveal some of the results of care during the previous years—the condi-

tion of eyes, teeth, personal cleanliness and general health showing steady improvement. Then an after-care committee functions with sympathy and interest equal to the school care committee, guiding boys and girls into good jobs, where they will advance and develop to the best use of their own abilities, aiding the organization of clubs and social entertainment, watching over their welfare for several years.

There is ample equipment for these boys and girls to go on with their education after school-leaving age, provided their earnings are not immediately needed at home. Technical, art and domestic institutes offer many courses in day or evening programs. As Sir George Newman wrote ten years ago, "Never before in the history of England has there been so much enlightened and organized effort on behalf of child welfare as now, and it seems to me it promises well for our race in life and capacity."

The London County Council regards no child as ineducable and maintains special schools for the blind, the deaf and those defective in any way, providing transportation, when necessary, in its own buses. Instruction to suit individual needs is given, as well as aid in overcoming handicaps, and the boys and girls are taught trades.

There are schools for delicate children, where lessons, rest and play are carried on outdoors. Many are later able to take their places in ordinary schools.

Tom has come into conflict with the law. A wise jurisdiction, that sees he is not to blame so much as the sordid existence of which he has been a part, sends him to an industrial school maintained by the council in the country. There, with others needing special understanding, Tom regains respect—his own and his elders'. When next he faces the world it will be with some trade and behind him training for good citizenship.

Tom was thought old enough to shift for himself, but his sister, just 5, was plainly neglected. A Care Committee worker had done her best to persuade the mother to look after her children, but, as no promise was ever kept, the case was reported and the Council took little Mary in charge. She was boarded out in a working-class family of good reputation, and the serene atmosphere soon improved what a pitiful environment had jeopardized.

As for Jerry, he was not neglected but abandoned. No one wanted him—except the Council. Jerry was taken to a special boarding school outside London. There he is being educated and taught a trade.

For all these special groups for whom the Council holds itself responsible, the percentage of those placed in employment compares favorably with that for normal school children.

In its educational work the Council commences with the youngest—maintaining a number of nursery schools of its own and making grants to others. So many "under fives" in crowded homes suffer from late hours, lack of air and light and care, and it is with these little ones that splendid results are being shown.

Bessie and Susie, two sisters, married about the same time; both have babies 3 years old. Susie saw that her husband's £2 weekly gave little promise for baby's future, so she put him in a day nursery school and went back to a part-time domestic job. She has to pay 7s. a week for his hours there, but she earns enough to pay that and save a little, too. The baby is learning to work and play happily with others, his food and sleep are regular. Susie does not worry over him but enjoys him and profits by the mothers' classes, where she is learning the elements of child welfare.

The doctrines of cleanliness and right living being instilled at school are carried into the homes by the visiting care committee worker. Going from family to family, noting any particular odds which one is contending with, she encourages and does all she can to raise a standard that has a way of slumping. She tries to learn whether any of the children receiving free milk could bring their ½d. for it. It is the council's aim to have milk for all in the schools; so far it can only be supplied to those for whom it has been recommended on nutritional grounds.

Little Jeanie was asked the other day what she was going to have for luncheon. When she replied, "Cold porridge," the teacher suspected there was no one home to cook a meal for her. Jeanie's mother is asked if she would like her little girl to have a meal at school. No child in need of food fails to obtain it, but the endeavor is always made to encourage the parents to pay the few pence for it.

So the care committees go about their work, reaping rewards in a child set straight, a family redeemed, a smile from a face that had forgotten to smile. And because the young mothers of Shoreditch and Kennington today, profiting during the past from the care committee work, are less superstitious and more capable of promoting the health and well-being of their children, a happier society can already be foreseen.

So much for official London and the care it takes of its children, while all along and often in complement are groups and societies supported by voluntary contributions united in the work of clearing up the wreckage of the past. And the work becomes more effective as the nation becomes more aroused to its responsibility.

Conditions brought about largely by an industrial revolution of a century ago are cancelled by a social revolution going steadily on through the division of wealth in rates and taxes on one side, and support by an awakened public consciousness on the other.

"WISTFUL WISHING"

AMBS ON COUNTRY GREENS"

"A BRIGHT SPOT IN THE SLUMS"

Among the New Books

The Pasquiers—A Chronicle Completed

The Pasquier Chronicles, by Georges Duhamel. London: Dent. 10s. 6d.

FUTURE STUDENTS of our time may, I think, hold that with us middle-class society entered its aristocratic period and will find some evidence of this in the literary fashion of the family chronicle. For the family tree is a special preoccupation of aristocrats. They are the natural botanizers and climbers among its trunks and branches. Other critics may vary this conclusion and remark that the family chronicle abounded when the family declined as a social nucleus, and that books as diverse in subject and quality as "Buddenbrook," the "Forsyte Saga," Roger Martin's "Les Thibaults" or Duhamel's "Pasquiers" are a kind of swan song.

Coming late in the vogue, "The Pasquier Chronicle" makes a welcome break with genealogy for genealogy's sake. The family is still the theme; but, in the early volumes, the fantastic Dr. Pasquier, his long-suffering wife and their agitated children were not only Pasquiers but typical members of that lower middle class whose older men now hold leading positions in art, natural science, politics and trade in French society.

* * *

There was some promise in the early books—a promise which wears thin in the later ones—that this class theme would be developed; and when Joseph, the brother successful in business, tells his intellectual brothers and sisters that there is no detachment and that money buys and conditions everything, you feel that this opinion represents the dilemma not merely of the Pasquiers but of a whole society. M. Duhamel adds little to this theme in the two new books which now complete the chronicle. Moving with extraordinary grace and skill backward and forward in time, he has preferred the fragmentary brilliances and revelations which can be rescued from the warm domestic monotony.

The vital, unregenerate and incalculable figure of the fantastic doctor still dominates the book. Mocking and egoistical, he slips in and out of the tale. Taken by a passion for invention in his middle years, he gets into absurd scrapes. Joseph, the go-getter, who is rapidly rising in the world, is in daily dread of the scandals his father may cause. Laurent, the natural scientist and sometimes narrator, lives in a subtler dread. How is he to inhibit his father's undesirable characteristics in himself? "You have all got something of me," the doctor blandly announces, taking credit for Cécile's musical genius; and Cécile, gazing at him, wonders why she has paid for genius in coldness of heart. Only the despised Ferdinand—he is a clerk—is indifferent. He is one of those who, in every family, seem not to have reacted. They just plod on, ungifted, making their "bon petit mariage bourgeois, ni beau, ni laid, ni bon, ni mauvais." Even Joseph regards money-making as a superior art, a breathless gamble, but Ferdinand, the "pen-pusher," represents, in family parlance, the abyss. With some of Flaubert's passion for sottise and idées reçues, M. Duhamel has collected the utterances of Ferdinand.

The outstanding portrait of these two volumes is that of Laurent's old friend, Weill. Unhappy in love, at odds with his family, this ugly, passionate and intense little Jew tries to start a Tolstoyan colony of intellectuals in a huge, damp, abandoned house on the outskirts of Paris. The venture fails; a comedy, even an ecstasy at times for others, this is Weill's tragedy. He had dreamed of a free community beyond the family. Weill is another Salavin; a modern saint; but unlike Salavin, he is never ridiculous. Proud, even arrogant, he is without absurdity or meanness. Where intellectuals fail, he concludes, more ordinary men might succeed.

* * *

M. Duhamel is one of those writers who remember that the chief quality of ordinary life is its capacity to surprise. Slowly, faithfully, he works his way to the moment of revelation in every character. He has no passion for the mere building of the family edifice; he thinks more of its individual stones than of its general architecture. In consequence he is more remarkable for a moving and exquisite differentiation of character than for the advancement of an overriding idea; and in the end, his creatures are left, halted, stranded, puzzled by the world with their lives still before them.

V. S. PRITCHETT

New Chesterfield Letters

Some Unpublished Letters of Lord Chesterfield. With an introduction by Sidney L. Gulick Jr., Berkeley: University of California Press. $1.50.

WHEN the Earl of Carnarvon published Chesterfield's "Letters to His Godson" in 1890 he either overlooked or deliberately omitted some 26 letters. These, together with those he printed, he afterwards had inlaid and bound in two quarto volumes. These volumes came later into the possession of Arthur Zinkin of Indianapolis who permitted Mr. Gulick to examine the collection. In this way the new letters were discovered. From Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia Mr. Gulick has obtained permission to print a "plan of education" for the godson. Two other "plans" in draft form (also in the collection of Dr. Rosenbach) are given in extracts. There are also a few additions to the letters by Lord Chesterfield's valet, James Walsh, who acted as his master's secretary. These little postscripts give us some intimate glimpses of the Earl in his final years, for Walsh writes about his master's health, about his pleasure and interest in his godson, and about his various small kindnesses.

The letters are addressed to Philip Stanhope, who because of the identity of name is sometimes confused with the other Philip Stanhope, the illegitimate son to whom the more famous "Letters to His Son" are addressed. Lord Chesterfield was not happy in the young men whom he served as mentor. The son was a dull person. The godson was incurably frivolous. The tutor selected for him was that Mr. Deyverdun whom Mr. Low's delightful biography of Gibbon has recently brought back into notice. Chesterfield gives directions for the itinerary to be followed and the capital cities to be frequented during the long stay on the Continent of Europe which he designed to correct the lack of polish which the Earl noted in the young man. Stanhope and his tutor are to spend a year in Paris, four months in Vienna and four in Berlin, and a month each in Munich, Dresden and Mannheim.

We learn nothing new about Lord Chesterfield from these letters, for he writes invariably with a purpose: to win the affection of the boy when he was very young; to guide and advise him when he was older. Of self-revelation there is little except what may be read between the lines. He tells young Philip that when he was a boy he was made to study all the morning and was never permitted to stay out all night. There is a touch of more intimate revelation, not without charm, when he comments upon his own small size. As Philip is a little boy, so is his godfather a little man. But, he remarks engagingly, "it is none of my fault. . . . All the Stanhopes are but a size above dwarfs."

These letters, taken with Mr. Gulick's excellent introduction, may do something to correct the general impression of Lord Chesterfield's character which, despite attempts to defend it, still suffers from the memory of Dr. Johnson's famous Letter addressed to him—and also, it may be added, from Dickens's caricature of his person and standards in "Barnaby Rudge." In particular the benevolence of the Earl needs to be emphasized. Mr. Gulick writes well and to the point about the qualities of the letters, indicating the new details which supplement our knowledge of the writer's last years. The notes are brief and supply the information needed for understanding allusions in the text to persons and events. The frontispiece is a fine reproduction of an engraving after Gainsborough's portrait.

S. C. C.

Criticism That Becomes Creative

From These Roots, by Mary M. Colum. New York: Scribner. $2.50.

I grow old . . . I grow old . . .
I shall wear the bottoms of my trousers rolled.
Shall I part my hair behind?
Do I dare to eat a peach?
I shall wear white flannel trousers and walk upon the beach.
I have heard the mermaids singing each to each.
I do not think that they will sing to me.

IF YOU WOULD understand what T. S. Eliot is driving at in such lines as these, what role the unconscious memory plays in Proust's "Recherche du temps perdu," from where and when came the documentary realism which today engulfs American fiction; if you would understand the autobiographical emphasis in the novels of Thomas Wolfe, or what Joyce is attempting to do with language in his strange "Work in Progress"; if you have an interest in origins, in the formative ideas which lie behind the books you read, you will enjoy and profit from a reading of Mrs. Colum's book.

Admirers of Mrs. Colum's tart and keen critical articles have looked forward to this book with some anticipation. If they are not put off by its first three chapters but read on to the end, they will not be disappointed. Unfortunately Mrs. Colum gets off to a bad start. The first chapters on the definition of criticism, on the ideas of Lessing and Herder, Coleridge and Wordsworth are undistinguished. Mrs. Colum gives the impression of talking down, largely, I think, because she is summarizing and paraphrasing, without vivifying comment, what those who are likely to read a book of criticism already know. There is, also, for so astringent a critic, a good deal of swashbuckling indulgence in absolutes, loose generalizations, and superlatives, and, in style, some aimless repetition.

* * *

Once she is past Wordsworth and Coleridge, however, the pick-up in interest is rapid and steady, except for the ritardando of a profitless short chapter laboring, I think unnecessarily, the distinction between the aesthetic and moral consciences. She writes with interest of the rise and decline of French realism, tracing it across frontiers and over seas; with even more interest of the emergence of the Russian novelist, but most fruitfully of all of the revolt against realism which in poetry began with Rimbaud and Verlaine and has achieved its most prominent notice in the novels of Joyce and Proust.

She has set out to write an account of the ideas which have molded modern literature from Lessing's "Laocoön" to the present day, and she has done a distinguished job. The story may not be as simple as she has made it, but neither is life as simple as the art novel which symbolizes it. The novelist is entitled to his slice of life, the critic to the synthesis of his thesis. Anyone who has a genuine feeling for literature will read her account with gain and excitement. In all but the initial chapters she has dissolved the summary of much literary history in sparkling comment. She makes concretely plain many things which in critics who write out of a less emotionalized intellectuality are dryly abstract. She has considered her matter long enough to have made it her own, to have it mean much to her and hence to us. She stirs us to agreement and disagreement and to independent thought.

* * *

A book of criticism as exhilarating as this is creative. Challenging to the critic, it acquaints the cultivated reader with the background of modern literature; in it he will make discoveries which will excite him, open new doors, perhaps remove prejudices based on a lack of understanding of a writer's purpose. If at times Mrs. Colum's sentences are harsh and gritty, they are abrasive, cutting to the quick of pulsing meaning.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Mr. Woollcott Selects

Woollcott's Second Reader, edited by Alexander Woollcott. New York: Viking. $3.

IT IS EASY enough to understand that Alexander Woollcott could not get into one volume all his favorite pieces of literature, and that he probably had enough left from his "First Reader" to fill many more. One of them, in fact, is already on the market, "Woollcott's Second Reader," as good, we should say, as its predecessor.

Mr. Woollcott is not making collections of the world's most famous literature, or even of the best. What he wants to do is to bring to the attention of book-loving persons works a little off the beaten track that they may have missed or works they have read and, to their own misfortune, have forgotten.

In the first group must belong Gustav Ekstein's affectionate elegy for Joe, a Portuguese gardener, Max Beerbohm's brilliant parodies in "A Christmas Garland," Prof. Frederick A. Pottle's lecture, "Boswell and the Girl from Botany Bay," and Gov. Wilbur L. Cross's "Thanksgiving Proclamation." In the group of favorites that have been by some forgotten belong Somerset Maugham's "Cakes and Ale," Anne Parrish's acid "All Kneeling," and Kenneth Grahame's "Golden Age."

By these examples the prospective reader can see that the selections have a wide range in size, all the way from a page and a half to 180 pages, and that they include short stories, novels, essays, polemics, and biography. They go back to fourteenth-century China for a Preface, pick up William Austin who wrote "Peter Rugg, the Missing Man" in the early 1800's, revive Stephen Crane's matchless "Whilomville Stories," are classic with Edith Wharton and Willa Cather, and grow completely modern with Ernest Hemingway and Dorothy Parker.

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A Study of Bakunin, the Aristocratic Founder of Anarchism

Michael Bakunin, by E. H. Carr. London and New York: Macmillan. 25s.; $6.50.

THERE ARE NOT MANY works of which it can be said: This is, and will remain for a long time to come, the standard work about its subject. Professor Carr's biography of the founder of modern anarchism, the Russian aristocrat Michael Bakunin, is one of them. There have been two notable biographies of Bakunin before: the one, immensely learned, by the German anarchist Dr. Max Nettlau, exists only in a number of manuscript copies; the second, in Russian, by Y. M. Steklow, is what one would expect a Bolshevik's biography of an anti-Marxist, such as Bakunin, to be. Now Professor Carr's 488 pages exhaust the subject as fully as can be possibly expected.

Professor Carr, who has exchanged work in the British Foreign Office for a chair in the University of Wales, has devoted many years to the study of Russia and of international revolutionary movements. We already owe him works about the Russian romantics, about Dostoevsky, and a comparatively small volume which, in my opinion, is the best existing biography of Karl Marx. He is thus admirably fitted for his task, uniting human understanding of such an extravagant being as Bakunin with a full grasp of the political implications of his actions. His tale of the life of this strange man, though heavy with the results of research spread over many years, reads like a novel or a tale of adventure.

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The human interest in Bakunin's life is undoubtedly greater than its political importance. Outside the Spanish-speaking world, anarchism has always remained a minor force. And Bakunin himself, in contrast to Karl Marx, his contemporary and more successful antagonist, was not a systematic thinker. His writings are, for the most part, incomplete, muddled in argument and self-contradictory, though there are, undoubtedly, in Bakunin's thought, glimpses of prophetic insight such as Marx never achieved. It was Bakunin who predicted that revolution would come to Russia and Spain, not, as Marx expected, to Germany and England. It was Bakunin who first among men foresaw the inevitable break-up of the Austrian empire. And, as in his thought, so in his life, he stands before posterity as a unique mixture of childishness and genius, of irresponsibility and self-sacrifice, a figure at the same time contemptible and enormously impressive.

Everything he did had a streak of the fantastic. He was organizing revolutions which existed only in his own head, was creating world-wide secret societies of which there came absolutely nothing; but twice in his life, when he least expected it, he found himself actually at the head of important risings, once in Prague, and a second time in Dresden, in the revolution of 1848-9. He proclaimed the abolition of private property but himself lived continually at the expense of richer friends and did not shrink from spending their money, hundreds of thousands of francs, in a life of luxury. Then he suddenly went off, with the intention to die in a rebellion.

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Fervent internationalist as he was, yet he had no stronger feeling than the traditional antagonism of the Russian for the Germans, and all his life played about with plans of a pan-Slav federation. Enemy of all authorities, he established his own personal authority within his various secret societies along the strictest lines of revolutionary dictatorship.

It is perhaps the greatest merit of Professor Carr's work that he makes us feel, without enlarging upon it, that Bakunin's tremendous personal appeal was rooted in the naïve and uncontrolled power of the semi-barbarian, which so easily impresses men belonging to an old civilization.

FRANZ BORKENAU

A New Crop of Writers

New Letters in America, edited by Horace Gregory. New York: Norton. $2.

THIS IS a selection of recent writing in prose and verse, made by the left-wing poet and critic Horace Gregory. It is mostly the work of young American writers, and all of it is published in America for the first time. It's a kind of combination in book form of the magazines Story and Poetry, to be published twice a year.

One of the obvious qualities of contemporary American fiction is its preoccupation with locale and the superficially specific way of life which resides in a certain occupation. The one critical essay in this collection notices that preoccupation and regrets the consequent substitution of genre pieces for fiction which reveals consciousness. It may well be that this anti-intellectual absorption with regionalism and environment-conditioned people is a necessary prelude to the discovery that local color doesn't dye very deep, that the fiction of generalized life has the greater and more permanent interest.

The young writers in this collection, for all that they are supposed to be breaking new ground, are preëminently local colorists. We are treated here to various specific spectacles: the study of a man who earns his living by picking up trash on a beach, a boy who works in a hotel kitchen, the daily life of an Italian bootblack, of second-rate café musicians, and so forth. Presumably the ways of life here described are not the ways of life of those for whom these writers have written. They are discovered to the reader.

In the treatment of this life one notices a tendency to mix symbolism with realism which results in the parable quality the editor notices in his introduction. Sometimes allegory is explicit, as in Franz Kafka's "Before the Law," sometimes implicit, the result of the expressionistic technique which gives to expressionistic plays a kind of marionette magic, as if one watched a dream. The most interesting piece in the collection is "The House," which owes much to the expressionistic drama and to the Nighttown scene in "Ulysses." Here James Agee has used the form of the movie scenario to depict the degeneration of the Big House and those who inhabit it. More experiment than accomplishment—it is difficult to read because every direction means that the reader must form an image—it adds up to little as a whole, but there is in it a flashing beauty of phrase and image, and a power to evoke scene and atmosphere which will cause one to remember Mr. Agee's name.

As might be expected, the verse is much more proficient in technique than in the expression of meaning. The language is cool, the imagery from murder, war, and corruption. All these young poets are quite sure that civilization is tottering, they smell social decay all about them, but at least they are not taking refuge from the demands of change in any life of retirement. They are all out there on the line of battle crying, like the Hebrew prophets, "Woe is us!" There's precious little exultation in either the verse or the prose.

British Short Stories of 1937

The Best British Short Stories of 1937, edited by Edward J. O'Brien. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50

MR. O'BRIEN'S collections of the "Best Short Stories" of the year are perhaps the most sensitive reflection of shifting literary currents in America and England, for the short story is the most mobile of literary forms. They afford us, too, a basis of comparison for the state of letters in England and America.

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"The Best British Short Stories of 1937" is a less varied and meaty collection than its immediate predecessor. The writers of the collection for the past year seem to be pecking at the edges of life, rarely penetrating to its core and center. The good short story, in illuminating a moment or facet of life, should make us feel its relation to the whole adventure of living. Only one story in this book exhilarates, opens the door from its small incident out to the whole of life—"Womankind," by John Royston Morley. The sacrifice of Frau Stenden and the Governor's amazement, her understanding and his obtuseness are archetypal.

Perhaps we expect more of the short story than we do of the novel, unconsciously judge it by higher artistic standards; certainly faults stand out much more glaringly in the shorter form. Most of the stories in this collection are technically excellent. Several of them make use of shifting emphasis. In William Plomer's "Ever Such a Nice Boy," the talk is all about the servant Edith and Freddy, her suitor. But what interests us is Edith's employers, the Major and his wife, and their relations one to the other. Elizabeth Bowen's "Tears, Idle Tears," employs a similar indirection to reveal the contrast between how a stupid mother and an intelligent casual acquaintance handle the problems of a sensitive little boy.

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The theme of a number of the stories — Penistan Chapman's "Soul" and H. A. Manhood's "Paradise Lost," for example—is the loss by ironically tragic misunderstanding of a happiness that is ached for. In J. W. Palmer's "No Consolation" a woman pets her grief. In Geraint Goodwin's "Saturday Nights," a woman of rich warmth and humor loves a fussy, fuddle-duddle man who can't appreciate her. In Frank O'Connor's "Uprooted," two brothers realize too late that they should have stayed on the land and not gone out to the big world. V. S. Pritchett's "Main Road" contrasts two men: one warmed by suddenly-got food and money, the other sullen because he wants more from life than what contents the other.

Only two stories are affirmations — Michael McLaverty's "Wild Duck's Nest," where we feel the joy of a small boy when he finds the duck whose eggs he has touched is back on the nest, and Geoffrey Household's "Water of Iturrigorri," a rather commonplace story of the friction-born love. Otherwise one might well ask, where are love, action, character, and humor? The historian of a hundred years hence, taking this book of short stories as an index, would conclude that the Englishman of 1937 found life a pretty drab, sterile, flavorless business.

And Part of It He Was

Adventures Among Immortals, by Lowell Thomas. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.

PERCY BURTON was to be copy for one chapter of a book Mr. Thomas had in contemplation. But the chapter grew into a book, like the treatise in Barrie's "Little Mary," which started as a pamphlet and wound up as an elephant folio. A book of anecdotes is so hard to keep up to bubbling temperature that Mr. Thomas did well to hold down to 330 pages these reminiscences of an impresario and publicity engineer covering 40 years of trying to make the public realize that there would ever be a void in the experience of any person who did not patronize his entertainments.

Certainly he had the attractions, in Irving, Hare, Wyndham, Forbes-Robertson and Tree, all of whom were knighted for their services to the theater. Then there were Bernhardt, Duse and a whole shoal of lesser celebrities.

Percy never hesitates to recount the devious devices by which he got his employers into print. One of his happiest efforts was to relieve the regular dramatic critics of provincial journals by writing for them notices of performances he had been engaged to publicize. These "criticisms" struck their top note when they recounted the varied talents of Mr. Percy Burton as revealed in occasional appearances as actor. His best-loved part was the Duke of Morocco in "The Merchant of Venice," and his unfulfilled ambition was to choose the right casket in anticipation of Bassanio.

Percy has always been stage-struck, yet has maintained a Yorkshire sort of balance in which he sticks to his own valuation of the great players he knew so well. Out of the pageant he provides Irving stands spotlighted in the Burton remembrance. Bernhardt to him was fascinating but impossible and Duse so great an artist that he can forget how much money he lost on her. Hare is completely admired and Wyndham with reservations. Tree was interesting because he did so many things better than acting. Forbes-Robertson, porphyrogenitus, was ever the good companion, and a match for Percy in totaling the reckoning.

A gusty book, and a readable one, for it never lapses into dullness. Small wonder, with Thomas & Burton concerned in its production. Exciting and excitable gentlemen, both.

E. C. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Book Window

American Annual of Photography, 1938 (Boston: American Photographic Publishing Co. Paper, $1.50; cloth, $2.25). Camera workers who are increasingly becoming interested in the screen projection of their pictures will find much useful information in the article on minical film slides in this annual.

Grassroot Jungles, by Edwin W. Teale (Dodd, Mead, $3.75), gives first-hand information concerning the insects found in backyards throughout the world. Remarkably well illustrated.

The Story of Madame Curie, by Eve Curie (Doubleday, Doran, $3.50). The career of a poor Polish girl who through her discovery of radium became the world's foremost woman researchist.

Daniel Airlie, by Robert Hichens (Doubleday, Doran, $2.50.) A novel about the theater by a man who knows his way about behind the scenes.

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Cost of Shelter

High costs of construction are pointed to as largely responsible for the lag in new building during the recovery cycle in the United States. And new housing is the economic fulcrum with which the Government hopes to roll the nation over the top of Prosperity Hill.

The relative increase in the cost of shelter, if carried back to colonial days, casts some interesting light on the present situation. Along about the time the colonies were struggling for independence, the average man's budget looked like this: Food, 67 per cent; clothing, 19 per cent; shelter, 14 per cent.

In 1937, the situation had been changed so that the three arms of the budget triangle looked like this: Food, 56 per cent; clothing, 17 per cent; shelter, 27 per cent. The third arm of the triangle is waxing heavy in this comparison.

Technical improvements in methods of production and skillful organization are held responsible, in a broad way, for bringing down the relative costs of food and clothing. Strenuous efforts have been made to apply the low-cost mass production idea to the construction of housing, through pre-fabrication of building units and other devices. Yet the American home owner, by and large, still lives in a house that was custom built, to meet his individual requirements—or whims—as the case may be.

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LEXOL BELONGS IN YOUR HOME

Photos by the Writer

PEASANT CHILDREN IN KRAKOVANY, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, POSE WILLINGLY FOR TOURIST PHOTOGRAPHERS, WHO ARE EAGER TO CARRY AWAY A RECORD OF THE PICTURESQUE NATIONAL COSTUMES

Piestany Harnesses a Volcano

VOLCANOES are generally regarded as unsatisfactory things to have about, but there is a volcano in Czechoslovakia which has been harnessed to heat a whole spa, including a large hotel.

Piestany's tame volcano is situated on, or rather under, an island in the River Waag, or Vah, as the Czechs call it. The main crater is beneath an imposing building, but there are a number of smaller ones, some of which are in the river bed. On the smaller and lazier arm of the Waag you will find a man fishing with a soup ladle about six feet long. If you ask him (in Slovak), he will rootle around at the bottom of the river bed and in a minute or two bring to the surface a ladleful, not of fish, but of black mud. Having persuaded you first to dip your hand into the Waag and see that there is positively no deception and that the water really is quite cold, he will then invite you (in Slovak) to plunge your hand into the mud. You will probably find it much too hot to keep your hand in, for the temperature is in the neighborhood of 150° Fahrenheit.

Piestany is a delightful place in which to spend a vacation. During the right season of the year, probably, there are more nightingales in Piestany than anywhere in Europe.

The Victoria Regia waterlily, thanks to the tame volcano, blossoms in the open air on the spa island. The Victoria is a native of tropical Brazil, and while Piestany's nightingales are still in full throat, in late June, it begins to spread its great glaucous green leaves, with their curious upturned rims, slowly over the pool in which it grows. Then, for one day only, the flower opens.

Piestany is in the heart of a peaceful agricultural landscape, where the inhabitants still stay faithful to the picturesque national costume which has disappeared from countries farther west. You may see these costumes any day, but the best time of all is after church on a Sunday, in Krakovany, about eight miles from Piestany, across the wide, flat and very hot plain of the Waag Valley.

If you choose the right Sunday, you may arrive just after the last hymn has been sung and the village brass band is hard at it with a gay march tune just outside the church door. A large congregation pours out—married women with coifs over their hair, knee-high black boots, short, swinging skirts and waist-long white coatees, a few men in more or less conventional western clothes and many little girls.

THE RIVER WAAG (VAH), PIESTANY

Being neither shy nor blasé, the little girls will give you to understand that they would adore to have their photos taken. They don't want you to send them copies; they are satisfied with merely hearing the camera click. And the sight of their clothes, not to mention their pretty faces, is enough to make the camera click many times.

The unmarried girls leave their heads uncovered and wear shoes instead of top boots. Their skirts are of homespun linen, heavy with embroidery of many different colors and patterns. Their linen bodices are white with starched and embroidered sleeves. They wear starched and pleated linen collars—something in the Elizabethan or Franz Hals style, except that no two collars appear to be exactly alike. Each girl carries either a little bag or an open straw basket with a long handle.

Back on the Piestany side of the Waag Valley is another equally interesting village—inhabited by gipsies, who dress quite differently from the Krakovany folk and who have settled down and become farmers. Their village is built on the outermost spur of the Lower Carpathians, through which the River Waag runs. One of the Waag's minor tributaries careers down the gipsy village's main street.

Just outside the village, however, and a little farther up the hillside, there is a metaled road leading up into the heart of the Carpathians. In this part of their length the Carpathians are not fierce, rugged mountains, but undulating hills in which forest and field alternate pleasantly up to a height of about 4000-5000 feet. In the forest you may find deer, wild boar and marten; in the fields, partridges, pheasants, woodcock and hares.

The road past the gipsy village is mainly used by lumbering oxcarts and herds of cattle on their unhurried way to and from the Carpathian pastures. But a few miles out from Piestany there is another attraction—a signpost which says invitingly: "To the Bacchus Villa." Once upon a time the Bacchus Villa was the country seat of the Dezasse family, and it was here something over a century ago that Beethoven is said to have written one of his famous sonatas. Today, the Bacchus Villa is a little restaurant where you may try your skill at ninepins.

Piestany boasts other memories of the great composer and there is a road named after him in the town park.

Roads are often none too good in the Piestany neighborhood today, but they certainly would not break any axles if you ventured to motor there. And they make up in picturesqueness what they lack in surface, for they lead past smiling landscapes, old ruined castles, old country houses. Today, this part of Europe is off the beaten tourist track. Few people visit it in spite of its beauty. Anyone who does manage to find his way there, however, will certainly want to go there again. GODFREY LIAS

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. . "Bosses"

(Continued from Page 2)

La Guardia was re-elected and given an anti-Tammany Board of Estimate—and the District Attorney's office was wrested from Tammany control.

"Proportional representation is too complex for the voters," they said; "the Council will go Democratic as predominantly as the old Board of Aldermen." But in place of the 95 per-cent Democratic representation of aldermanic days, this control is a dubious 50 per cent on the new Council.

The pessimists about improvement of municipal government in New York have been wrong in everything, and chiefly wrong about the voters, whose only chains were those which a hypocritical, cowardly minority wearing a major party tag, had forged upon the city in order to hold it subject.

The original necessity lay in the awakening of the people. This was done. Facts were produced and names named. I feel certain the city will take no backward step. Under the inspiring leadership of Mayor La Guardia, it is settling into the ways of nonpartisan government. It has revised its charter in the direction of progress, if not to the extent that had been hoped.

No student of 1937 election figures in New York City could be misled as to their significance. Beneath the surface results of that amazing victory for the principle of local government as an agency of service, instead of community reproach, lies verification of the hopes which Americans have placed in democratic institutions.

The benefits have come to stay in constructive change of which the import is administrative performance free from political control. On this trend rests the future of government in the cities.

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THE CYCLISTS SEEM TO HAVE THE BEST OF IT IN COPENHAGEN'S VESTERBROGADE

When Cycling Holds Sway

DENMARK'S HILLS, dales and expansive plains make it an ideal country for cycling, even when a stiff breeze calls for hard pedalling. All classes of people, from the Government minister to the serving maid with her shopping basket, cycle in Denmark.

A traffic census taken at Copenhagen's two busiest bridges showed 55,300 and 56,467 cycles during one day, compared with 12,016 and 19,919 other vehicles. For every pedestrian crossing these two bridges there were three or four cyclists.

Among the 900,000 people living in this city and its immediate surroundings, it is estimated that there are 400,000 cyclists, and in the whole of Denmark 1,250,000 bicycles are in use. Between 25,000 and 30,000 workers are employed in the bicycle industry.

Beside the constant streams of cyclists riding through the towns, stands for cycles at rest are apparent everywhere—in Copenhagen there are 14 parking places for bicycles alone, and railway stations, banks and shops provide special stands for the use of their customers.

Nowadays the bicycle is so popular that many cyclists move to the suburbs and ride in to the city each day to work. In recent years it is estimated that one twelfth of Copenhagen's population has migrated to outer districts.

When Copenhagen found itself losing so many of its taxpayers it extended its tax boundaries, and those who had found they could live a little more cheaply in the suburbs must now, if they have a business in the city, pay almost the same rate as before.

The police are considering a plan for the registration of all bicycles. The cost of registration would be one kroner (22 cents), which would cover the premium of third-party insurance.

The scheme has the support of the Danish Cyclists' Union. In its turn, this union has done much to safeguard the rights of cyclists in traffic, on cycle paths, and where "right of way," brakes, rear lights and parking places are concerned. It also helps to arrange long bicycle trips in other countries.

E. A. K.

Soviet Women Return to Home Making

SOVIET RUSSIAN WOMEN, who answered the call of their Government eight years ago to enroll as workers both above and below the ground in the mines and ore refineries of state-owned industry, are now gradually turning away from mines and mills to resume their old status of homemakers, according to John D. Littlepage, American gold-mining engineer, who has recently completed 10 years as one of the directing engineers of the Soviet State Gold Trust. His work has involved tours of inspection of mines and refineries in Siberia, Kazakstan and the Soviet Far East.

In 1929, the Soviet Government launched its first Five-Year Plan, and discovered that it could not develop industry as rapidly as it desired unless women would perform the same arduous tasks as men. Thereupon was started a propaganda machine toward persuading Soviet women to enroll for every kind of task in factory, farm, forest and mine.

When this movement was launched, Mr. Littlepage was in the southern Ural Mountains. The miners looked on in astonishment and some dismay when women began to appear in the mines, taking over such lighter jobs as running compressors and hoists, distributing steel around the mines, assisting surveyors and pushing cars loaded with ore. Some of the men never did cease resenting this feminine invasion.

However, the Government pursued its policy of encouraging women to take and keep every kind of job. Care was taken to enforce the rule that women should be treated with equality and should not be molested. After a few months, Mr. Littlepage testifies that the men began to accept the situation more calmly, and for the past several years there has been little friction between men and women miners.

Mr. Littlepage recalls one Russian peasant Amazon who was a drill-runner. The operator has to handle a rock-drill weighing about 50 pounds with a piston striking about 1800 blows a minute. He watched her work for some time, and then remarked that perhaps this work was too difficult for a woman. But when she saw that he was serious, she burst out laughing, and invited him to examine her biceps.

As a general rule, Mr. Littlepage says, women are more conscientious in their work and more amenable to discipline than men. These qualities, he believes, compensate for their generally inferior physique. The mine regulations provide for two months' holiday with pay in case of childbirth. Most Soviet mines now contain creches where the children of women miners are cared for while they are at work. The women have done so well, both underground and in mill operations, that there is an increasing number of women foremen, geologists and engineers. Male miners with a woman "boss" used to grumble, but the situation no longer arouses any especial attention.

In the past two years, since the so-called Stakhanoff movement started, industrial wages for skilled workers who are willing to speed up production have risen greatly. Such men now can support wives and children on their own earnings, so the wives of many Stakhanovists have gone back to keeping house.

A watch is still kept upon those managers who hire labor to see that they do not discriminate against women who want to work in the mines, says Mr. Littlepage.

D. B.

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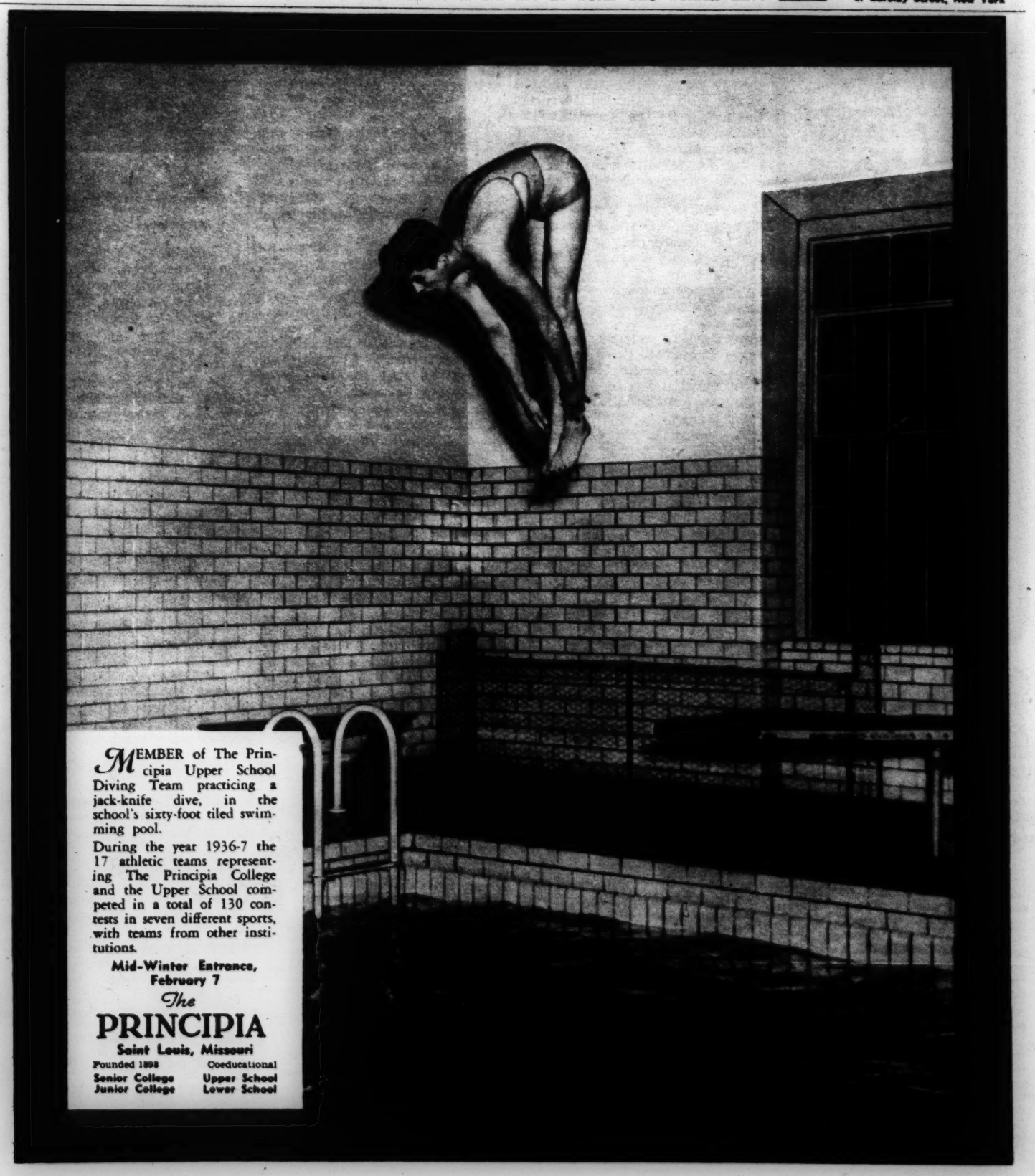

MEMBER of The Principia Upper School Diving Team practicing a jack-knife dive, in the school's sixty-foot tiled swimming pool.

During the year 1936-7 the 17 athletic teams representing The Principia College and the Upper School competed in a total of 130 contests in seven different sports, with teams from other institutions.

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Wanted—A Bureau of Missing Fishes

ATTEMPTS ARE BEING made to wrest a secret from the blue depths of the Gulf of Mexico this winter. What happens to the mature shrimp when it disappears from its coastal feeding grounds every autumn has long been a mystery. Its economic importance has led federal and state fisheries experts to seek the answer.

Evidence to date indicates that the southern shrimp is an "annual," as no two-year shrimp have been found. Yet the authorities have a theory about the matter which they are endeavoring to confirm. They want to know whether the "Jumbo" shrimp migrate in large numbers to the deep waters of the Gulf.

Proof of the existence of large off-shore concentrations would encourage extension of fishing operations to deep water. Perhaps more important, it would assure a practically inexhaustible source of seafood that has a prominent place on American menus, whether served as the familiar cocktail or salad, or in such delectable concoctions as à la Creole or jambalaya.

Discussion of the prospects of finding deep-sea shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico has been enlivened by the discovery during the past two years by Dr. Johann Hjort of Oslo University, Norway, of shrimp beds 50 miles off Gloucester, Massachusetts, running to about 30 miles off Portland, Maine.

The eastern variety are declared to be of superior flavor. They are found in "mud hollows" about 100 fathoms beneath the surface and hope has been held out that working these beds would provide employment for fishermen to take the place of the diminishing lobster fisheries.

Federal authorities, however, do not anticipate that the New England shrimp will ever provide the large supplies now taken from the waters of the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. The eastern variety lives three or four years but is smaller than its southern cousins.

Many new craft have been added to the southern fisher fleet in recent years, and while the shrimp supply is now abundant, continuous scientific observation is believed necessary to detect signs of depletion. Because the fishermen draw heavily upon the shrimp population of pre-spawning age, depletion would undoubtedly run a rapid course unless promptly checked, according to Charles E. Jackson, acting commissioner of the United States Bureau of Fisheries.

Efforts to solve the baffling mystery of the Gulf shrimp are in charge of Milton J. Lindner of the federal bureau, with the co-operation of various state officials. The Diesel-powered boat Pelican of the United States Fisheries Service has been detailed to this service. This 78-foot craft, which quite appropriately takes its name from the clumsy fisher-birds that abound in the Gulf of Mexico, formerly was tender for the Boothbay station in Maine, later serving the Passamaquoddy International Fisheries Commission as a marine research vessel.

For four years the Pelican was out of service, but a year ago the craft was overhauled, fitted with a hydrographic winch for oceanographic work, a trawling winch which carries a 5000-foot steel cable, and a 25-watt motor generator to supply auxiliary power to operate this new equipment. Radio sending and receiving apparatus was furnished and installed by the United States Coast Guard.

The vessel is considered well equipped for hydrographic and biological studies. Its size prohibits long stays at sea, but it is able to operate about 100 miles offshore. For several weeks this winter the craft will play Sherlock Holmes in the deep waters off the coast between Galveston and Pensacola. Before spring it may discover the wintering grounds of the "Jumbo" shrimp, and clear up another mystery.

Should large offshore concentrations of these crustaceans be revealed, an entirely new field for spring fishing operations will be opened to development, making it possible to greatly increase the present annual national yield of approximately 120,000,000 pounds. Fisheries experts observe that this prospective activity would in no way endanger the existing supply of shrimp inshore. It would, rather, draw upon a class that had already spawned and which is not now utilized in any way.

Preliminary to the dispatch of the Pelican to the open waters of the Gulf, tagging operations have been carried on by the Fisheries Service, in co-operation with the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. Celluloid discs were attached to the shrimp, bearing this inscription: "Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C. Return both discs. Reward."

More than 3000 tagged shrimp were released off Texas in the fall and already hundreds have been returned by fishermen, who are paid 50 cents reward for each tagged shrimp returned to the bureau's agents, or 25 cents for tags returned without the shrimp. Tagging enables the investigators to trace the migrations, and also the growth rate, of adult shrimp after they take leave of the shallow bays in the fall and winter.

Last fall, also, hundreds of tagged shrimp were released in the waters between Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, and Brunswick, Georgia. Previous tagging in waters south of this area indicated the success of the winter fishery in central Florida is linked definitely with the production of shrimp on the southern coast of South Carolina and in Georgia and northern Florida. This was due to the discovery that shrimp move southward down the coast in the fall and winter.

The tagging conducted a year ago revealed that the greatest distance traveled by a shrimp on the South Atlantic coast was about 300 miles. This long coastwise journey was covered in about three months. The more recent tagging operations, as far north as Hatteras, are expected to show conclusively whether shrimp from that region also enter new fishing grounds when they migrate.

In the fall of 1936 about 2500 tagged shrimp were released off Texas. A large proportion were recaptured, the returns from this tagging also indicating that Texas shrimp move out into the deeper waters of the Gulf as the season progresses, rather than having a coastwise migration like their relatives on the South Atlantic coast.

The United States shrimp fishing industry is centered chiefly in the eight South Atlantic and Gulf states, ranking first in value among all fisheries of the South, and about sixth most valuable fishery in the United States, including Alaska. About half the total output is from Louisiana. Altogether, the fishermen have received from $2,000,000 to $4,500,000 for the annual catch.

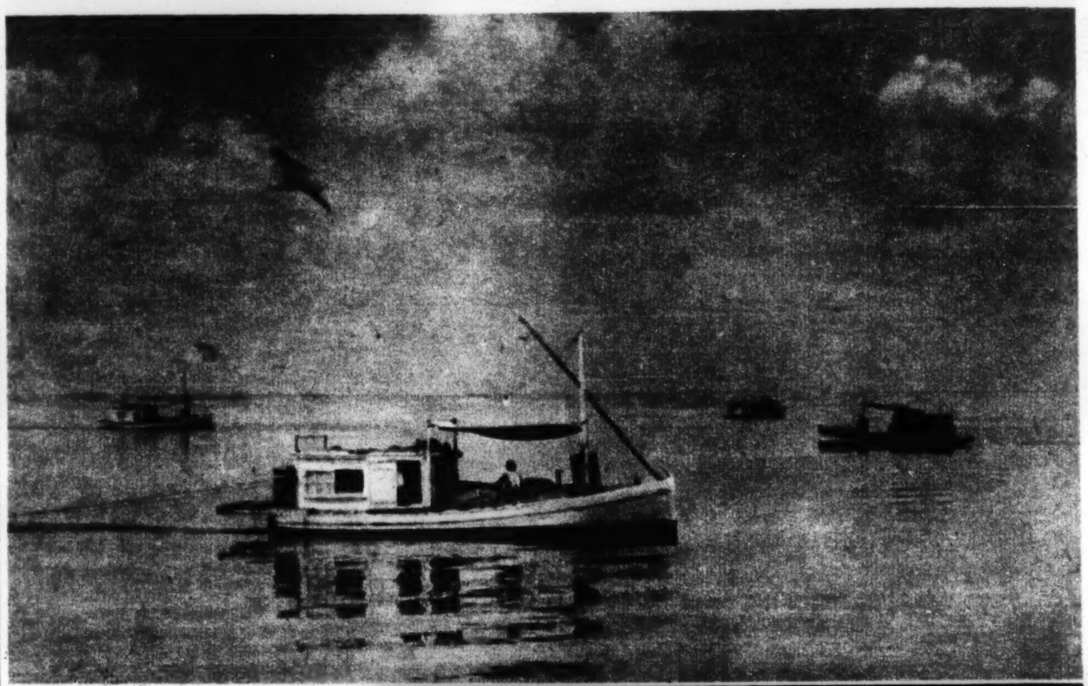
About 95 per cent of the yield is of the common shrimp, with the grooved shrimp and the seabob making up the balance. These three species have five pair of walking legs, the first three pair fitted with pincers. The seabob's last two pair of walking legs are slender and elongated and, with the two long feelers, were responsible for their picturesque name, a corruption of the French "six barbes," meaning six beards, the name given by the French fishermen of Louisiana.

The common shrimp ordinarily swims in a forward direction, but when alarmed propels itself backward with remarkable speed, and even can leap clear of the water. Frequently, the shrimp casts off its hard outer shell, replacing it with a larger one to permit growth. While the new shell is still soft, the creature is susceptible to attack from other shrimp. This has raised the question of whether they also may be attacked by inhabitants of the deep waters after leaving the shallow bays, thus accounting for their mysterious disappearance.

The spawning season is during the spring and summer, in the open waters of the Atlantic and Gulf. When hatched, the young shrimp appear like tiny mites or ticks, for they are not over one one-hundredth of an inch long. In their larval stages, they float freely in the water, at the mercy of currents. Soon, however, they instinctively move to the inside waters which serve as nursery grounds, and during late spring and summer are found in abundance in the sounds, bays, rivers and bayous.

Young shrimp grow fast and by midsummer some attain sufficient size, 4½ inches, to enter the commercial fisheries. By September, practically the entire catch is composed of young shrimp, because with the approach of cool weather, and resultant cooling of the inshore waters, the "Jumbo" shrimp move out to the warmer waters of the open sounds.

Fishermen largely employ the otter trawl in catching shrimp. This efficient gear came into prominence in the shrimp fisheries about 20 years ago, and has largely supplanted the haul seines.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Fisheries

CHASING THE ELUSIVE SHRIMP

Shrimping Is One of the Important Industries of Southern United States. This Big Fellow Is a Common Commercial Variety of South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. Above, Trawling for Shrimp at Barataria Bay, Louisiana

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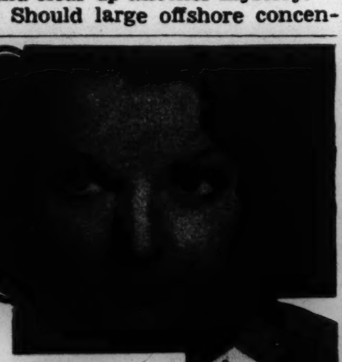

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

New Uses for Old Products . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

This Canadian was much attracted by that feature story on "Building Roads of Cotton" by Jay R. Fitch in the Monitor Magazine Section of December 15, 1937.

In these days when not only countries but industries are, figuratively speaking, fighting for their "place in the sun," new uses for old products seems to be the golden key to the solution of the surplus problem both for primary and secondary producers.

A recent announcement in Germany is typical, intimating that the Reich "expects to substitute one-third of its imports of crude rubber with a synthetic composition of its own, known as Buna, made from coal and lime."

The other day, in the news columns, I observed a colorful description of a dinner-meeting of "The Gourmet Club" in New York, which was addressed by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. A detailed report of the delicate and intricate food served for the occasion would have various appeals to various readers. To me the outstanding feature was that I fancy the entire gathering did not consume a loaf of bread!

And so, despite the fact that the 1937 United States wheat crop has an estimated value of $660,000,000, this represents less than 8 per cent of American farm income. It is the misfortune of the "world wheat" farmer that the wealthier a nation grows the less bread it eats. This trend places the United States among the lowest "per capita" bread consumers among the modern nations!

I think that the solution to the wheat surplus problem will be found in the laboratory, and that Secretary Wallace will find the key to his "ever-normal granary" there—if anywhere. If other industries are temporarily hurt, what of it, Mr. Editor? Let us think of the primary producer first, rather than last, and all things will soon reflect the new day. W. P. D.

Toronto, Ontario.

Economic Shortcomings . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In the Weekly Magazine Section for December 22, 1937, under the caption "Capitalism" once more the opinion is expressed that our economic woes are mainly due to defects of the human character.

May I submit that this is not true; that general mankind's present business and social behavior is by no means so pernicious as to destroy the possibility of merely material prosperity and security. Yet there are grave mental shortcomings with regard to economics. These consist in lack of penetrating understanding of our fundamental economic institutions. It is here, in our basic system, where we have to look for the real causes of economic maladjustment. Our cruelly wrong and unintelligent economic organization affects mankind's character very adversely because of the suffering it imposes and on account of the crying injustices inherent in it. So in reality the unremedied wrongs of our institutions debase man's character—it is not the other way round.

The only man capable of shedding full and final light on the baffling mysteries of man's economic existence has been Silvio Gesell, who in his book "The Natural Economic Order" makes economics as clearly understandable as simple arithmetic. In the light of his teachings anybody can see that economic prosperity and security for all, with unemployment absolutely unheard of, is not at all difficult to bring about. The only difficulty lies in limited human understanding, and in this respect in human character; but it does not lie at all in general human behavior. F. HANNEMANN

Mexico, D. F.

The Longest Ride . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In connection with the article contributed by Robert W. Desmond, "You Can't Surprise a Railroad Man," published in The Christian Science Monitor, December 29, 1937. With particular reference to the last paragraph of this article, "It is only in the United States that a person can travel 3000 miles with only one change of cars—and that at Chicago or St. Louis. It is in the United States that the longest ride in the world—with the possible exception of the Trans-Siberian Railway—may be enjoyed."

I should like to call your attention to a longer run that is made, this being accomplished in the Dominion of Canada. A person can board the Canadian National Railways' train No. 1 at Halifax, at the Atlantic Ocean; travel to Montreal, a distance of 841.7 miles, there change cars, and still travel on train No. 1 and go straight across the Dominion to Vancouver, which is on the Pacific Coast, a distance from Montreal of 2929.5 miles, without changing cars. The distance from Halifax to Vancouver is 3,771.2 miles. The equipment is of the latest air-conditioned type and the train is hauled by the most modern of locomotives.

A traveler using this route will have the pleasure of passing through eight of the nine provinces of the Dominion of Canada, namely, from east to west, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

S. C. MAY

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Today's Contributors . .

FEW THINGS are more important in human affairs at this juncture than good municipal administration. It underlies all other divisions of government. This is related to the question of fair taxation, also an urgent matter, and to difficulties of labor and of social adjustment.

These are among matters considered in this week's Magazine Section. In the first article Samuel Seabury explains to WYONA DASHWOOD, political writer in the Monitor's New York office, how the hold of Tammany on the city administration was broken.

Judge Seabury, a native New Yorker, was a justice of the New York Supreme Court for seven years, and an associate judge of the Court of Appeals for two years, resigning in 1916, when he became Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, afterward resuming private law practice.

One of the men who occupies a key position in the national government is Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, and SYDNEY GREENBIE gives us a glimpse of the man himself. ROBERT R. UPDEGRAFF is an author, editor, and business counselor, with offices in Scarsdale, N. Y., in Chicago, and in London.

The tax question is outlined in one of its phases by TULLY NETTLETON, the Monitor's Washington editorial writer, while HARRY V. ROFF examines the labor issue from certain points of view in the week's Magazine Editorial.

One of London's pressing social puzzles—what to do with children of the slums—is considered by ELIZABETH YATES. Another semi-social puzzle, how to make oneself understood, depends upon proper speech, and JANET MABIE takes up that matter.

Baseball Beginnings

One summer day, two schoolboys, Abner Doubleday and Alexander Cartwright, were playing ball in a field near Cooperstown, N. Y. It was a very simple game. One boy threw the ball and the other tried to hit it with a board. The boy who could hit it the most times in so many tries won the game.

"Say, Alex," said Abner on a particular afternoon. "I'm tired of this. Let's make it so that when you hit the ball you have to run some place before I can get hold of it and touch you with it."

"All right," replied Alexander, for this was long before the days of "Okay"! "But where do we run?"

"See that stone over there? Let's run to it."

Soon two more boys stopped to watch the game.

"We want to play, too," they said.

So a game was made up with two on a side. This game the boys called "One Old Cat." More boys wanted to play, so another base was added and they called the game "Two Old Cat." Then still another base was added, and then the boys of Cooperstown gave the sport played on their diamond-shaped field the name of baseball.

Soon boys all over the country were playing baseball. During the Civil War, soldiers behind the lines found recreation in playing it. By the time the war was over, the fad had grown to such proportions that baseball became the great American national game.

Hummingbird Friends

WHAT MORE WONDERFUL airplane is there than the hummingbird with its twin propellers? Those little wings are whirring constantly, yet he can remain still in the air—or even go backward!

We have been on what one might call "friendly" terms with a hummingbird for several years. He has learned to ignore us as he seeks the nectar from our flowers. Indeed, he has even come into the house to sip of a home-made sweet we prepare for him. He lets us help to provide his nesting materials, but we know very little about him and his family.

Hummingbirds are thought to be originally from the tropics. But in the United States there are known to be 17 varieties, possibly the best known being the ruby-throated hummer, which lives in the East. We knew him well when living on the Atlantic Coast and miss the dainty little mite in California, where the larger green-throated hummer became our friend.

The hummer's bill is sharp and slightly curved, the better to dip into flowers, shielding the tongue through which the drops of nectar are sipped.

Hummingbirds, once they realize you want to be friends, will meet you halfway. A California family has a hummingbird nest by the light on their front porch, which is occupied every year—evidently by the same family! Each year some additions are made to the nest—building it higher—although the little thing is hardly more than an inch across.

You can make friends with a hummingbird by offering it "nectar." Use an artificial flower, or twist a bit of paper to make one. Inside of this place a tiny bottle or vial almost filled with a sweet sugar-water. Place the finished work of art on porch rail or window sill. Experiments have shown that color attracts the hummer, even a preference being shown for red. Always have your food-reservoir at about the same place. You can approach it quietly, and soon—if you do not make a commotion—they will eat a foot away from you. The next step is to hold the vial yourself, first in the hand, then in your mouth. The hummer will follow its sweet, and may even come to prefer your offering to that of the flowers.

Camps for Pupils

The Government of Venezuela has made a special appropriation to provide for establishing two permanent camps for school children, one in Los Teques and the other in Maiquetia.

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